No 1. Rec'd 22nd Mar. 162

J 119166
Stds 119

Copt.

San Francisco
February 7th 1862

Sir

Captain Paul Davidoff, commanding the Steam Corvette Calevala of H. I. M. Majesty, having learned the sickness of my Son and that a Speedy departure, from this Port, might be essential to the preservation of his life, generously offered, through Charles Wolcott Brooks Esquire, a passage, for myself & Son, to the Sandwich Islands and Japan

I have thought it right, to make this known to you, as such courtesy cannot fail to draw still closer the Governments of Russia and the

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
&c &c &c

United States; and I feel sure that His Excellency the President of the United States will share with me in the gratification I have felt at this proffered kindness

I have the honor to remain
Very truly & Resp.y
Yr. ob. St.

O. H. Perry
Minister Resident &c
Japan

Copy.

No. 1.

San Francisco
February 7. 1862

Sir

My heart has been deeply touched by your considerate and friendly offer, through Charles Wolcott Brooks Esquire, of a passage to the Sandwich Islands or Japan, in your vessel, which you generously made, having learned it might be essential to the preservation of the life of my Son, that he should leave this port at as early a day as possible

As this offer has been made, in view of the official relation I have the honor to sustain to the Government of the United States, I have thought it proper to make it

Capt. Basil Davidoff
Commanding Steam Corvette Calevala
of the Navy of H. Imperial Majesty
the Emperor of all the Russias

known to His Excellency the President,
who will derive satisfaction from this
additional proof, that the friendly feelings
of H. I. M. Majesty to our Country are
shared by all his officers & subjects.

From an officer of no govern-
ment could such an offer more
gracefully come and from none
could it be more freely and
gratefully accepted than that of
H. I. M. Majesty

I regret to be obliged
to say, that the disease of my
son has assumed such a type,
as to leave little hope of his life
being spared and none whatever
of his recovery in time to embrace
your kind offer

I have the honor to be
Very respy
Your obt. Svt
Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident &c
of Japan

Ent Rec 22nd Mar.

San Francisco
February 17. 1862

Sir

I arrived in this City on the 26th ult. On the succeeding day, I am pained to say, my oldest Son had a severe attack of Typhoid fever, which terminated, in his death, on the 8th instant

Although I have thus been deprived of several opportunities of proceeding to my Post, via China, I hope no actual delay, in reaching it, will occur as I have the prospect in a few days of a passage direct to Japan

I shall embrace the first opportunity to resume my journey

I have the honor

to remain Very Truly & Resp.y

Sir

Your Obt Servt

Robt H Pruyn

Hon Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
&c &c &c

Minister &c
to Japan

No. 16. Ent. Recd 29. July to Chubia

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo. April 30. 1862.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform You of my arrival at Kanagawa on the 25th. instant. — On the following day Mr Harris had his audience of leave of His Majesty the Tycoon.

The arrangements for my official reception were soon completed; the Government placing the Steam-yacht "Emperor", presented to them by H. B. M.'s Government, at my dispolal to convey me to this City, where I arrived to day and entered upon the discharge of my duties.

At the landing place a Governor for Foreign Affairs with

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

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a numerous Staff bade me welcome in the name of his Government, and escorted me to the Legation.

The ceremonial on this occasion was of marked courtesy, and in every respect to my entire satisfaction.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

Yedo. April 30. 1862.

Robt. H Pruyn.

Minister Resident.

No. 16.

Received. -

My arrival and reception at Yedo.

No. 17 Cont. Rec'd 29 July. Mr Wilson

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo. May 1. 1862.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith No. 1 my account for salary, while making the transit to my post, and to inform You, that I have this day drawn on the Department in the prescribed form for $ 1068 12/100; which draft is supported by the requisite vouchers. No. 1.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very Respectfully
Your Most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident.

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Yedo May 1. 1862.

Robert H. Pruyn

Minister Resident.

No. 17.

1 Enclosure

3 Vouchers.

Received.

Account for Salary

while making transit

to my post.

No 18 East Recd 29 July Mr Chester

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo, May 5. 1862.

Sir.

I have the honor to inform You, that to day I had an interview with the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Members of the Council of State and other dignitaries, on which occasion I was assured, that an early day would be fixed by H.M. the Tycoon to receive me, for the purpose of presenting my letters of credence.

The cordiality, with which I was received, induces me to hope, that the friendly relations, with this Government, as established by the Gentleman, who has so

The Honorable
Wm H Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

ably,

ably and honorably represented the United States, will remain in their present satisfactory condition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very Respectfully,

Your Most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

Yedo. May 5. 1862.

Robt H. Pruyn.

Minister Resident.

No. 18.

Received.

Interview with the
Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

No. 19 Letter 25. July. Mr Heckin

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo, May 15. 1862.

Sir.

On the 13th instant, I received a letter from the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, informing me, that the Ceremony of the audience with His Majesty the Tycoon would take place on the 17th instant. - I was surprised, as well as gratified, by this prompt action, because in some instances long delays had occurred.

I returned to Yedo, having escorted Mr. Harris to Yokohama, and this day was waited upon by two of the Governors of Foreign Affairs, who were charged with the preparation for the ceremonial.

The Honorable
Wm H. Seward.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

I.

Rec'd May 5. 1862.

I was apprized, that this would be the same as had been observed in the audiences granted Mr Harris, with which I expressed myself entirely satisfied; - I refer to this particularly, because the Ministers of Foreign Affairs had stated, that the Government were embarrassed by the claims of the Ministers of England and of France, to some privileges greater than those accorded to the Ministers of the United States; the one holding the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and the other that of Minister Plenipotentiary. - It is understood, that the British Envoy had refused to take his audience of leave, because the Government were not then prepared to admit his claim.

It was quite agreeable to me therefore, that the Government did not seek relief from their embarrassment by proposing a diminution of the privileges heretofore

accorded

accorded the American Minister

I have the honor to be, Sir

Very Respectfully

Your most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

Yedo. May 15. 1862.
Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident.

No. 19.

Received.

Relating to audience of
H.I.M. the Tycoon. - and the
claims to privileges of the
English and French Ministers

No. 20. Ent. Rec 25 July Mr Clark
Diplomatic
Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo. May 17. 1862.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform You, that this day, I had an audience of His Majesty the Tycoon, for the purpose of delivering my letters of credence, on which occasion I addressed His Majesty as follows:

"Sire,

"In presenting my letters of"
"credence, I am directed to assure"
"Your Majesty of the sincere wishes"
"of the President of the United States"
"for the health and happiness of"
"Your Majesty. - for the Splendor"
"of Your reign, and for the increased"
"prosperity and power of Your"

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Empire.

Empire"

"I am specially charged to"
"assure Your Majesty of the desire"
"of my Government to continue the"
"amicable relations now existing"
"between the two Governments, and"
"to Cement more closely the ties"
"of friendship, which have been"
"so auspiciously formed and so"
"happily preserved."

"Where mutual respect and"
"Confidence, a disposition to adhere"
"rigidly and honorably to every"
"obligation, to ask nothing which"
"is wrong, - and to grant whatever"
"is just, characterize the conduct"
"of Nations, - Nothing will occur"
"to interrupt their harmonious"
"intercourse."

"I assure Your Majesty, that"
"it shall ever be my desire to"
"promote the existing relations of"
"friendship, which I trust may"
"be perpetual, - and I solicit"
"for myself the confidence, which"

Jam

"Your Majesty's Government has to"
"generously and justly extended to"
"my predecessor."

To which His Majesty replied as follows:

"Have learned what You stated"
"on delivering the letter; the friendship"
"between the two Countries shall be"
"increased more and more; — to"
"come so great a distance must"
"have been wearisome to You."

I was received by the high Officers of the Government in the most cordial manner, - and the ceremonies attending my audience were of the most honorable kind, and in every respect Satisfactory.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your Most Obedient servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

Yedo. May 17. 1862.
Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident.

No. 20.

Received.

My audience this day of H.M. the Tycoon for the purpose of delivering my letters of credence.

No. 21. Ent. Rec'd 25 July.

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Jedo, May 24, 1862.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith No. 1, original and No. 1 translation of a letter addressed to You by the Japanese Ministers for Foreign Affairs, which was handed to me on the occasion of my interview with them in Company with Mr Harris on the 5th instant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Yedo. May 24. 1862.
Robert. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident

No. 21.

1 Enclosure

Received.

Transmitting original and translation of a letter to the Hon the Secy of State of the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs.

To
His Excellency
the Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs
of the United States
of America, &c, &c, &c.

We have to state to Your Excellency, that we learned that in compliance with the request of Townsend Harris Esquire, leave had been granted him by Your Government to return to his Country. - During a period of more than five Years, since we entered into Treaty relations, Townsend Harris Esquire resided at our Court as a Diplomatic Agent. - He had a perfect knowledge of the State of affairs in our Empire; and he had always been friendly, and made suitable arrangements without cold feeling.

By so doing our friendly relations not only with Your Empire, but also with the other Treaty Powers have been known more closely; this in fact

it

is to be attributed to the efforts and the exertion of M. Harris, - for which we are most grateful. - But for this reason we expressed a desire to Your Excellency, that he might continue to reside here for some years

But this desire does not appear to have reached Your Government, as his successor has been selected, and M. Harris has been instructed to return, which we consider as a necessity, to be regretted; - and it is desirable that he may come back here. -

However, as his successor has also been selected and sent by Your Government, there may be no difference between the former and the present Minister, and we trust therefore, that the present Minister will also arrange everything in a friendly manner as has been the case heretofore

Dated with respect and Esteem on the 7th day of the 4th month of the 2nd year of Bunkin (the 5th May 1862).

Signed

(signed) Kudo Yamato no kami.
Ando Tsushima no kami.

(a true translation)
A. L. C. Portman.

Enclosure No. 1
with despatch No. 21
dated Yedo May 24. 1862.

Translation of letter from
the Japanese Ministers of Foreign
affairs to the Honorable the
Secretary of State. (May 5 1862

No. 22. Gent. Reid 24. Sebastian M. Thibron.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo, May 26. 1862.

Sir.

I have the honor to inform You, that on the 11th. instant I received a letter from Kudze Yamato no Kami Minister for Foreign affairs, informing me, that his Colleague Ando Tsusima no Kami had been promoted to the rank of Tamari Tsumi Kake (entitling him to meet in the hall of Tamari). and honorably discharged as Minister for Foreign Affairs, - and that Midsuno Tsumi no Kami and Takura Kiwo no Kami had been appointed Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

There are now therefore three Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

The Honorable.
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

I

It is to be regretted, that that change has been made, as Ando Tsushima no kami held the office for more than two years - and besides being a man of extraordinary ability, he is regarded as extremely favorable to the Treaty Powers. I was very much impressed in his favor during the first and only interview I had with him.

This is the Minister on whom the attack was made, described in despatch No 9. of the 6th March I transmit
No 1. Enclosure No 1, being translations of a paper found on the person of one of his assailants, who was killed at that time. - This paper was brought to Mr Harris, on the eve of his departure, and was regarded by him as authentic. - It appears from this paper, that the attack was made on him, because he was disposed to be the friend of foreigners and therefore an enemy of his Country.

I have delayed this despatch until

I had some opportunity of observing, whether any change should be apparent in the Conduct of the Officers of Government. - And while it is obvious, that I have had but little time to form a correct judgment, yet I feel gratified to be able to say, that thus far I can perceive no change in the conduct of the Governor for Foreign affairs, or any of the Officials. - It would be impossible for them to be more friendly. I have had no business interview with the Ministers, since the change alluded to; - but the whole Ceremonial attending my audience of the Tycoon and the formal interview, I subsequently had with the Gorojio, were in all respects courteous and friendly.

I can only hope, that the change may have been dictated by motives of policy, affecting simply the Government of Japan - and that the effect will be to enable the present Ministers to grant ~~without~~ questions, that which the former Ministry could not safely do, because of the suspicion, which attached to all

their

their measures

It is worthy of notice also, that this is the first instance which has occurred, of any such change having been communicated to the Ministers of Foreign Powers at the time of its occurrence. — The process heretofore has been, when one of the Ministers absented himself from the meeting of the Gorogio, to attribute his absence to sickness, — to give the same excuse at subsequent interviews, and finally, to announce, after the expiration of months, the appointment of a successor, the continued sickness of the Minister having compelled him to ask to be relieved.

Some doubt exists as to the real character of this promotion. My Colleagues regard it as an honorable dismissal of an able, rich and powerful Minister, and the Office as merely nominal. — But since my return to Yedo, I have sought information on the subject, and have arrived at the conclusion that Ando Tsushima no Kami will still exercise

a

a supervisory power connected with Foreign Affairs. - I have no idea however, that there is attached to the Office he now holds any Executive Power.

Everything is so enveloped in mystery here, that it is extremely difficult, and in some Cases impossible to arrive at the truth. - An amusing instance of this is associated with the assassination of the Gotairo, (the Regent) whose head was cut off in a public street. - The British Minister was led to believe, that he was in a fair way of recovery from his wound - - and his proffer of his Surgical Services was courteously declined. -

I ride almost daily through the streets of Yedo, attended by Gokonins or Officers of the Government, and never carry arms. - - I have never been molested nor seen any evidence of hostility on the part of its population. The Ministers of Great Britain and France have respectively a guard of Soldiers and Marines. - I was visited

a)

a few days since by the Minister and several attachés of the French Legation and two of the attachés of the British Legation:- All were armed with sabres and revolvers.

It has appeared to me, that any such exhibition of arms will only provoke hostility.

The British and French Ministers continue their residence at Yokohama. The Consul General of Holland resides at Nagasaki and the Consul General of Russia at Hakodadi.

I am the only Minister who resides in Yedo.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

Yedo. May 26. 1862.
Robt H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident.

No: 22.

1 Enclosure.

Received -

Change in the Ministry
of Foreign Affairs in Yedo.

That the party, entertaining sincere and patriotic feelings, in the third month of last Year, (the Year of Saru - "the ape") murdered the Lord Yee Kamon no Kami, the Gotairo, (Regent). was not an act calculated to show coldness toward the Government; - but, since the Lord Kamon no Kami entered upon his duty, by fostering his own power; the Mikado was disregarded - and he, the Gotairo had fear of the foreigners, and the well-meaning and obedient subjects were hated; - and there was bad advice, for the purpose of increasing his own power..

And thinking, that if the Government should know of his intriguing, it would be arranged, so as to have the Mikado respected, and the foreigners hated, to result in the prosperity of the Nation, and in a settled state of the National feelings. - this party murdered the Lord Kamon no kami. -

But afterward the Government

took

took no new advice - and the bad state of affairs continued; - this is the crime of all the Officers of the Government, and particularly of the Lord Ando Tsusima no Kami, who is the great transgressor.

When the Lord Kamon no kami was in the service, the Lord Ando Tsusima no kami agreed with him in bringing about this unjust State of affairs. - After his death Tsusima no kami did not mend his conduct, and his bad advice exceeds the acts of Kamon no kami.

Already has Tsusima no kami consulted with the Lord Sakai Wakasa no kami, in Chief Command at Kioto, (the place of residence of the Mikado) - and the Officers of the Mikado, who are of good advice, have been punished by his action on more than one occasion; - and he intends to cause the Mikado to follow his opinion; - and those, who are sincere and in favor of the Empire, to be seized through the power of foreigners. - Indeed - he is the sinner of this Empire; - if he

is

is suffered to remain in his present position, the Mikado will come to grief; - and for this wickedness the Government will earn dishonor everlasting; - Should the present state of affairs continue, the foreigners and bad subjects will increase in this Empire from year to year, - and there will not be a moment's Comfort, neither in eating nor in drinking - and all this to proceed from the bad instigations of Tsusima no kami - - And therefore, in view of public opinion, We have hereby agreed to attack Tsusima no kami.

We cannot now enumerate the Crimes of Tsusima no kami, but a few of them we shall here explain:

The marriage of the youngest daughter of the Mikado is to all appearance, as if the Mikado had given her to the Sycoon, and had come to an understanding with the Government on all subjects, but in reality the same, as if she had been treacherously stolen. - And Tsusima no kami intend

by

by means of the family ties established by this marriage, to compel the Mikado to grant his sanction to trade with foreigners, and perhaps - should this sanction be withheld, to abolish the dignity of Mikado altogether. - to this effect the Japanese men of learning have been instructed by him to search in ancient history for precedents, upon which to base the abolishment of the dignity of Mikado. Such acts indeed are calculated to lead the Tycoon astray, and to perpetuate his name in infamy for more than thousand years; this will surpass in wickedness the deeds of the Hojos and Ashikaga Governments in former days, at which we are most violently angry.

The treatment of foreigners by Tsukimorokami is most civil and respectful; he agrees to all they propose, - more particularly has he permitted the survey of the Japanese Coast; - and he has accurately informed the foreigners of the true state of affairs in the Empire. - And he has ceased to throw the

entire

entire Gotem-Yama. (high ground for all the foreign Legations). and giving the first strong point of Yedo to foreigners is tantamount to letting them rob our Empire. At interviews with foreigners he secretly consults with them, - and is as friendly, as if they were his blood-relations; - and he hates those, who are sincere and brave. -- wherefore he is the sinner of our Empire.

Should Tsuzima no kami remain with the Council of State, it is evident, that he will do away with the Mikado and control the Government, that he may usurp the dignity with the aid of foreign powers. Already has he requested Siebold a foreigner to advise him about Japanese politics.

Should Tsuzima no kami live long, he will within a few Years abolish the religion and the good teachings of Japan, - and introduce the Christian religion - and the moral relations between Lord and Subject, parents and children will be forgotten - and only

profit.

profit and Spoliation be held in regard.

There is no doubt, that the Japanese will become like barbarians or like animals, of which we feel very sorry and apprehensive. And of our attack upon Yedo no one this is the reason, that we desire to place the Mikado and the Government in Safety, and to guard from misfortune the people, who will die (fighting) against the foreigners - hence we have no cold feelings towards the Government. -

We humbly request, that the Government will cancel, all that has been done by those two sinners Jei and Ando. - send the foreigners away and do what is pleasing to the Mikado.

Such will be in conformity with what has been established by the founder of the present dynasty Yosio Goo - and increase the actual power of the Syoon.

- Should these bad measures, as at present existing, not be revoked, the large and small Daimios will withhold their aid from the Government, - and each one only protect his own principality.

And as for the treatment of foreigners, there frequently is a difficulty - and then, what will the Government do, should the Daimios act as above stated?

And taking into consideration the National feelings, there is not one from the higher to the lower classes, who shall not hate the foreigner. Perhaps the Daimios under pretence of extinguishing the foreigner may go to fighting, and then no doubt one half of Japan will join them. Herein lies the great danger of the Government.

The people of Japan observe the moral relations between Lord and Subject and of proper Conduct - therefore no brave subject will risk his life in the service of the Government; if it becomes evident, that the Government acts in opposition to the interests of the Mikado - hence the well being & misfortune of the Government depend upon this being duly weighed or not. - and if not - the Government may become like an orphan.) may find

itself

itself isolated)

We now wish that the Government will take measures to get rid of the proud and uncivil foreigners - if this be done - the Government shall have full power; - and the Daimios shall join the Government; - and the true and moral relations between Lord and subject shall be faithfully observed, and the people in life and death cast their lot with the Government.

That we make this attack is for the request, that an honest person, having the safety of the Government in view, will take this our plaint into due Consideration.

With respect and Esteem.

(a true translation)
A. L. C. Portman.

Enclosure. No. 1
with despatch No. 22
Dated Yedo. May 26, 1862.

Translation of a paper
said to have been found
on the person of one of the
assailants of Ando Tsushima
no Kami, a Japanese Minister
of Foreign Affairs—

No. 23 Encl. Rec'd Sept. 11. Mr Christian

Mr Wilson

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. June 9. 1862.

Sir,

Agreeably to your instructions contained in despatch No. 7 of the 5th of February, I addressed to Lt Col. C. St John Neale, H.B.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General during the absence of Mr Alcock, a letter, of which Enclosure No. 1. is a copy; and also transmit No. 2 copy of his reply. No. 1 No. 2

I have as yet received no reply to a letter addressed by me to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs on the same subject.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident.

The Honorable
Wm H. Seward.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Geo. 1862.
Robt H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident.

No. 23.

2 Enclosures.

Received.

Instructions in despatch
No 7 of Feb.y 5th. carried
out. -

No 70. Legation of the U.S. in Japan.

Yedo, June 6th 1862.

Sir.

The President of the United States has heard with much satisfaction of the arrest and death of two more of the persons engaged in the attack on the Legation of Her Britannic Magesty on the night of the 5th of July last, and I am instructed in his name to felicitate the British Minister on this gratifying intelligence, so honorable to the Japanese Government and so conducive to peace.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient

Humble Servant.

Robt H. Pruyn.

Minister Resident

of the United States

Lt Col E. St John Neale in Japan.

H B.M.'s Chargé d'affaires

& Acting Consul General.

1862.

Enclosure No. 1.
with despatch No. 23.
Dated Yedo. June. 9. 1862.

Mr. Pruyn to Mr. Johnson
Acting the British Charge
d'Affaires -

No 7. Yokohama, June 7th 1862.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, communicating to me that you had been instructed to felicitate the British Minister in Japan in the name of the President of the United States on the gratifying intelligence which had reached the President, of the arrest and execution of two of the persons engaged in the attack on the Legation of Her Britannic Majesty on the night of the 5th of July last.

I beg to assure you that this mark of sympathy and interest coming from so high a quarter in connection with the event

To Robert H. Pruyn, Esqre,
Minister Resident of the United States
&c — &c — &c
in Japan.

event referred to, cannot fail to be gratifying to Her Majesty's Government, to whom I shall have the honor to transmit copy of your Despatch.

The Japanese Government has undoubtedly acted under wise and just inspirations in the laudable efforts it has exerted to trace out and bring to condign punishment those who escaped of a gang of assassins guilty of an unparalleled outrage on the Representative of a friendly Nation residing within the Capital.

These instruments of a murderous conspiracy, emanating from whatever source, had only in part been exterminated; the survivors remained a living menace actuated by a dangerous and increased vindictiveness, for a spirit of revenge against the Members of the Japanese Government itself was now superadded, this Government (as might reasonably be expected) having loyally interposed the public guards, and killed and dispersed those bandits while

while in the act of assailing the Legation.

Full of trust in the natural intelligence and wise determinations of the Japanese Government during the future course of its now irrevocable and happily restored relations with Foreign Governments, and on the prudent warnings which it must derive from those highly civilized and enlightened sources to which it may turn for counsel when in doubt, for myself, I am impressed with an earnest intention, regardless of adverse rumors, to entertain an unreserved confidence in the good faith and amicable sentiments of the Japanese Government, persuaded as this Government must already be that Peace, friendly relations, and Trade are the sole and dominant objects of our solicitude.

I have the honor to be, Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
Edw St Jno Neale
H B M's Chargé d'Affaires
and Actg Consul General
in Japan.

Enclosure No. 2.
with despatch No. 23.
dated Legn. June 9. 1862.

Reply of the British Chargé
d' Affaires --

No. 24 Ent Rec 11 Sept Mr Clarke

Legation of the United States in Japan

Yedo June 9. 1862.

Sir.

I have the pleasure to report to you, that the most cordial relations exist between the Ministers of France and Great Britain in Japan and myself.

Lt Col Neale the present Charge d'Affaires of Great Britain, who has only been here a few days and Mr Winchester, who occupied that post on my arrival; I found to be frank and Courteous Gentlemen, animated by the most sincere desire to cultivate the most friendly relations. - And Monsieur de Bellecourt the Minister Plenipotentiary of France has been unceasing in

The Honorable
Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

his

his good Offices. - On the departure of Mr Harris he addressed me a private note, asking whether it would be agreeable to me, that the "Dordogne" should salute our Flag and this Courtesy was only prevented by Mr Harris' leaving in the Steamer during the night. - Subsequently he insisted on my visiting the Dordogne" so that a Salute might be given, which would testify to the Japanese the Cordial relations, which exist between our Governments.

Shortly after, the Dordogne left the port, and when about 100 Leagues out, - encountered a terrific Typhoon, which carried away her masts - nearly put out her fires and left her, when She again reached this port, almost a wreck.

The Commandant, Officers and Crew exhibited much skill and bravery, in saving the vessel under the most adverse circumstances and against every human probability of success

as

as to induce me to address Monsieur de Bellecourt on the subject. I have the honor to enclose No. 1. Copy of my letter, and Nos 2 & 3 copies of the Minister's and Commandant's replies with translations. No. Nos 2 & 3

I have the honor also to report to You, that the most perfect accord exists between My Colleagues and myself on the subjects in which our Governments have a common interest. - During the past month we have held two official meetings for the purpose of deliberation and to ensure harmonious action. - And I entertain no doubt of the permanency of this very desirable cordiality - the result of personal good feeling coming to the aid of the desires and instructions of our respective - Governments.

I have the honor to be Sir.
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient servant.
Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

Yedo. June 9. 1882

Robert H Pruyn

Minister Resident.

—

No. 24.

3 Enclosures.

Received.

The most Cordial relations between the diplomatic representatives in Japan and myself.

No 74. Legation of the U. S. in Japan
Yedo June 6th 1862

Sir,

I scarcely know whether to express my regrets to Your Excellency, or to offer my congratulations, on the recent disaster to the Dordogne.

His Imperial Majesty has sustained a pecuniary loss by the damage to the vessel. He will also mourn the loss of a brave seaman, who died in discharge of duty.

But another opportunity has been afforded the Naval officers of France for an exhibition of consummate skill and seamanship, and of heroic bravery and endurance, which will no doubt prove highly gratifying to His Imperial Majesty, particularly in view of his intense solicitude for the developement of the Naval power and glory of France—

To

His Excellency Duchene de Belcourt
H. I. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary
&c &c &c in Japan

The wonderful progress made in the creation of a navy, not only in respect to the number, but also to the efficiency of vessels acknowledged to have no superiors afloat - And which is to be principally attributed to the genius of his Imperial Majesty - has attracted the attention of the World, and will add greatly to the lustre of his reign.

Will Your Excellency allow me through you to offer my most respect-ful congratulations to Monsieur Faucon le Capitaine de Vaisseau, on his return to Kanagawa. I hear his praises every-where, and that under the good Provi-dence of God, the safety of the Dordogne is to be attributed to him, and I con-gratulate you that His Imperial Majes-ty has so brave and accomplished an officer.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of high consideration, with which.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
Most obedient servant
(signed) Robt. H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the United States
In Japan.

Enclosure No. 1
with despatch No. 24
Dated Legn. June 9. 1862.

Mr Drouyn to Mr de Belleconst.
Minister of France.

Légation de France le 7 Juin 1862

Monsieur.

J'ai reçu la lettre si cordiale, que Votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'adresser en date d'hier, à l'occasion du retour du bâtiment de Sa Majesté Impériale la Dordogne, qui a si providentiellement échappé au typhon du 29 de ce mois, et je me suis empressé de faire connaître l'expression de votre sympathie à Mr le Commandant Faucon, qui en a été, comme moi profondément touché, - et qui se propose d'adresser à Votre Excellence ses remerciments avec ceux de son Etat Major et de son équipage.

Le Gouvernement de l'Empereur

A Son Excellence
Monsieur Drouyn
Ministre des Etats-Unis
au Japon
&c &c &c.

que

que j'informe de cette courtoise attention en lui transmettant une copie de la lettre de Votre Excellence. Sera. j'en suis bien certain, comme je le suis moi même tout sensible aux appreciations portées sur la Marine Française par le Représentant d'une Puissance avec laquelle la France entretient des relations si sincèrement affectueuses.

Permettez moi Monsieur, en vous adressant mes remerciements les plus empressés de vous renouveler l'assurance de la haute Consideration avec laquelle j'ai l'honneur d'être.

de Votre Excellence

très humble et très obéissant serviteur

(signé) Julhesne de Bellecourt

Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français au Japon.

Legation of France. June 7. 1862.

Sir,

I received the very cordial letter dated Yesterday, which Your Excellency did me the honor to write to me on the occasion of the return of His Imperial Majesty's Ship Dordogne Providentially escaped in the typhon of the 29th of this month (of last month). and I hastened to communicate to Mr Commandant Faucon the expression of Your sympathy, upon whom, like myself, it made a deep impression, and he intends addressing Your Excellency — returning thanks and also on his Staff and Crew.

The Government of the Emperor, whom I informed of this courteous attention by transmitting Copy of Your Excellency's letter, will, I feel fully convinced, highly appreciate, as I do, the Sentiments about His Imperial Majesty, as well as those about the French Navy from the Representative of a Power, with whom France entertains

H. Ex. Excellency.
Mr Pruyn.
Minister of the United States
in Japan.
Yedo.

Relations

Enclosure. N. 2.
with despatch N. 24.
dated Yedo. June 9. 1862.

French Minister Plenipotentiary
de Bellecourt to the Tycoon.
Copy & translation.

Excellency!

Having received from my Government the order to return to France, I have the honor to request your Excellency to be pleased to grant me an audience of leave, in order that I may present to you my letter of recall.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to your Excellency the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

Count de Bellecourt

His Excellency Kuchibe Tsushima no Kami.
Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty
the Emperor of the French in Japan.

Dordogne. Yokohama le 8 Juin 1862

Monsieur le Ministre.

J'ai lu avec un profond sentiment de reconnaissance la lettre que Votre Excellence a bien voulu écrire à Monsieur le Ministre de France à l'occasion du désastre que la Dordogne vient d'éprouver à la mer. J'ai l'honneur d'offrir à Votre Excellence mes bien sincères remerciements pour l'intérêt si bienveillant qu'elle nous a témoigné.

Je vous remercie aussi au nom de la Marine impériale de la manière si flatteuse dont vous voulez bien parler d'elle.- Ces éloges nous sont d'autant plus précieux qu'ils viennent du représentant d'une grande puissance

A Son Excellence
Monsieur le Ministre des Etats Unis
au Japon.

Dantine

maritime ; tout la marine militaire a toujours su se distinguer entre toutes par la belle Construction et la magnificence de ces escadres qui attestent sur toutes les mers les talents des marins distingués qui les Commandent.

Veuille Votre Excellence me permettre de lui exprimer combien je suis touché de sa bienveillante courtoisie, qui ne peut qu'augmenter la profonde sympathie que m'ont toujours inspirée pour les Etats-Unis les nombreuses et cordiales relations que j'ai eues dans ma longue Carrière avec leurs representants Civiles ou militaires.

Je suis avec un profond respect
Monsieur le Ministre
de Votre Excellence
le très obéissant serviteur
le Capitaine de Vaisseau Commandant
le Navire de la Marine Impériale
la Dordogne.

(signed) Ch. Jaucon.

Dordogne Yokohama June 7. 1862.

Monsieur le Ministre.

With a strong feeling of gratitude I read the letter which Your Excellency was pleased to write to Mr the Minister of France on the occasion of the disaster which the Dordogne recently experienced at Sea. I have the honor to return Your Excellency my very sincere thanks for the kind interest shown us.

I also thank You in the name of the Imperial Navy for the very flattering manner in which You speak of Her. Such praises are the more precious as coming from the representative of a great Naval Power, whose Navy has always distinguished itself among all others by the beautiful construction and the magnificent condition of its Squadrons testifying in every Sea to the accomplishments of the distinguished Seamen who Command them.

May it please Your Excellency to allow me to express how greatly moved I feel by Your kind courtesy, still more revealing my strong sympathy for the United States which during

To His Excellency.
Mr the Minister of the United States
in Japan.

my long career, my numerous and ordeal relations with their civil or military representatives inspired.

With profound respect I remain
Mr. the Ministre
Your Excellency's
Most Obedient Servant
The Post Captain Commanding the
Ship Dordogne of the Imperial Navy.
(Signed) Ch. Jaucon.

Enclosure No. 2
with despatch No. 24
dated Jeddo, June 9. 1862

Capt. Jaucon Commanding
H.I.M. Ship Dordogne
& Mr. Bruyn.
Copy & translation.

Japan – Desp.

Dec. (M.)

Ucda June 20th 1862

My dear Sir

There are a few points to which I beg leave to call your attention, which may not be well to include in an official communication. 1. After my sad loss at San Francisco Bishop Kip brought our friend Mr Alden's & Jones application for the appt. of his son aged 22 years as Secretary of Legation. I explained that none was allowed me & thought it best not to ask the same favor as I had for my son, but consented to take him as an attaché or private Secretary. Bishop Kip's high position & the best character of his son, then in the office of Mr Ely (a Brother of Alfred Ely M.C.) by whom he was recommended induced me very cheerfully to accept him as a companion of my son. Hope that he & my son Robert will now undergo Service here & if we were as rich as formerly I would not hesitate to recommend a small allowance to each. I shall on my return give them designations which if not right please strike out

2. I see it is proposed to lay a tax on salaries, though a general law will bear unequally on me in this far distant land I will most cheerfully submit to my share. But as my drafts may be drawn when tax is by the terms of the Law payable I have written to my Brother in Law C. B. Lansing to pay it & hope if this is agreeable you will advise him.

3. I do an appropriation has been made of $1500
for interpreter at Kanagawa. All that can be said that natives
now translate for that Consulate & $500 per an. will pay for all
the translation at all the Consulates in Japan. There is no ne-
cessity at present for Gaol or keeper here. As there is no appro-
priation for support of prisoners it would be awkward to
have either. If we have prisoners our Govt can arrange with
Japanese Govt for their custody as is now done by Captains
of ships for their sailors. The British are now building a
Gaol. That Govt has also a large piece of Land for naval
stores. I am offered one at an annual rent. This it may
be well to take. I will prepare an official Communication
on this subject.

4. I have in my first
draft still in July drawn for salary allowing for Mexican
Dollar 106 2/10. This when my salary from $7500 to $7062.14
I have done it as the Warrant drew at that rate. He intends
to ask an allowance for the loss, which does not appear
right, as it is the currency of the Country. There passing
with some merchants but Ryabnes being the general currency
One dollar would be at a heavy discount. One mark of
Spain are paid at par. I do not know how it is with our
Minister to Spain in China. But if I am right in thinking
I should receive the actual amount of salary at par, you
will advise me & I can draw for deficiency & then thereafter
for correct amount. You will see the loss is quite heavy. and I
hope it will be made good to me.

5. The letter of credit for interpreter Salary has not arrived. If not already sent I commend as Mr Harris did that it be made payable to the American Minister. Then the Consul or acting Minister may draw it. And neither the death of the Minister, or Interpreter can occasion difficulty in drafts. In that case the same allowance will have to be made for contingent funds as to the Harris, as bill of Exchange has been charged direct to that funds. Mr Harris wrote to Messrs Barings, so that I can draw Salary for three quarters for Mr Portman.

6. If it necessarily involved an increase of Salary I should hesitate to say as I now do, that I think the rank of the Minister here should be the same as in China. I wish to avoid even the appearance of selfishness in the critical position of our affairs. But in no country are the first People more impressed by titles than in this. And it is impossible to make them understand that our powers are the same. But I forbear saying more. You will soon see Mr Harris. And though I could add somewhat to his Experience on this subject I am satisfied he can say enough to satisfy the President that we are at a disadvantage here.

7. I transmitted to Mr Bonbing one suggesting that we should unite in a recommendation to our Citizens in Asia to observe the last Thursday of Nov. as a day of Thanks

gently upraise. Thi Storm would be unusual, but steady as our Country is to us in Northern Lands Should it done it will be apparent. Faith & Works join hand in hand "works" illustrates our brilliant Success thus far and I have "faith" to believe we shall have yet more brilliant victories

If any more Consuls are appointed here I may remain on friendly Station. Mrs health is found this would be the Climate for her. Mrs Stiles was so kind to me at San Francisco! I shall never forget her for her own sake. I should always have liked her for her Father Sake.

Remember me respectfully to your wife & present my best respects to the Governor. I have his photograph & that of the President daily before me. The first Ambassador to the U.S. remembers your Father this visit. Your note must be Excused and I fear you will hardly read this long letter.

But I must say one thing more. I have written to Mr Hogg to come here. He can collect plants or better here. I will send acorns of the live oak this year I hope they will grow south. The Marshall should be at Nacogdoches as the Central point & I hope the law will be changed so as to give him that designation or rather Residence

I am Very Truly & Respy

Yr. Ob. St.

Wm. P. Bryan

Hon
D. W. Stewart
Pres. R.

No. 25. Ent. Rec'd Sept 24. Mr Clinton

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo, June 21st 1862.

Sir,

The 21st Article of the Treaty of Japan with Great Britain provides that "all Official communications addressed by the Diplomatic and Consular Agents of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain to the Japanese Authorities shall henceforward be written in English. - In order however to facilitate the transaction of business they will, for a period of five years from the signature of that Treaty be accompanied by a Dutch or Japanese version.

This period will expire on the 26th day of August 1863.

In view of this Article the

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Japanese Government have for a long time called instructions in reading and writing the English language to be given to a large number of their Officials. — It is known that while many of them can read and write with great readiness, they have made little progress in speaking the language.

I have received a letter from the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of which I enclose translation N. 1; N. 1.
After consultation with the young gentlemen attached to this Legation I sent a reply of which I enclose Copy N. 2 N. 2.

It is proper to say in this connection, that the Rev. S. R. Brown of Kanagawa a Missionary from the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the United States, had offered through Mr Harris to take charge of any number of young men, whom the Government might send to him for that purpose. And

at an interview, which I had the day of the receipt of the letter with one of the Governors of Foreign Affairs, I offered to invite to this Legation for the purpose of giving such instruction a very Capable Young Gentleman now at Kanagawa, who has been Professor in an institution in California and to provide for his support while so engaged.

Meanwhile I proposed to make known their wishes to the Government of the United States, and suggested it was possible the President might, in view of the great advantages which would result, cause a suitable instructor to be provided.

I was answered, that the Government preferred to send the men to the Legation, and that it was deirable that no delay should take place in Commencing instruction.

I have thought it proper to make this detailed Statement, as it

(is)

is extremely delirable, that all Official Correspondence with our Minister and Consuls shall be in our own language, thus ensuring greater freedom in our intercourse.

It is very obvious, that this ~~request~~ imposes an unpleasant burden on the Légation, in which I must to some extent share - but I did not feel at liberty to refuse the request, and am pleased to say, that I think the Gentlemen attached to this Légation will faithfully and successfully discharge the duties, which they have so cheerfully assumed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

Yedo. June 21. 1862.

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident.

No. 25.

2 Enclosures

Received.

Relating to instruction of Japanese in the English language –

To His Excellency Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident of the United States
of America &c. &c. &c.

In our Country there are but few who have a knowledge of the English language: it will not be in accordance with the Stipulations in our Treaties with the Several Powers, if conferences cannot be held in that language, when the time for doing so will have arrived, and besides it will also cause inconvenience at interviews.

It is therefore desirable for us to send suitable persons to your Legation to receive instruction in that language. We now request Your Excellency to make an arrangement for that purpose and give us your reply in writing.

With respect and Esteem.

the 18th day of the 5th month of the 2nd year of Bunkiu (the 15th June 1862).

(Signed) Kudge Jamato no Kami
Midzuno Idzumi no Kami
Takeda Suwo no Kami.

Legation of the U.S. in Japan

Yedo, June 18th 1862.

Min for Foreign Affairs &c &c &c.

Sir, In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, I have the honor to say, that it will afford me great pleasure to receive at this Legation such young men as you may wish to send for the purpose of receiving instruction in our language.

Messrs Wm Ingraham Kip and Robert C. Pruyn, Secretaries attached to this Legation, have, at my request, kindly undertaken to devote such time each day, except on our Sabbath day, as may be necessary for the purpose of such instruction, and Mr Portman, the Interpreter of this Legation, will, with great pleasure, give such time as he may be able to spare from his duties for the same purpose.

With respect and Courtesy

(Signed) Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident for the

United States of America

&c - &c - &c -

Enclosure Nos 1. & 2.
with despatch No. 25.
dated Yedo. June 21. 1862.

Instructions to Japanese in
our language.

No. 26. Ent. Rec'd Sept. 4. Letter Mr Conlin

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. June 24 1862.

Sir,

I have the honor to -
acknowledge the receipt of Your
despatch No. 5 of the 1st. February.
Covering my Commission as
Minister Resident in Japan confirmed
by the Senate.

I have the honor to be Sir.
Very. Respectfully
Your. most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable.
Wm. H. Seward.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Yedo, June 24. 1862
Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident

No. 26.

No Enclosures

Received.

Despatch N. 5 received
covering my Commission

No. 27 Ent Recd 24. Sepbr. Mr Pruyn

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. June 28. 1862.

Sir,

Agreeably to Your instructions contained in Your despatch No. 6 of the 5th February 1862, I have the honor to inform You, that I addressed a communication to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of which I enclose Copy, Enclosure No 1; — and that I have this day received a reply, of which I enclose translation Enclosure No 2.

No 1.

No 2.

I have the honor to be Sir.
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan

The Honorable
Wm H. Seward.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Geo. June 28. 1882
Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident

No. 27.

2 Enclosures.

Received.

Despatch No. 6. received.
Relating to the occupation
by the Russians of the Island
of Tsushima.

Copy.

No 72. Legation of the U.S. in Japan.

Yedo, June 6th 1862.

To Their Excellencies

Wakisaka Nakatsuka no Gayū.

Mideno Idzumi no Kami.

Makuna Izuro no Kami.

Ministers for Foreign Affairs

Yedo.

The President of the United States, having been informed of the recent occupation of the Island of Tsusima by Russians, and of its subsequent abandonment by them, although they left standing the buildings they had erected, has specially instructed me to inquire, whether the past occupation of that Island is still a subject of anxiety to His Majesty the Tycoon.

Stated with Respect and Courtesy

(Signed) Robt H. Pruyn.

Minister Resident of the United States in Japan.

Enclosure. No: 1.
with despatch No: 27.
Dated Yedo. June 26/62.

Relating to Russian
occupation of the Island
of Tsusima.

Copy.

To H.E. Robert H. Pruyn.

Minister Resident of the U.S. of America

&c — &c — &c.

We received your letter No 72, of the 6th of June.

The Russians, who resided on our Island Tsusima, left that Island during the 8th month of last years and the building &c has been entirely removed, after a negotiation between the Russian Consul at Hakodadi and the Governor of that place.

Since then nobody has established himself there. Which we state in reply.

With respect and Esteem.

The 2nd day of the 6th month of the 2nd Year of Bunkiu - (the 28th June, 1862)

(Signed) Wakisaka Nakatsuka no Gayen.

Midsuno Idsumi no Kami.

Makina Suwo no Kami.

Enclosure N. 2
with despatch N. 27
dated Yedo. June 28. 1862

Russians left the Island
of Tsusima -

No. 28. Ext. Rec'd 24. Sept. Mr Chubin

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo, June 28. 1862.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of Your despatch No. 8 of the 11th March last, with its Enclosure, Your reply to the Japanese Ministers of Foreign Affairs, in relation to the retirement of my predecessor, and also an office Copy of the same.

Agreeably to Your directions, I have transmitted the original to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and caused a translation to be made from the Office Copy, which I likewise sent with a letter

The Honorable
Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

of

of which I enclose copy. Enclosure No. 1.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant

Robt. A. Bunyon
Minister Resident in Japan.

Feb. June 28. 1882
Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident

No. 28

, Enclosure

Received.

Despatch No. 8. covering original office copy of the reply to the Jap: Min of F.A. received. 2.

Copy.

N° 90

Legation of the U.S. in Japan
Yedo June 30th 1862.

Their Excellencies,

Wakisaka Nakatsuka no-kayn
Midsoeno Tsusumi no-Kami
Itakura Suwo no-Kami.

I have the honor to transmit to your Excellencies, a sealed despatch from the Hon. Wm. H. Seward Secretary of State of the United States, with a translation of an office copy with which I have been furnished, in reply to a letter to the Japanese Ministers of Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the retirement of Mr Harris. The high terms of praise, in which my predecessor is therein most justly spoken of, afford me sincere pleasure. It shall be my aim to fulfil the anticipations which the Hon Secretary of State entertains in reference to my own mission.

I have the honor to be with respect and courtesy

(signed) Robt H. Pruyn
Minister Resident of the United States
in Japan.

Enclosure No 1.
with despatch No. 28.
dated Yedo June 28. 1862

M. Pruyn to the
Minister of F. A.

No. 29. Encl. Recd 24. Sept. Mr Whiting.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. June 30. 1862.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your despatches Nos 9 & 10.

As Mr Harris left Japan in May, I am deprived of the pleasure of making known to him the sentiments of the President as therein desired; which I hope however he will soon have an opportunity of hearing in person from the President and Yourself.

I have this day made known to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs the Satisfaction which the President

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

das

has derived from the prompt and cheerful manner, in which his demands were met by this Government, and availed myself of the opportunity to inform the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, that the President expected that their efforts to bring the murderers to punishment would not be relaxed, and would eventually prove successful. — I have the honor to enclose Copy of my letter, Enclosure No. 1.

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

Gdo. June 30. 1882
Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident

No. 29.

1 Enclosure.

Received.

Despatches Nos 9 & 10 received
M. Harris - State
M. Henstein

Copy.

No 91. Legation of the U.S. in Japan.
Yedo, June 30th 1862.

To
Their Excellencies
Wakisaka Natakenka no Gayen.
Midsuno Idsumi no Kami.
Takeuchi Yamo no Kami.
Ministers for Foreign Affairs
Yedo.

I have been instructed to convey to Your Excellencies, the assurance, "that the President is most favorably impressed by the promptness and cheerfulness, with which the Government of the Tycoon has acceded to the demands, which the President deemed himself obliged to make, by a careful regard to the rights and the honor of our own Country," in consequence of the murder of Mr Heusken, late Secretary of Legation.

The President reposes full confidence in the sincerity and good faith of the Tycoon and his Enlightened

Ministers.

Ministers.

The annuity which was provided, for Mr Heusken's bereaved mother, has been promptly paid. But his murderers have not yet been arrested. It will afford the President additional pleasure to learn, that, efforts to bring the murderers to punishment are not relaxed, and still more, that those efforts have been crowned with success. And thus all the reparation will have been made, which is demanded by the honor of both Governments.

With respect and Courtesy

(Signed) Robt. H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the United States in Japan.

Enclosure No. 1.
with despatch No. 29.
Dated Yedo. June 30. 1882.

Mr Bingham to the Ministers
of Foreign Affairs.

No. 31. Extt. Rec'd 24. Sept. Mr. Heilin

Legation of the United States in Japan
Jedo, June 30. 1862

Sir.

It becomes my painful duty to inform You of another outrage on the British Legation, which has terminated fatally.

Lt Col. St John Neale H B M's Chargé d' Affaires arrived in Japan on the 23rd of May last. He has been confined to his house for some weeks by sickness, from which he is not yet entirely recovered. Several private notes paped between us, while he was detained at Yokohama, on the subject of the State of feeling in Jedo, in relation to which many unfounded and highly exaggerated

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Rumors

rumors prevailed there. - I was -
finally informed by Col Neale, that
he had determined to take up his
residence in this City, which he
accordingly did on the 11th instant.

On the night of the 26th instant,
when the British Legation was -
surrounded by a Japanese guard of
585 men, and was also guarded by
30 Marines and Sailors from H.B.M.'s
Steamer "Renard"; and by a Lieutenant,
Sergeant and 12 men from the
Military Mounted train, the Sentinel,
(a Sailor from the Renard) stationed
at the Chamberdoor of Col. Neale,
was desperately wounded by a -
Japanese and died during the day.

- Col. Neale was aroused by the
Cries of the wounded man, as was
also the Corporal of the British guard,
(a Marine from the Renard), who was
in the vicinity going the rounds.
The Corporal was then attacked and
almost instantly killed, but not until
he had succeeded in firing his revolver.

For

For the particulars of this affair, as far as they have transpired, I beg to refer You to the following enclosures.-

N: 1. Mr Seale to Mr Pruyn.	N: 1.
N: 2 Mr Pruyn to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs	N: 2.
N: 3 Mr Pruyn to Mr Seale.	N 3

Not having received any - Communication from the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, I wrote to them the next morning a letter, a Copy of which I transmit Enclosure N: 4. N: 4.

In the afternoon of that day, one of the Governors of Foreign Affairs, the Senior Governor of Kanagawa, came to the Legation, and after saying, that an Officer had been directed the previous day to give me all the information in their possession, (which had not been done,) he assured me, that the visit of one of the Governors had been prevented by their engagements till near midnight in the necessary investigation of the affair. - I

called

-I called his attention to the necessity of energetic action, and that it would be of great advantage to the Japanese Government to anticipate, as far as posible, any requirements of the British Government. -I assured him, that I did not wish, that any innocent person should suffer, and that it was a principle of Law, that it was better that the guilty should escape, rather than that innocent persons should be punished. -I asked whether any arrests had been made?

The Governor then made the following statement. - One of the Japanese guard had been suddenly seized with a kind of madness, and it was suspected he alone had been engaged in the attack. - He had been found dead with a bullet in his body, and that he had committed Suicide. - That, as I was aware, a Spear or Lance had been found; - and they hoped by that means to trace the other assailants, if more than one had been engaged. -

I called his attention to the fact, that the Corporal had twenty wounds, some made with a sword, - others with a lance; - that it appeared to me, in view of the number of wounds inflicted, and the fact, that some were in front and others in the back, that more than one person must have been engaged in the attack. - That while it properly belonged to Col Neale to indicate, what he should expect to be done to effect the arrest of all, who had participated in, or been privy to the outrage, my friendship for the Japanese Government induced me to say, that I had carefully examined the premises, - that whether one or more were engaged in the attack, it was evident, that no one could have escaped from the premises, without directly passing by one of the guard houses; - and that, as the guard had been alarmed by the pistol shot and noise, such escape could not have been effected without

the

the knowledge of some of their members; - that traces of blood could be seen leading to one of the guard houses in a different direction from that taken by the deceased Soldiers; - that one of the Japanese guard had admitted, he had seen the assassin - had claimed, as a ground of merit, that he had fought with and been wounded by him, - and then had run to the guard house to give the alarm. - That it unfortunately happened, that the guard house was within sight and call of this guard, and of the transaction; that his wound was a slight scratch on the back of his leg, sustained while he was running away; - and that his flight had given an opportunity for the attack on the Corporal, who was coming to his aid; and that, if he had done his duty, the life of the Corporal would have been saved and the assailant, if only one, killed or ~~arrested~~ - That it was idle to have any guard, unless it was perfectly understood, that all would be held

to

to a strict responsibility; — that I would advise, that a rigid examination be at once instituted; — that everyone guilty of cowardice or neglect of duty should be at once arrested, and when that was done, I was of opinion, that the Government would be in possession of information, which was now withheld by some of the Guard.

The Governor admitted the force of these suggestions, and said he was satisfied, that there had been criminal negligence and great cowardice.

As Mr de Wit, the Consul General of the Netherlands was in the city on a visit of a few weeks, I visited the British Legation in his company, on the receipt of Mr Neale's letter, and there very fortunately found Monsieur de Bellecourt, the Minister of His Imperial Majesty, who had come up from Yokohama to consult with his Colleagues on another subject, not having heard of the attack. —

We at once apprised Mr Neale of

our

our sympathy and of our disposition to
view this affair as one, in which our
Governments had a deep interest. - I
informed Mr Seale, that I had addressed
the Ministers of Foreign Affairs immediately
on the receipt of his letter, and briefly
acquainted him with the contents of my
letter. - He expressed himself highly pleased.

It is the intention of Col Seale,
as he informed me, to wait on the -
instructions of his Government.

We then discussed the propriety
of uniting in a letter to the Ministers.
— I called their attention to a fact,
which I had learned from Mr deWit
the previous day, that in February the
Ministers had distinctly admitted, that
the ancient law of Japan, punishing
with death any Foreigners found within
the Empire, had never been repealed;
and that this was therefore an invitation
and provocation to these assaults. Mr
de Bellecourt also remarked, that the
ratification of the Treaty with France
used the language " the Tycoon of Japan

in

in the Empire of the Mikado". - that the Ministers had admitted to him and Mr Alcock, that the Treaties had never been ratified by the Mikado, while I was able to state, that Mr Harris had informed me, that the Ministers had declared, that they had been ratified, except so far as related to Osaca. - It was finally concluded, that it was best to raise no questions, which would imply a doubt as the validity of the Treaties, - or any concern as to the existence of the Law in Question; and that the Ministers of France and the Netherlands should individually address the Ministers as I had already done.

Nothing has yet transpired, which enables me to inform You of the cause of the outrage. -

On the night of the attack the American Legation about a mile distant had a guard of 284 Japanese officers and men, as appears from the return furnished at my request. -

The

The Legation of the Netherlands, of which M. de Wit was the sole inmate, had also a Japanese guard. — Although neither of these Legations require so large a guard as the British Legation, I am satisfied, that the latter was to all appearance the best protected of the three, even in the absence of the numerous attachés and the guard of Forty four British Officers and sailors armed with Carbines and revolvers. — If hostility to Foreigners instigated the attack, it appears remarkable, that it should have been made in this quarter. — It therefore occurred to me, that a quarrel between some of the British and Japanese Guard might have occasioned it. — Col. Neale says, he is not aware of any such provocation, — though it was possible, that offence may have been given by the presence of British Soldiers and Sailors.

I can only assign this motive. The attack took place according to the Japanese Computation of time just

me

one night after the anniversary of the attack in 1861. - - and it is possible, that some one or more of the friends of the parties, who lost their lives in that attack, or were subsequently punished for it, may have sought the gratification of their vengeance. And as it was a holiday in some parts of Yedo, the joint stimulants of revenge and intoxication may have induced it.

As it is very probable, that the President and Yourself may be pleased to hear, what I think of my own Safety, I beg to remark, that my position cannot be said to be free from danger. - Only a few days since, one of the Governors for Foreign Affairs informed me there was a decided improvement in the feeling of the people; - and that it would not be long before every part of Japan might be visited with safety. - Yet it cannot be disguised, that all the Officers of the Western

Powers.

Powers in Japan are sentinels in the outposts of civilization. - It is here as with our own Indian tribes. - The first notice of the attack is written in the blood, which it caused to flow. The bolt comes out of an unclouded Sky.

I think however, that the fact, that I never go armed, which is well known to the Officers, and that I rely entirely upon the Japanese for protection are favorable to my safety.

I can only add, that I am extremely careful to avoid unnecessary exposure, - and I indulge the hope, that under the good Providence of God our intercourse with Japan may continue unstained by blood. -

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully

Your most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

Yedo. June 30, 1862
Robert H Pruyn
Minister Resident

No 31.

4. Enclosures.

Received.

Another night attack
on the British Legation in
Yedo- resulting in the death
of two men.

Copy.

N° 10 Her Majesty's Legation
Yedo 27th June 1862

Sir,

It is with deep regret I have to acquaint you that this Legation has passed through the ordeal of another murderous assault on the part of Japanese Assassins. About midnight last night the Sentry at my bedroom door was suddenly attacked and desperately wounded, his life being dispaired of. The Corporal going the rounds at the same moment, was murderously assailed a short distance off, but he managed to reach my door and there he fell and died. The British Escort and Guard from Her Majesty's ship "Renard" being now mustered, remained under arms the rest of the night within my Drawing Room. The number of the assailants cannot precisely be ascertained, possibly there was only one; But to the unaccountable disgrace

To
Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident of the
United States of America
&c &c &c
Japan

disgrace and utter want of vigilance of the Japanese Guards which the Japanese Government has taken credit for having posted in such numbers for our protection, the assassin or assassins passed through their lines and effected the murderous acts I have described.

I shall neccesarily adress the Tycoons Ministers in terms suited to the gravity and intolerable atrocity of the event which has transpired, and shall do myself the honor of transmitting to you a copy of my remonstrances upon the occasion.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most obedient
Humble Servant
(signed) Edt John Neale.
H. B. M's Chargé d affaires
and Acting Consul General
in Japan

Enclosure N. 1.
with despatch N 31.
dated Feds June 30. 1812.

The British Chargé d'Affairs
Mr Neale to Mr Bruyn.

Copy.

No 84. Legation of the U.S. in Japan.
Yedo, June 27th 1862.

To
Their Excellencies
Wakisaka Natakuka no Sayû
Midsu no Idsumi no Kami
Takuna Suwo no Kami
Ministers for Foreign Affairs
Yedo.

It is but a few days since I had the pleasure of congratulating the Japanese Government and the British Minister, by direction of the Presidents of the United States, on the punishment of two more of the assailants in the British Legation in the month of July, 1861.

It is with astonishment and pain that I now learn, from Lt-Colonel Neale H. B. M's Chargé d'Affaires, the particulars of another assault at midnight on the British Legation, which has resulted in the death of two British Soldiers, who lost their lives in his defence at the very door of his bedchamber;

Either

Either by the negligence or connivance of the numerous Japanese Guards around the Legation, the assailants passed through their lines to make the assault, and escaped unmolested.

The attack on the Legation in 1861, had one redeeming feature; several of the Japanese Guard, on that occasion, sealed with their blood their fidelity to their trust. I am sorry to learn, from Col Neale, that on this occasion, no evidence, either of fidelity or courage, was given. The only guard, known to be vigilant, basely fled.

It must be expected that so great and powerful a country as Great Britain, distinguished for the high regard which, in common with the Civilized Powers of the World, it pays to the safety of the lives and property of all who rely upon its protection, and especially to the sanctity thrown around all

Diplomatic

Diplomatic Representatives accredited to H. B. Majesty, will view this transaction with grave displeasure, and demand signal and ample atonement.

The President of the United States, as the sincere friend of the Japanese Government, will be deeply grieved when informed of this new outrage. In advance of the instructions, which he may give me, I deem it proper to say, in presence of the serious case now presented, that whatever else may be done or required, the Japanese Government should act with the utmost possible promptitude and vigour in the arrest and punishment of the guilty participators in this outrage, and all their aiders and abettors. The repetition of these attacks will degrade Japan in the opinion of the whole Civilized World.

And it is for the Government now to show whether it has the

disposition

disposition and the power to save itself from the disgrace which will otherwise attach to the Country.

With respect & Courtesy

(Signed) Robt H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the United States of America in Japan.

Ad dispatch on Japan

Enclosure No 2
with dispatch No 81.
dated Yedo. June 30. 1862.

Mr Pruyn to the
Japanese Ministers of Ad.

Copy

N: 83 Legation of the U.S. in Japan
Yedo June 27th 1862

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me of the attack made on your Legation, near midnight, last night, which resulted in the death of a Corporal of your Guard, and the serious wounding of the sentinel at your door, of whose death I have since heard.

I sincerely congratulate you on your providential escape, and that no member of your Legation has suffered bodily injury, as was the case in 1861, and sympathize with you in your sorrow for the loss of your brave defenders.

I view this fresh outrage with horror and indignation, and will unite with you and my colleagues in any representation which

To
Lt Col E. St John Neale
H. B. Mt Chargé d affairs
&c &c &c
in Japan

which it may be thought best to make to the Japanese Government, in advance of instructions from your own Government to yourself, to bring the assailants to justice.

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of a letter which I conceived it my duty to address to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient

Humble Servant

(signed) Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident of the

United States of America

to Japan.

Enclosure No. 3.
with despatch No. 21
dated Yedo. June 30. 1862.

M. Pruyn to Mr Neale.

Copy.

No 86.

Legation of the United States in Japan.

Yedo, June 28th 1862.

Their Excellencies

Wakisaka Nakatsuka no Kayes.

Midsuno Sasuyri no Kami.

Takina Suwo no Kami.

Ministers for Foreign Affairs,

Yedo.

More than a day has passed since the attack on the British Legation, and yet I have had neither a written communication from your Excellencies on a visit from one of the Governors of Foreign Affairs, on relation thereto.

You will readily see that so great an outrage must have created great solicitude as well as indignation on the part of the Representatives of the Treaty Powers. And this omission, on your part, I feel more bound to notice, as it is so different from your conduct in 1861, when at an early

early hour of the succeeding day, you caused assurances to be given Mr Harris, of your regret at what had happened, and of your ability and disposition to protect the Foreign Ministers.

I can only hope that this omission, which I have now to regret, is occasioned neither by your indifference to the feelings of the other Representatives, nor by your want of disposition or ability to protect them.

With respect and Courtesy

(Signed) Robt H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the United States
in Japan.

Enclosure No. 4.
with despatch No. 31.
dated Yedo June 30, 1862.

Mr Brown to the Japanese
Min. of F. A.

No. 30. Recd 24. Sept. Mr Whitten.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. June 30. 1862.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your despatch No. 11, dated March 24 1862., in which You acknowledge the receipt of my letters No. 1. & 2. dated at San Francisco. -

Will You permit me through You to thank the President most sincerely for the expression of his sympathy in my affliction, which had softened my own heart. so that my tears fell with his, when our Almighty Father in his

The Honorable
Wm H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

kind

kind Providence, visited in like manner his own family.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Very Respectfully,

Your most Obedient servant.

Robert H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

Tho. June 30. 1862

Robert H. Bruyn
Minister Resident

No. 30.

No Enclosures

Received.

Despatch No 11 of the 24th
March last received.

Recd 24. Sept. Mr Durbin

No 32 Ent

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. June 30. 1862.

Sir.

I have the honor to inform You, that I received a letter from the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, announcing that Wakisaka Sakatsuka no Kami, who reigned the office of Senior Minister of Foreign Affairs in December 1860, had been reappointed in that capacity, in the place of Kudze Yamato no Kami, who retired "owing to the seriousness of his illness."-

I have the honor to be. Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable.
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Tedo. June 30. 1862
Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident

No. 32.

No Enclosures

Received.

The Senior Mem of Ld
retires, and one who formerly
held that office appointed
in his place.

No. 33. Conf.

Rec'd Sept 8 Mr Chubb

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo. July 1. 1862

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith No. 1. my account for Salary, No. 1.
and to inform You, that I have drawn this day on the Department for $529 87/
in the prescribed form, which draft is supported by the required Vouchers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Yedo. July 1, 1862.
Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident

No. 33.
1 Enclosure. L.
3 Vouchers.

Received

A/c for Salary.-

No. 34. Rec'd 2d. Sept. Mr. Burlingame

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo, July 1. 1862

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith No. 1. my account pr. Contingent No. 1.
expended from the 1st of May, when I took charge of this Legation, to the 30th June 1862 inclusive, showing a balance in my hands of $452 94/100. -

I have the honor to be. Sir.
Very Respectfully.
Your Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan

The Honorable
Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Yedo. July 1. 1862.

Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident

No: 34.

1. Enclosure
6. Vouchers.

Received.

a/c of Contingent Expenses

No. 35. Kent.

Rec'd 24. Sept. Mr Clinton

Legation of the United States in Japan

Jedo. July 2. 1862

Sir,

The Japanese Government now send to this Legation, four times each week, eight of their Officers to be instructed in speaking the English language, pursuant to the arrangement, stated in my depatch No. 25. — In this number are included the two Interpreters, next in rank to Moriyama, the Interpreter in Chief, now with the Embassy in Europe. — I cannot but regard this familiar intercourse with Officials,

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

through

through whom all foreign intercourse is and will be conducted, as highly calculated to ensure a continuance of the good feeling now happily existing.

I have the honor to be, Sir
Very Respectfully
Your. Most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan

Yedo. July 2. 1862

Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident

No. 35.

No Enclosures

Received.

Instruction in speaking
English to Japanese Officers
at the Legation.

No. 36. Ext.

Rec'd 24. Sept. Mr Chadwick

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo July 2. 1862

Sir,

The teas of Japan are brought to market in a condition, which forbids their export. - At first they were sent to China to be refined and placed in suitable boxes. - Then the necessary materials, such as lead, tolin, iron hoops, hooks &c &c were imported, and the work done here. - No duties were charged on these articles, nearly all of which were at once exported with the teas, until about a year ago, when a duty of 20 percent was demanded, as for non-enumerated articles. - It was

The Honorable
Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

claimed -

claimed on the other hand, that at the most five percent was chargeable. — In this position the subject has continued till this time. — British merchants however paying the duties to H Bell's Consul, who holds the money to await the final decision. — I am informed by our Consul, that he thus holds a large amount of money, paid to him by American Merchants.

The first importation of these articles, made by an American since my arrival, was by R B Smith, the Agent of Messrs A. A. Low, Bro^s of New York; — and our Consul, — for nearly a month, endeavored but ineffectually to procure first their Entry free of duty, and failing that, their admission on payment of the duties to him to abide the event.

He then brought the case to my notice, and I thereupon addressed two letters to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Copies of which I enclose, Nº 1. & 2. Enclosures Nº. 1. & 2.

One

One of the Governors immediately waited on me, and I am happy to say, that the articles were at once admitted on payment of duty to our Consul.

I think I have succeeded in satisfying the Ministry, that no duties should be charged on such articles. — But it is feared, that their free admission may be made a precedent for claims for the admission of other non enumerated articles.

I have therefore proposed, that an additional or explanatory article of the Treaty be agreed on. — And though there is an evident unwillingness to make any change in the Treaty, except to postpone the opening of other ports, — I indulge the hope, that in some way I shall succeed in finally settling this question. — and also in procuring the assent of the Government to the employment of Japanese Sailors in American Ships, which

it

is exceedingly desirable, and which
subject I have brought to the notice of
the Ministers.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very respectfully
Your most ~~Obedient~~ Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

Yedo, July 2. 1862.
Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident.

No 36.
Enclosures

Received.

Articles and stipulations and
Treasury of Japanese
tes. and duty attached

Copy.

No 76. Legation of the U.S. in Japan

Yedo, June 20th 1862.

Their Excellencies

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

Yedo.

The U.S. Consul at Kanagawa has called my attention to an application at the Custom House at that Port to admit, free of duty, certain articles, specified in such application, to be used by R.B. Smith, a merchant at said port, solely for preparing and packing tea for exportation.

As the free admission of articles used only for that purpose, will greatly increase the sale of tea - and so benefit the Government by increasing the amount paid on exportation - it appears unjust to the Merchants to demand 5 pr cent duty - and that the Government will in the end also sustain a loss.

While Your Excellencies are taking this subject into consideration, I have to ask that You will, at once and without any delay whatever, direct

the

the Officers at Kanagawa to admit the said articles, on payment of the duties to the American Consul at Kanagawa, to remain in his hands until the subject is decided by an agreement between Your Excellencies and the Representatives of the Treaty Powers. This the Custom House authorities have refused to allow, to my great surprise as I learn that the course proposed has been pursued by the British Merchants and Consul for more than a year past.

Your immediate attention is requested to this, as great injury is being done, by this delay, to the Smith.

I shall be pleased to hear this day that the necessary orders have been given.

With respect and Courtesy

(Signed) Robt. H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the United States in Japan.

Enclosure No. 1.
with despatch No 36
dated Yedo. July 2. 1862.

M. Pruyn to the Japanese
Min: of 2d.

Copy.

No 77. Legation of the U. S. in Japan.

Yedo, June 21st 1862.

Their Excellencies

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

Yedo.

I called your attention yesterday to articles, imported by Mr R. B. Smith, to be used solely for preparing tea for export, and which is claimed should be admitted free of duty.

I have this morning a letter from our Consul at Kanagawa, stating that the Officials at the Custom House there say, that the reason why, British Merchants are allowed to take such articles on payment of the duties to the British Consuls was, because he made "threats, while they expected better things from the Americans."

You will see the necessity of putting our Citizens on the same footing as British Merchants. - I must insist on this. - If I am unable, by appeals to your justice, to get what is right, how can I satisfy the reasonable expectations

expectations of our Merchants, whose interests I am bound to protect &c.

(I have written several letters to you, to which I have received no reply. I wish attention given first and at once to this matter. I shall be compelled to ask that Mr Smith be indemnified for the loss he has sustained by the refusal to place him on the same footing as British Merchants are placed.

With respect and Courtesy

(Signed) Robt H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the United States in Japan.

Delegation in Japan.

Enclosure No. 2.
with despatch No. 86.
dated. Yedo. July 2. 1862

M. Pruyn to the Japanese
Ministers of Fa. -

No. 3. Ext. Rec'd 24. Sept. Mr Chilton

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo, July 8th 1862.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit a translation of the reply of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs to my letter in relation to the murder of two of the guards at the British Legation. Enclosure No. 1. No. 1.

I have no doubt, that it is written in sincerity, and that the Government feels deeply pained at the occurrence.

I regret to say, that many idle rumours are Constantly agitating the foreign residents at Yokohama, many of whom are too ready to believe everything to the prejudice of the Japanese.

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Legation in Japan.

For my part I am amazed, when I consider, that two Centuries of isolation have moulded the Customs and opinions of this people, that there is so much freedom of intercourle and so little appearance of hostility. -

That many powerful Daimios continue opposed to foreign trade is not questioned - The party in favor of the old Customs and laws may indeed be more powerful than the party of progress - With time the latter will triumph. - Meanwhile the Government. I think have accepted the present condition of things as a political necessity. - It is sustained by a large body of Daimios, and by the entire mercantile class, which is destined to rise into importance and power. - and the masses of the people are unmistakeably and decidedly friendly.

Some of my Colleagues apprehend that the policy of the unfriendly Daimios is to elevate the Mikado at the expense

of

of the Tycoon - and thus arouse the prejudices and the political and religious intolerance of the people. - and array them against the Government of the Tycoon.

An Ambassador of the Mikado to the Tycoon is now at Yedo - of this I have been informed by the Government; - but the object of this mission has not been disclosed.

I have the honor to be Sir

Very Respectfully

Your Most Obedient Servant

R. Alcock

Minister Resident in Japan.

Yedo. July 8, 1862.

Robert H. Pruyn.

Minister Resident.

No 37.

1 Enclosure.

Received.

the Japanese Ministers
of F.A. to Mr Pruyn —
in relation to attack
on the British legation

To His Excellency Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident of the United States
of America &. &. &.

We received Your letter No. 84
dated the 27th June 1862., and fully
understood all You stated in relation
to the accident that happened at the
English légation.

As for Your Communication, that
the repetition of such an accident
will lower us in the opinion of the
Civilized World, we are aware of
this, - but this accident proceeded
from the unsettled State of the National
feeling, owing to our people, as has
often been Communicated to Your
Excellency, being fond of the ancient
Customs; - we hope to regulate
this National feeling gradually.
however and change it so as to
remove the apprehensions of the
foreigners -

But it is a shame to us, that
the present accident is owing to one
of the subjects of the Prince, charged

with

with the protection — although the perpetrator already committed Suicide, yet it is quite true, that he was my Criminal — and we shall sentence to Suitable punishment for neglect of duty, the officers, who were there for protection.

While we were recently enabled to punish two more of the persons engaged in the attack on the British Legation in the 5th month of last year, (July 1861) as You stated to us, which made us feel somewhat easier — this accident again took place, for which our regret is hundred times deeper than that of Your Excellency.

We have given strict orders to increase the protection — and have taken strict measures therefor; it is therefore desirable that You will take our feeling into due Consideration

Which we have to state in reply to Your letter with respect and esteem.

The 6th Day of the 6th month of the 2nd Year of Buntin (the 2nd July 1862).

Signed / Wakisaka Shintsuka no Sayu -
Midumo Dosumi no Kami.
Takura Sumo no Kami.

Enclosure No 1.
with Despatch No 39.
Dated Yedo, July 8, 1862

No. 38. Ent. Rec'd Sept. Secty Mr Chiben.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo, July 15. 1862.

Sir.

I regret to be obliged to inform you, that Col: Neale H.B.M.'s Charge d'Affaires has withdrawn from Yedo to reside at Yokohama.

The British Guard from the Military train had been strengthened by a large force of Marines and Sailors from the "Reynard."

— On the arrival of the Steamsloop "Pearl" Captain Borlase of the latter vessel, then the senior Officer, declined landing an additional force or to leave more than twenty men, when those vessels left, which

The Honorable
Wm H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

was

was the Order of the Admiral before the late attack. - Under these circumstances Col: Neale informs me he considered it his duty to leave as the Guard was insufficient.

As soon as Mr DeWit the Consul General of the Netherlands returns to Nagasaki, I will be again the only Minister Resident in Jedo.

I have the honor to be. Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant
Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

Yedo, July 15. 1862
Robert. H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident.

No. 38.

No Enclosures.

Received.

The British legation withdraws
from Yedo.

No: 39. Govt. Recd 30. Nov Mr Eustis

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo, August 15, 1862.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith No: 1 translation of a letter from the Ministers of Foreign Affairs in relation to the occupation of the Bonin Islands, and No: 2. copy of my reply to the same. No. 1 No. 2

I also enclose Nos 3 & 4, copies of Rules and Regulations, which were written in the English language, and No: 5, copy of the letter referred to in my reply to the Ministers, which was addressed to Mr Portman by Nathaniel Savory, whom he had seen at those Islands, when he was No. 3 & 4 No. 5.

The Honorable
Wm H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Interpreter

Interpeter to Commodore Perry.

These Islands may prove of great value in view of the navigation of the Pacific by Steamers, as they lie very nearly in the track, which would be followed by a vessel steaming from San Francisco via the Sandwich Islands to Japan and China.

I should therefore be pleased to receive special instructions in relation thereto, and hope the President will approve of my course thus far. — I considered it proper to reserve in express terms the question of sovereignty, so that no consent might be inferred in advance of your instructions, and also to protest against any exclusive policy being established there, being of opinion, that the interests of Commerce require, that these Islands should be free.

I have the honor to be, sir

Very Respectfully.

your most Obedient Servant

Robt. J. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

Yedo. August 15. 1862

Robert H. Pruyn

Minister Resident

No. 39.

5. Enclosures.

Received..

Relating to the occupation by the Japanese Government of the Ogasawara or Bonin Islands.

To His Excellency.
Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the
United States of America
&c, &c, &c.

We have to inform Your Excellency, that in view of reoccupying the Ogasawara Sima (Bonin Islands) we some time ago sent Midsuno Tikugo no kami Governor for Foreign Affairs and Hatstori Tsitshi o Metske to those Islands for the purpose of inspecting them - as we then stated to Townsend Harris Esq^r Your predecessor.

— On their return here Tsikugo no kami and Tsitshi have accurately reported to us, as follows:

As the American Nathaniel Savory and William Allen a naturalized American and a Native of Bremen in Germany are residing on one of those Islands, our intention of colonization was made known to them. - and they were informed that the ground they now hold

would

would remain in their possession as heretofore.

But as they stated, that it was inconvenient, that no General Regulations existed, because there had been no special Authority on those Islands hitherto. - such regulations to be observed henceforward by those who reside on those Islands, - and for Ships visiting them were established and Communicated to them in writing. - they then said that they were Satisfied and would comply with those Regulations. - in Consequence of this some of our Officers have been left behind on those Islands.

We now send You the two Accompanying Communications for Your information - requesting You to inform us, whether You have any remarks to make on the subject. - And hereafter, not only wood water and provisions, but also Coal and other necessary articles will be found on those Islands for the accommodation of Ships, who in future may come in the vicinity of

those

these Islands. – It is therefore desirable,
that you will make Known the foregoing to the
Merchant Ships and whalers of the United States
With respect and Esteem
The 30th day of the 6th month of the 2nd Year
of Bunkiu. (26 July 1862)
Signed Wakisaka Sakatsukasa no Tayu
Midsuno Idsumi no kami
Itakura Suwo no kami

Enclosure N. 1.
with despatch N. 39.
Dated August 15, 1862.

Copy.

No 102. Legation of the U.S. in Japan.
Yedo, August 14th 1862.

To
Their Excellencies
The Ministers of Foreign Affairs
Yedo.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellencies' letter of the 30th day of Your 6th Month, in which you inform me that some time ago, you sent Officers to the Ogasawara Sima (Bonin Islands) for the purpose of inspecting them; — that Nathaniel Savory and William Allen, two American Citizens residing there, were informed, that, the ground they now hold, will remain in their possession, & that, at their suggestion, Rules & Regulations have been made to be observed by those residing on those Islands, and for Ships visiting them — and that said American Citizens have expressed themselves satisfied with these regulations.

Your Ex

Your Excellencies also sent me
Copy of these regulations, requesting me
to advise you, whether I have any re-
marks to make on the subject.

When my predecessor was
informed of the intention of the Japanese
Govt. to take possession of said Islands,
he acknowledged the receipt of the let-
ter of the Min of F. A, and reserved
all rights, which Am Citizens might
have in the said Islands.

Reserving, until I can learn
the decision of the President, the ques-
tion of the right of the Japanese Govt.
to take possession of said Islands, I
desire now to call your attention to
a complaint I have received from
said Islands, in which it is stated,
that Your Officers have taken away
a portion of the land of said Citizens
and have forbidden them to cut lum-
ber and to pilot ships in and out
the harbor. All which is in direct
violation of the assurances given to
my Predecessor, and in violation of
the

the rights of said Citizens of the U.S.

I have, therefore, to request that immediate measures be taken to secure those Citizens in the possession of their lands - and that orders be at once given that they have the right to cut timber, which it is reasonable and proper they should have. - It is likewise proper that they shall be allowed to act as pilots. - They are sailors and are familiar with the harbor - and a regard to the safety of vessels visiting those Islands renders it proper, that their pilotage should be under the charge of men familiar with the harbor, instead of being committed to those, who have just arrived there.

In relation to your Harbor Regulations, I would say, with the reservation aforesaid, that I object to the 3d " Regulation - that it is unnecessary, as the firing of a cannon cannot be hurtful to fishing. - The 4th " Regulation should fix the rate of pilotage. The 5th " Rule, if admissible at all, should be confined strictly to the cultivated lands and those actually occupied by residents. -

The 6th "

The 6th Rule is not admissible, as it implies the right to prevent persons landing on said Islands, either for a visit or permanent residence. The right of the Japanese Govt to apply to those Islands any restrictive policy cannot be admitted.

I would further remark, that I highly approve of the 2nd Rule, which expressly provides that no Export or Import duty shall be payable, but would ask, that it be further modified so as to be made perpetual, in order that, if the occupation of said Islands be acquiesced in, it shall be understood, that they shall have free ports and that food, fuel and water and all supplies and products may be freely purchased from any resident on said Island, without the interference of any of Your Officers.—

With respect and Esteem

(Signed) Robt H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the United States in Japan.

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With respect and Esteem

(Signed) Robt. H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the United States in Japan.

Enclosure No. 2.
with Despatch No. 39.
dated August 15. 1862.

Coles

Harbour Regulations for the Bonin Islands

It shall be the duty of a Mer chant vessels or vefsel and whalers of all Country, may enter this port, immediately report to Japanese office, the object of his visit and name of his vefsels Country, Captain, numbers of crews and tonnage, and receive all the permifson from the Officer.

Any vefsel or vefsels that may be come into or out of this Port, shall be no duty of the Custom House, and no duties whatever the goods she may import or export. It shall be unlawful for any vefsel or vefsels may be come into this Port to discharge any of the canon that may be hurtful for the fishing.

Any vefsel or vefsels may enter this port or harbour, she shall pay to pilot amount of the established pilotage

If any person or persons come on shore from any vessel or vessels may enter this port, who shall have pleasure hunting or waste upon the land of any inhabitants, and also committed any of such, he or they shall be surrendor transported to the Captain of their vessel. The said Captain shall be fined in a sum equal to the value of the damage or waste, he or they may committed thereon

It shall be the duty of a Commander, of any vessel or vessels who may have any person or persons, wishing to stop a short time on this Island, shall report the same to the Japanese office, and receive their permipsion from the officer

Any and all residents and settlers wishing to remove from this Island either their Country or elsewhere ~~xxxx~~ in any vessel, that in this Port a Commander of such vessel, shall report the same to the Japanese officer.

The above articles established on the Agasawara Sima, by Midsuno Chegueo no Kami and Hatchtori Keyeach, in the Japanese second year of Bunkuu, and first month February 1862.

Enclosure No 3.
with Despatch No 39.
dated Augus-15. 1862.

Regulations of Agasawara Islands

All present settlers on these Islands owning land having been cultivated, shall be allowed to retain the same as their lawful property. And as such land shall be protected by Japanese Government, and no person hereafter will allowed to occupy no more land, without a permit from Japanese offece, and when wishing to leave said property for the benefit of his friend or to pass to any other persons he or they must report the same to the Japanese Office, and receive all the permissions from the Office

Between the Foreign settlers, and other persons, that may be settle ~~ons~~ to stop a short time hereafter on the Island, and Japanese shall have no exception of the fishing-ground.

It shall be unlawful for any Resident or settle, to cut the tree

that

that may become a timber, without a permission from Japanese Office, except the fire-wood their own household use, and especially unlawful for them to dig any Kind of mines may be found on the Islands

It shall be unlawful for any Resident or settle to hunt or Kill any of the animals found on the Island, except for their support.

When any or all person or persons to marry each other, and any family brought forth a child, and any deceased person in such case their friends must report the same to the Japanese office.

Any and all person or persons on the Island, who have their friend may be come from their Country wishing to settle or stop a short time he or they report the same to the Japanese office for their sanction

Any and all person or persons who will go home to their country

country or transmigrate to elsewhere he or they must report the same to the Japanese office.

The above articles established on the Agasawara sima, by Midsuno Chegnego no-Kami and Nalekton Keyeach, in the Japanese second year of Bunkum and first month.

Febuary 1862.

Enclosure No 4.
with Despatch No 39.
dated August 15 1862.

Copy.

Port Lebroya, April 10th 1862.

Sir.

I received your letter, with the two newspapers, the 18th of Jan. the day the Steamer arrived at Anchor. At that time I and my family were in good health; since then I have been sick two months, but am now getting better. From the Officers mentioned in your letter, I have had several visits and have at all times been treated with much respect and politeness by him and all his Officers. We are now, I suppose, a Japanese Colony, they having taken formal possession of the Island and published their Laws or Regulations, which say we shall have all cultivated lands as our lawful property and be protected by the Japanese Govt.; but in violation of that they have turned about and taken a part away. They forbid the cutting of timber, also piloting ships in or out of Harbor.

The Steamer sailed three days ago

leaving

leaving six Officers and seven privates here. I understand from the Officers that they daily expect two more vessels with emigrants. When they arrive, I fear it will be bad for us who have families of children. I have five, the oldest just turned nine years, the youngest one month; with this family I cannot leave the Island. I am at a loss to know what is best to do. I think the Japanese intend to monopolize the whole trade of the Island. My land with labor is my support, if that is taken from me I have nothing for a living. Therefore I beg of you, Sir, think of my situation and write to me again giving me such advice and information as you think useful to me. For the very kind manner you have been pleased to notice me, I beg you accept my sincere thanks.

Respectfully your Obedient Servant

(Signed) Nathaniel Savory

A. L. C. Portman
Legation of the United States
at Yedo, Japan.

Enclosure No 5.
with Despatch No 39.
dated August 15. 1862.

No. 40 Dept. Rec'd 31. Nov. Mr Chubin
Ans'd 40 Dept.
to Mr Chubin

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. August 26. 1862

Sir.

Having arrived at the conclusion that it might be advisable for the United States to transfer its Naval Depot at HongKong or Shanghae to some port in Japan, I addressed a letter to the American Consul at Nagasaki. I enclose No. 1. copy of my letter and No. 2, 3 & 4. copy of his reply with accompanying documents. No. 1 No 2,3&4.

The port of Kanagawa will soon be provided with facilities for repairs of Steamers - At the present time it has the same advantages with that exception as Nagasaki - Indeed Japan has become the Sanitarium

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

pr.

for China

The advantages of having Naval stores at this point, instead of at Hong-kong, in the event of hostilities with England, need not be insisted on.

I am of opinion, that the depot should be at Kanagawa, if anywhere in Japan.

The Japanese Government have offered for the use of the United States for Naval purposes a large and valuable piece of ground at Yokohama. - Shall I accept it? - It will require an expenditure of about $500. - to fence and improve it.

I am aware, that it belongs to the Navy Department to determine on the propriety of making such change - and transmit this information, that You may make such use of it as You may think proper.

I have the honor to be, Sir

Very respectfully

Your most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan

Legation of the United States
Yedo. August 26. 1862.
Robert. H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident

No. 40.

4 Enclosures.

Received

Land offered by the Japanese
Government for a Naval depot.
Proposed the transfer to Kanagawa
of the Naval Depot at Hongkong
& Shanghai.

Copy.

No 68. Legation of the U.S in Japan.
Yedo, May 27th 1862.

Sir.

The port of Nagasaki possesses so many advantages for a Naval depôt,- in consequence of its mild climate and freedom from disease,- the abundant supply of coal, which can be obtained there, the abundance and cheapness of food, the facilities for repairs of ships, and the economy with which repairs can be made - the fact that vessels, at all seasons of the year, have a free wind to and from the Coast of China - have induced me to contemplate recommending the Government of the U.S to transfer to that port the Naval supplies at HongKong or Shanghai.

Will you please supply me with such statistics bearing on this subject

To

John G. Walsh Esq.
U. S. Consul.
at Nagasaki.

subjects, as your residence at Nagasaki and your practical experience in mercantile and maritime affairs may suggest.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

(Sgd) Robt H. Pruyn.

Minister Resident of the United States in Japan.

Enclosure No 1.
with Despatch No 40.
Dated Aug 26, 1862.

Copy.

No 15. Consulate U.S of America.
Nagasaki. July 29th 1862.

Sir.

Having at last received the necessary information from the local authorities in regard to the facilities, the Iron Works they have established here, have for the repair of Steam Vessels, I am enabled to reply fully to your communication No 68, of the 27th of May last.—

My correspondence with the Superintendent of the Iron Works, is herewith enclosed, No 1. and I may add that an examination of the works shows them to be well conducted and well found with late and improved machinery of many kinds.—

Regular working hours are observed, indicating good system in the management.

I also enclose copy of a correspondence No 2. I have had with the Superintendent Ship Builder, in the employ of the Japanese Government, from which you will see that it is the intention of the Japanese

Hon Robt H. Pruyn
American Minister Resident—
Yedo.

Government—

Government to build a large "patent slip" at this port, of considerable capacity.—

Mr Lehmann, the Superintendent, seems, a capable, intelligent man.—

I am informed, he was a ship builder in the United States, as well as in the country of which he is now a subject, viz; Holland.—

The other advantages possessed by this port, for a Naval Depôt are; 1st. Harbor. The entrance from the sea is easy and the channel deep, and a vessel can come to a safe and good anchorage, within one or two hours from the sea. Depth of Anchorage ranges from 8 to 16 fathoms. The width of the harbor is about 3/4 ths of a mile and length about 2 miles, with bold shore on both sides.—

The harbor is said to be one of the most beautiful in the world.—

2d. Climate. All visitors here agree that the climate is mild and delightful. Neither the extreme heat nor, the extreme cold of the same latitude in China, is felt here. There is but little snow or

Ice

Ice in winter and sufficient rain in summer to keep the atmosphere pure and cool.- The Thermometer in winter, ranges from 25° to 50°,- and in summer from 80° to 95° Farenheit - 25° & 95° being the extremes.-

The entrance to the harbor being at the So West- end- the cool breezes of the So West Monsoon are felt during the whole summer. - The appearance of the Natives in the port- and its neighborhood, sufficiently indicates the healthfulness of the climate, and as further evidence of it, I may state that about the only deaths that have occurred here during my residence of three and a half years- either among the residents or shipping, have been invalids from China. - Frequent deaths occur among the Natives during the summer months, owing to the free indulgence in unripe fruits, with this, however, climate has nothing to do.-

3rd. Coal. This is the nearest port, to all the best Coal Mines, and any quantity can be

can be obtained at short notice.- The quality has much improved lately- some lots having been sent to Shanghai, which have been sold at nearly the same price as the best English.

The kind is Bituminous and resembles Cannel more than any other. The cost is now about Mex $ 4.50 pr ton of 2240 lbs, and its sale monopolized by the Government.-

4th. Food, is abundant and cheap.- Plenty of Fish of excellent quality can be bought at from 3 to 4 cents per lb.- The Beef is thought to be equal to any in the world and costs 6 cents per lb. Pork is also plenty and cheap.- Vegetables and Fruit of nearly all kinds in their seasons. In fact, the country supplies our tables with all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life of much better quality and certainly at not over half the cost of the same articles in China.-

5th. Storehouses and buildings.- Can be erected of either stone or plaster, at moderate cost, and fire-proof.-

I have

I have a plaster stone-house on my premises, 100 ft long, 40 ft wide & 2 stories high, which I consider fire-proof and which cost a little over Mex$ 2000.— Built of stone, the cost would be from 25 to 50 pr cent more. 6th. Land.- There are many places on the shore opposite the town of Nagasaki, which would be suitable for the erection of Stone-houses for a U. S. Naval Depôt, and I have no doubt the Govt of Yedo would willingly give a place for that purpose.

7th. Hospital.— There is a Government Hospital here, under the charge of a Dutch Naval Surgeon and Japanese medical assistants.— It is situated on a hill in an attractive, healthy place; is extensive and well found with medicines, beds &c,- and is open to Foreigners, as well as Natives.- The charge is moderate, viz; to Govt. vessels $1. pr diem, for each person, which includes everything.-

The prevailing winds from October to April are Northerly and the rest of the year Southerly, so that at all seasons of the year

the year, the wind may be called fair, between this and Shanghai; the nearest China port to this.

The facilities for landing and shipping stores are good, and cheap enough.

I have long thought it would be greatly to the interest of the U.S. Govt. to have their Naval Depôt here, instead of in China and so expressed myself to the Commander of the U.S. Sloop "Germantown," which vessel remained here for several months in the summer of 1859.- Commander Page fully agreed with me and promised to make a full report to the Flag Officer of the East India Squadron of that year.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

(Signed) Jno G. Walsh.

U.S. Consul.

Enclosure. No: 2.
with despatch No 70
Dated Ldo. August 26. 1862

Copy.

No. 46. U. S. Consulate

Nagasaki June 26th/62.

Sir.

His Excellency the American Minister Resident in Yedo, has requested me to inform him what advantages this port possesses for the establishment of a United States Naval Depôt.

As I consider the Iron Works under your management one of the most important, I have to request you to give me such information as you can, regarding the extent of the works, the facilities you have for repairing the machinery and boilers of Steam Vessels, large and small; the cost of labor and materials as compared with other countries and as to whether your works are complete enough to enable you to make repairs promptly and thoroughly.

I am Sir.

Your obedient Servant

(Sgd) Jno. C. Walsh.

U. S. Consul.

To

The Superintendent of Iron Works

Akonora.

Translation.

Your letter No 46 of the 20th of the 5th month (26th June 1862) was duly read.

In view of orders from foreigners, Your Hon. makes enquiry, whether large and small steam boilers will be required at the factory of Akuenna, and about the price of material and work in such a case. I have shown your letter to C. Kenj. who will send an answer to your enquiries, which I trust will be satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted in answer-
30th of the 6th mo. 2nd year - Bunkin.

(Signed) Wa-e-hara-Kendje

Hon John G. Walsh.

Copy.

Iron Works. Akuninua 12th July 1862.

To the U.S. Consulate

Nagasaki.

In answer to your letter of 26 June I have the honour to inform you, that all kinds of repairs for large Steamers can not yet be made at the Iron Works of Akuninua, because the largest shafts, which can be forged with security, are not larger than 6 inches of diameter, and larger castings than 600 lbs weight have not yet been made.

General repairs of Steam boilers can be effected.

The Government has the intention to give such extension to the ironworks that the largest repairs of all kinds can be made; when this will take place is not yet decided; the cost of repairs will be in proportion with other countries, the low wages of this post will make it apparent that the expenses very likely will not be higher than in other places.

I am

Your obedient Servant

(Sgd) Charles Remij.

Enclosure. N. 3.
with despatch N. 70
Dated Yedo. August 26. 1862.

Copy.

No. 29. U.S. Consulate

Nagasaki July 3rd/62.

Sir.

I have been informed that the Japanese Government, contemplate the building of a dock, or sliding ways, at this port capable of taking vessels of large or small class out of the water for the purpose of repairs &c.—

As it may be of service to the United States Government to know of such works, will you kindly give me any information on your power, regarding them particularly as to the probable time of completion, capacity and situations.—

Information as to the system to be adopted in charging for repairs would also be valuable.

An early reply will much oblige

Sir

Your obedient servant

(Sgd) Jno G. Walsh

U.S. Consul

To

Carl Lehmann Esq

Superintendent Ship Builder of Jap. Govt.

U.S. negotiations with Japan.

Akuniōura 12th July 1862.

Sir.

In answer to your letter of the 3d inst, I beg to inform you that the Japanese Govt has the intention to build a large "Patent Slip" at this place, in connection with a Ship building yard, and also to enlarge the Engineering Department considerably.-

The Slips will be of sufficient size to take up Corvettes and will probably be finished in two or three years.-

The charges for docking vessels will very likely be considerably lower than at Shanghai and the repairs will not be high on account of the low prices of labour and timbers.-

With pleasure I shall give all further information in my power as soon as anything is decided.-

I am, Sir

Your obediently

(Sgd) Carl Lehmann.

To — G. Walsh Esq.

U. S. Consul at Nagasaki.

Enclosure No. 4.
with despatch No. 40
Dated Yedo. August 26. 1862.

Recd Nov. 30. + Mr. Clubtree

No. 41. Grant.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. August 27. 1862.

Sir.

Referring to your despatch N. 18. in reference to the postponement of the exercise of the right of American citizens to reside in Yedo, and of the opening of the harbours of Neesagata and Hiogo, and of the city of Osacca, I find that discretionary power is given to the American Minister to "act in concert "with the Ministers of the other "Powers in such manner, as shall "be most advisable for the welfare "of both countries."

Since that time an Embassy has left this Country for Europe, and the subject in question is not to be disposed of by the Ministers of Great Britain and France in Japan, but

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

directly

directly by their Government.

I have learned from the Minister of France, that he has been advised, that his Government is indisposed to grant such extension, unless concessions are made, which the Ambassadors were not authorized to grant.

Col. Neale H B M.s Chargé d'affaires has written me a letter giving information:

"The mail of the 10th of June brought "me instructions to communicate to "the Japanese Ministers the decision "which the British Government had "come to in Conference with the Envoys, "respecting the ports and Cities, which "were to have been opened by Treaty." The decision is to the effect, that the British Government consent to defer the opening of these ports for five Years, dating from the 1st. January 1863. - The condition being, that the Japanese Government will scrupulously carry into effect all the other stipulations of the Treaty. The Envoys wished to discuss with Lord Russell some minor matters as the Currency

Question.

question, - the burial of the dead in other places than at the open ports: - the visits of men of war at the ports, - the examination of Japanese servants in foreign employ by the Town Authorities, &c - &c - all of which they were told should be discussed here on the spot, by H M's Representative and the decision referred home".

I have endeavored to procure the opinion of the American Merchants, as to the propriety of this postponement, and to form my own conclusions from other information, and my own observations.

I feel confident it would be unwise to accept of the opening of Yedo, even if offered. - The merchants ~~have~~ do not desire it - It would increase their expenses, and add nothing to their business. Establishments would necessarily be sustained here and at Yokohama, and no additional business done - While Seamen Could not visit this City without danger of

collision

collision with some of its population.

There is a lingering wish for the opening of Osacca, even in the minds of those, who doubt its being advantageous. The most wealthy merchants reside there, and it would be important to transact business with them directly, instead of with irresponsible agents at Yokohama. - Yet after all the business of Japan must have a Gradual development, and its volume could not now be much increased. - A large business would be done there, but it would in a great measure be at the expense of the business of the other ports. - and for a while heavy loss would accrue by the depreciation of property at those ports.

If it shall be found that Great Britain and France have consented to such postponement, it appears to me no course is left, but to unite in such assent. - But I shall strive to procure from the Government the grant of a Bonded Warehouse system, and to open the Island of Hiogo for reasons, which I will give in another despatch.

Should You delire to send me further or other instructions, I beg to suggest, that they may reach me in sufficient time, if sent by the Telegraph to San Francisco, and thence by vessel direct or via Shanghai.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very Respectfully,

Your most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

Yedo. August 27. 1862

Robert. H. Pruyn.

Minister Resident.

No. 41.

No Enclosures.

Received.

Relating to the proposed postponement of opening of port. & Cities in Japan.

Recd Nov. 30 + Mr. Dudley

No. 42. Legt.

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo. August 27. 1862.

Sir,

Since the attack at the British Legation peace and quiet have prevailed here. While few additional guards have been furnished to this Legation, I have consented to the admission of Guards within my residence and each night a Vice Governor or O Tsukai Ban is domiciled in a room opposite my bed chamber and Guards stationed in my hall even within reach of my bed.

Meanwhile more foreign guards have arrived. Col Neale informs me he has received an additional force, and the French Minister is favored by a military force, to which popular rumour.

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Does

does not give a very flattering character
Some leading Merchants from China, now
in Japan say that the regiment from
which it is detached, is made up of
Convicts, or at least of men sent to the
East, because utterly unmanageable at
home. — that the Officers are authorized
to shoot them without trial, and that
their return to France is neither expected
nor desired.

I refer to this because I am
satisfied these foreign Guards should never
be landed — they have been the occasion
of trouble heretofore and I fear for the
future — I have never heard of any
crime they have prevented (unless there
were designs on the life of Col. Neale)
or any Criminal they have arrested.
I have heard of several arrests of
members of the French Guard by the
Japanese Authorities deservedly made.

If the right to have them is
conceded, what limit can be assigned
to their number? — And by whom?

You will recollect that the reason

given

Given by the Russians for taking possession of the Island of Tsusima was to prevent its being occupied by England or France.

— I have been confidentially informed by the Minister of the Netherlands, that when it was proposed by the Cabinet of St James that Russia, France and England should bind themselves not to add to their possessions in the East, the Cabinet of St Petersburg refused.

This Island has a magnificent harbor and being situated midway between Corea and Japan, commands the North China seas and the entrance to the Amoor. I have been assured by an authority I have reason to confide in that France covets it — And the first time difficulty arises between Japan and any of the Western Powers, I entertain no doubt that the Island will be occupied again by some of the Western Powers.

As I am of opinion that Japan should continue in its possession, I propose as the best protection I can devise for it, to urge this Government to make it

an

Legation of the United States
Yedo. August 27. 1862
Robert. H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident

No. 42

No Enclosures

Received.

Native and foreign Guards
on. protection.
The. Island of Tsusima.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient servant
Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident on Japan.

ans. otherwise.

Mr Clinton

No. 43. Japan

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo, August 28. 1862.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform You, that on the 15th Ultimo, I received a letter from C W Brooks Esqre of San Francisco, of which I sent copy, Enclosure No. 1, informing me that eleven Japanese sailors in a starving condition had been picked up at sea in Latitude 33° N & Longitude 161°. 26' W on the 13th of April by the American ship "Victor", from a junk named the "E. no. ma-to", and carried into the port of San Francisco — that he had made provision for their support and paid for their passage to the port of Yokohama (Kanagawa) and had drawn on me as Minister of the United States for the sum of $338.17, being the amount of his disbursement on said

No. 1.

The Honorable.
Wm. H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Legation of the United States

said account. - A bill of items of such expenditure was enclosed with a request that I would apply to the Japanese Government for payment.

On the arrival of the shipwrecked sailors at Kanagawa, the Governor on the notification of the American Consul took them in charge and sent them to Yedo, but omitted to report the facts to the Government, which occasioned some delay.

I had addressed letters to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of which I have the honor to enclose copies Enclosures
No. 2 & 3 No. 2 & 3.

After five protracted interviews with one of the most intelligent Governors for Foreign affairs, I had the pleasure to day of receiving a letter from the Ministers. of which I enclose translation
No. 4. Enclosure No. 4

At the 5th interview after a very patient and elaborate explanation of the facts with my views of the duty of the Japanese Government, I was met

by

by the question - Do You recollect the 3rd Article of Commodore Perry's Treaty -? And then the broad ground was taken that by that Treaty the Government of the United States was bound to rescue and restore these seamen without any claim on the Japanese Government to refund the amount expended therefor.

I informed the Governor I wished it to be distinctly understood, that I had brought this subject to their notice, only in discharge of my duty to an American citizen, who was their own Agent - that the Government of the United States had no knowledge whatever of his acts or expenditures, and had no interest therein.

In view of the fact, that not many years ago the Japanese Government refused to receive shipwrecked sailors brought here free of expense, and that it would be of great value, not only to induce them to receive back such seamen, which advance had already been made by them, but to pay for their restoration, and to adopt our practice of rewarding the Captain, who had

rescued

rescued them from death, I determined to bend every energy to the accomplishment of this result, though Mr Walsh of the firm of Walsh, Hallock, who held the draft, repeatedly begged me not to take so much trouble. I requested them however to allow me to retain the draft, assuring them, that I regarded it as important to do so, and was determined, if it were possible to induce the Japanese Government to place itself by the side of the civilized Governments of the World.-

Without entering into the details of this protracted negotiation I would say, that I invited the attention of the Government to the fact, that Commodore Perry's Treaty did not provide for this case — that these seamen had not been cast on our shores, — that they had been picked up at Sea nearly 2000 miles from our Coast, and were only taken to San Francisco, because that happened to be the "Victor's" port of destination; — that admitting for the sake of argument, that they could be regarded as wrecked on

our

our Coast, then under the Treaty of Kanagawa our duty had been discharged, when the seamen were rescued and supported free of expense to the Japanese Government, and delivered to their Agents in that City.-

While expressing a great desire to pay the amount, as it was so small, it was constantly urged, that it was impossible to do so under their view of the Treaty.

They feared to acknowledge their liability to pay, on the ground, that Mr Brooks was their Agent (his appointment having been made by the Captain of the Kwanzinmaro and never, except indirectly, acknowledged by the Government. - I was asked how far a principal was bound by the acts of his Agent? - This was a delicate point - If I insisted on the payment on the broad ground of liability for Mr Brooks' acts, there was danger that his agency would be terminated. - I therefore did not urge that ground, though constantly designating him as their Agent. I answered, that an Agent could only bind a principal when acting within his

authority.

authority and illustrated it by saying, that for that reason it was impossible for me to accept and pay the draft - al. if paid by me, and the President disapproved, which he was quite certain to do, I would lose the amount.

That I should therefore decline to accept and pay the draft, and that it would go back, subject to heavy damages for protest, &c. which their Agent must pay, and that it would ultimately have to be paid by them, if, as was probable, they should finally determine that it was their duty, to refund the amount advanced by Mr Brooks on their account.

The great difficulty was to induce them to act counter to all their old customs and laws, and pay for the passage home of sailors and reward their rescuers.

They stated very frankly, that they feared to establish a precedent. I replied, they had no such provision in any other treaty, and they would only be bound by the precedent so far as our Government was concerned, and that to the extent of the expenses incurred in returning shipwrecked seamen to Japan. - that the present to the Victor

would

would be purely voluntary, and might be repeated if other cases should arise, or not, as was thought proper.

I finally offered, if they would pay the Draft to refer the subject to the President, and if he sustained my course, that I would agree in advance on his behalf to refer the question for decision to the Ministers of any of the Powers, having Treaties with Japan they might select.

The letter received this day consenting to pay the Draft, and informing me that a valuable present for the Captain of the "Victor" would be sent to me, has given me great Satisfaction. I hope the President will approve my course. I regarded it as a simple question of humanity, above that of Dollars - and think Japan has this day made an immense stride in the path of civilization and progress. As the present condition of our finances, I did not feel at liberty to act with that liberality, which has been so generously extended by our Government to this people. Had our treasury been full to overflowing, I would have felt

that

that I was discharging my duty to both Governments most acceptably by leaving the discharge of this debt to the Government to whom it properly belonged.

I have not had the time, as the mail is just closing, to put this despatch in a more acceptable form, and hope that the interest with which You will learn the result, will induce You to pardon the haste with which it is communicated.

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient servant

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

Legation of the United States.
Yedo. August 28. 1862.

Robert. H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident

No. 43.

4. Enclosures.

Received.

The 3d Article of Commr
Perry's Treaty.
The Japanese Government
will pay the expenses of 11 Jap.
Sailors returned. and give a
present to the rescuer.

Copy.

Commercial Agency of Japan
San Francisco. Cal. U.S.A.
Saturday May 10th 1862.

Sir—

Enclosed I hand my account for expenses, passage and stores furnished eleven Japanese Seamen which arrived at this port on the American Ship "Victor", Captain Crowell, having been picked up at sea in Lat 33° N. Long 161° 26' W on the 25th day of the 3rd Japanese moon (April 13th) from a junk named the E-ho-maroo owned by a merchant named Heco which vessel sailed from Kawagawa on the 20th day of the 11th moon (about Dec. 28th 1862) for Hyogo via Awari on the 3rd following they sailed from Awari and three days out

H. E.

Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident of the U.S.
&c &c &c
in Japan

out encountered a severe Ty-
phoon which dismasted them sunk
disabled their rudder, and blew
them far from land ——

They remained in this help-
less condition ~~for~~ at the mercy
of the waves, for 101 days during
which time their rice gave out.
but fortunately having about 100
sacks of wheat on board they
were enabled to subsist on that
which was all they had to live
on during the last three months

Captain Cowell who re-
ceived them on board the "Victor"
treated them with great kindness.
I have not yet arranged what
to give him on behalf of the
Japanese Government — American
vessels under similar circumstances
are entitled to $10.00 pr head.
I have thought of offering him
$100.00 which would doubtless be
satisfactory.

It should be the policy

of government to notice such kind
nes as was shown in this instance
by Capt. Cornell

Against the enclosed
acct I have this day valued on
you at 3 days sight favor of
Macondray & Co bill N° 328
for Three Hundred and Thirty-
eight dollars and 15/100 which please
honor, and collect from the Japanese
Government.

You cannot but note the
extremely low rate of passage at-
tending the return of these men-
Should I pay Captain Cornell
$100 I shall draw for it here-
after. The names of the rescued,
crew are as follows - Capt. Saygoro
1st Officer Dhai Kitchi. 2nd officer
Sigoro. 3rd officer Thomi Kitchi
Seamen - Thatgo-dho - E-i-zooki
Thoryo-kitchi, Ku kichi, Hiko-
goro, Gongiro, and Otaw Kitchi
a Cabin boy.

They have been in San-
Francisco

Francisco, under my care just one week and I have taken the first opportunity to have them returned -

With Kind regards to your Son and Mr Kip, I remain with great respect and esteem -

Very Truly
Yr. mo. ob. svt.
Chas W Brooks
Commercial Agent of Japan
at San Francisco
Cal.a

Enclosure. No 1.
with despatch No 43.
dated Aug. August 26, 1862.

Copy.

No 95. Legation of the U. S in Japan.

Yedo. July 3rd 1862.

To

Their Excellencies

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs

Yedo.

I have the honor to inform you, that the American brig "Ida", which arrived in Kanagawa yesterday from San Francisco, brought back Eleven Japanese Sailors, who after having been at sea in distress for 106 days were picked up by the Am: bark "Victor" and conveyed to that Port.

I transmit herewith the account of Mr C. W. Brooks, the Japanese Commercial Agent at San Francisco for passage money, provisions &c of these 11 persons amounting to $338.15, which amount Mr Brooks requests me to receive from you to be promptly forwarded by me to him.

In addition I would remark, that it is the custom among Western Nations to make acknowledgments for services tendered to Mariners in distress-

and

and hence to recommend that a sum of not less than $200 (Dollars) be paid to the Master of the Barque "Victor" for rescuing these 11 persons and conveying them to San Francisco.

With respect & Esteem

(Sgd) Robt H. Pruyn.

Minister Resident of the United States in Japan.

Enclosure. No. 2.
with despatch No 43.
Dated Yedo. August 28. 1862.

Copy.

No 96. Legation of the U. S. in Japan
Yedo, July 16th 1862.

To
Their Excellencies
The Ministers for Foreign Affairs
Yedo.

I beg to call your attention to my letter No 95, of the 3rd instant.

I am aware Your Excellencies are very much occupied at this time and would not urge an immediate reply, if it had not become necessary by the presentation of a draft on me for the amount. —

Mr Brooks, your Agent at San Francisco, having taken it for granted the amount would be at once paid has drawn on me for the same. —

Mercantile usage requires it should be at once accepted, or that I should decline accepting it. — If I accept it I become thereby individually bound to pay the amount. — If I refuse, the draft is protested and Mr Brooks will

will be obliged to pay damages to the parties holding the draft.- Please advise me as soon as possible what you desire should be done.

I would add in relation to the payment, I advise to the Captain, that as you must be aware so large an addition to the crew must occasion loss and inconvenience to those navigating the vessel, who are frequently, at such times, put on short allowance, as such vessels rarely carry more than is required for their own necessities.

With respect & Esteem

(Sgd) Robt H. Pruyn.

Minister Resident of the United States in Japan.

Enclosure. No: 3.
with despatch No: 43.
Dated Legn. August 28th 1862.

Copy.

To

His Excellency

Robert H. Pruyn.

Minister Resident of the United States

of America, &c. &c. &c.

Your two letters Nos 95 & 96,

transmitting a bill for provisions for

the Shipwrecked Japanese, have been

received. That the eleven Japanese

sailors, when in distress, fortunately

fell in with the American vessel,

were saved and sent back to Kana-

gawa in good condition, had been

already reported to us by the Gover-

nor of that place, and we fully

understood all that Your Excellency

stated on the subject; and for your

kindness we are much obliged.

As it appeared, however, from

the Treaty of Kanagawa, that, by

mutual agreement, shipwrecked per-

sons of either Nation are to be saved

and no expenses whatever to be

paid, we sent Iriki Jomasiro no-Kami,

Governor for Foreign Affairs to speak

with you,

with you,- and having well understood what you communicated to him, we shall send the three hundred thirty eight 75/(#338 75/) Dollars, their travelling expenses, for Mr Brooks, and some other articles, as per accompanying list, for the Captain of the Ship "Victor," in thanks for his very friendly assistance,- requesting you to return thanks to him for us, and cause the said articles to be forwarded to him.

We have given instructions to the competent Officer in relation to these articles and the money, which will be delivered by him to Your Excellency at an early date.

Stated in reply with respect & Esteem
The 4th day of the 8th month of the 2nd Year of Bunkiu (the 28th August, 1862).

(Signed) Wakisaka Nakatsukasa no Jayu.
Midsuno Idsumi no Kami.
Itakura Suwo no Kami.

List of Articles, sent as present to the Captain of Ship "Victor", - referred to in preceding letter.

2 pieces of Crystal.

5 Rolls of Striped Silk.

Enclosure. No. 4.
with despatch No 43.
Dated 4th. August 28, 1862.

Rec'd Nov. 30 + Mr. Clubbe.

No. 44 Ext.

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo. August 29. 1862

Sir.

I desire to call Your attention to "The act to carry into effect certain provisions in the Treaties between the United States, and China, Japan &c. &c." — I have given it a careful consideration, and have come to the conclusion that it confers no judicial powers on the Commercial Agent at Hakodate.

Section 1 of that Act confers such powers on Ministers and Consuls and all the subsequent sections contain provisions, referring to the powers and duties of one or the other of these Officers. Section 22. defines the meaning of the words Minister and Consul. "The word Consul shall be understood to

The Honorable.
Wm. H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

mean.

mean any person invested by the United States with exercising the functions of Consul General. Vice Consul General, Consul, or Vice Consul in any of the countries herein named" — Sections 20 confers judicial powers on Consuls and Commercial Agents "at islands or in Countries not inhabited by any civilized people, or recognised by any treaty with the United States". — The omission to confer such powers on Commercial Agents elsewhere clearly appears to have been intentional.

Judicial power should be conferred on the Agent of the United States at Hakodate. It has been exercised thus far without law, and in one case a man has been tried for a capital offence, but was fortunately acquitted.

I therefore recommend a change in the delignation of the officer at that port: — It can be with or without salary as the President shall determine.

The business of that port is small. The arrivals of ships have largely decreased.

I.

I submit to your better judgment, whether the above is not the correct interpretation of the law.

I have the honor to be, Sir

Very Respectfully

your most obedient servant

Tobt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.-

Legation of the United States.

Yedo. August 29. 1862

Robert. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident

No. 44.

No Enclosures

Received.

Recommending that judicial powers be conferred on the Commercial Agent at Hakodate.

No. 45 Ent. Rec 31. Jan Mr Clarke

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo. September 1, 1862.

Sir.

Agreeably to your instructions I immediately forwarded to the Minister of Foreign Affairs the short sword recovered in Baltimore, which had been taken from one of the attendants of the Japanese Embassy during their visit to that City, — accompanying it with a letter of which I enclose Copy Enclosure No. 1. — And I have now the honor to transmit No. 2 translation of the reply of the Minister. No. 2

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable.
Wm. H. Seward.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Yedo. September 2. 1862.

Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident

No. 45

2 Enclosures

Received.

The short hand Correction
Baltimore returned to the
Japanese Owner.

No. 71.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. June 6th, 1862.

By
Their Excellencies
Wakisaka Yamatsukala no Kayu
Midzuno Idzumi no kami
Hakura Oomi no kami
Ministers of Foreign Affairs
&c. &c. &c.
Yedo.

While the Ambassadors from Japan to the United States were in the City of Baltimore in June 1860, a small sword belonging to one of their attendants was lost or stolen.

In the month of November last, it was recovered by the Deputy Marshall of the Police at Baltimore — and I now have the pleasure to ask permission to return it to the Owner through Your Excellencies.

The laws of the United States are framed more with reference to the certainty of the detection and punishment of crime, than to severity in the mode

or

or extent of the punishment. — The guilty may escape for a season, but the end of justice seldom fail of accomplishment, and the vigilance of the authorities is never relaxed, when an offence has been committed, until the offender has been arrested, tried and punished. — This is occasioned by our abhorrence of crime, and for the vindication of the laws and of the Government; which would otherwise cease to be respected; and when this happens they fail of the purpose, for which they were created.

When fraud or violence has been committed on a citizen of a friendly Power, there another motive is superadded. — The sacred law of Hospitality has been violated and that must be vindicated equally with the law of the land.

With respect and esteem.

Signed Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the United States
in Japan.

Enclosure No. 1.
with despatch No. 45
Dated Yedo. September 1. 1862.

M. Pruyn to the Min of FA

To His Excellency,
Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident of the United States
of America &c. &c. &c.

We received your letter No 71. 873
dated the 6th of June and understood
that a short Sword, which was stolen when
our Embassy was in the United States from
one of their attendants having been
recovered it thereby returned. — and we
now tender our thanks for the trouble taken
in regard to this friendly arrangement.

It was also stated that His Majesty
the President had learned with pleasure, that
two more of the criminals engaged in the
attack on the British Legation had been
punished.. which we immediately reported
to His Majesty the Tycoon.

Stated in reply to these two letters with
respect and Esteem.

the 7th day of the 6th month of the 3rd Year.
of Bunkiu (the 3° July 1862.

Signed Wakisaka Sakatsukasa no Jayu
Midsuno Otsuni no Kami
Itakura Jzumo no Kami.

Enclosure. No 2.
with despatch No. 45.
Dated Yedo. September 1, 1862

Inclosure of H. Dutch Envoy.

No. 46 Ent. Rec 30 Jany. Mr Chubb

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo September 1, 1862

Sir,

In compliance with the instructions contained in your despatch No. 8 of the 11th March, I at once transmitted your sealed despatch to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs with a letter of which I enclose copy Enclosure No. 1; and I have now the honor to transmit No. 2; translation of the reply of the Ministers and the sealed despatch therein referred to; - and No. 3 translation of transcript of that despatch.

No. 1.

No. 2

No. 3.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Gdo. September 1, 1862.

Robert H. Pruyn

Minister Resident

No. 46.

3 Enclosures.

Received ..

Sealed despatch transmitted
to Minister Soon received
in reply.
Letter of Department of 11 March
1862. (No. 8.-

Copy

N° 90 Legation of the U.S. in Japan
Yedo June 21st 1862

Their Excellencies the
Ministers of Foreign affairs
&c &c &c Yedo

I have the honor to transmit to your Excellencies a sealed despatch from the Honorable Wm. H. Seward Secretary of State of the United States (with a translation of an office copy with which I have been furnished) in reply to a letter from the Japanese Ministers of Foreign Affairs on the subject of the retirement of Mr Harris. The high terms of praise in which my predecessor is, therein, most justly spoken of, affords me sincere pleasure. It shall be my aim to fulfil the anticipations which the Honorable Secretary of State entertains in reference to my own mission

With

With respect and courtesy
(signed) Robt H Pruyn
Minister Resident of the
United States
in Japan.

Enclosure No. 1
with despatch No. 46.
Dated Jeddo September 1, 1862.

To His Excellency
Robert H Pruyn
Minister Resident of the United States
of America &c &c &c

We received Your letter N. 90 of
the 30th June, accompanying a Despatch
of His Excellency William H Seward
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of
the United States addressed to us with
Copy of the Same — and fully understood
all that is stated therein. —

In reply we send you herewith a
Sealed letter to the said Minister and
copy of the same, requesting You to
forward it to Your Government; and
that from this Copy You will accurately
acquaint yourself with its contents.

With respect and Esteem.

The 22nd day of the 6th month of the
2d Year of Bunkiu (July 18. 1862).

Signed Wakisaka Nakatsukasa no Sayu
Midsuno Okami no Kami
Hakura Suwo no Kami.

Enclosure No: 2
with despatch No: 46
dated Yedo September 1, 1862.

Copy.

To His Excellency
the Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs of the
United States of America
&c &c. &c.

From Your Communication in
reply to Our letter, stating our desire,
that His Excellency Townsend Harris.
the former Minister Resident in Our
Empire might remain here some time
longer. — We fully understood that
Your Government has felt itself obliged
to comply with His desire to be recalled.

We do not doubt however, that his
successor selected and sent by Your
Government with His virtues will be
very successful in His official Capacity
in maintaining the friendly relations
between the two Countries.

With respect and Esteem.
The 22nd day of the 6th month of the 2nd year.
of Bunkiu (18th July 1862).

Signed Wakisaka Nakatsukasa no Tayu
Matsuno Idzumi no Kami
Hakura Suwo no Kami.

Enclosure N. 3
with despatch N. 46.
Dated Yedo. September 1, 1862.

No. 47 East Room 30. Jan'y

Legation of the United States in Japan.

Yedo September 10, 1862.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith No. 1., translation of a letter received from the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, informing me of the result of the investigations instituted into the recent attack at the British Legation - and the punishment inflicted on those judged derelict of duty; - and No. 2. translation of the document accompanying that letter. No. 1. No. 2.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Yedo. September 10. 1862.

Robert H Bruyn
Minister Resident.

No. 47.

2. Enclosures.

Received -

Sentence and punishment
Recent attack at British
Legations -

To His Excellency
Robert H Bruyn.
Minister Resident of the United States
&. &. &.

We have to state to Your Excellency that we sufficiently examined those who had any relations with Sto Gumbe who in the 5th month of this year slipped into the temporary residence of the British Envoy and was wounded while killing two British sentries; — but no accomplices were found.

If this criminal were still alive he would be sentenced to death; — but having committed suicide already, we ordered his remains to be destroyed, and those who had any relations with him to be sentenced to suitable punishment.

Having stated the foregoing to the Chargé d' Affaires and Consul General of Great Britain, transmitting three documents relating to the sentences in this case, we now enclose copies thereof to Your Excellency for your information.

With

With respect and Esteem
The 6th day of the 8th month of the 2nd
year of Bunkiu (the 29th August 1862).
(Signed) Wakisaka Nakatsukasa no Tayu.
Midsuno Idsumi no kami
Itakura Suwo no kami.

Enclosure N. 1.
with despatch N: 47
dated Lisbon, 10th September 1862

Copy. No. 1.

When Matsudaira Tamba no kami was charged with the protection of the temporary residence of the British Envoy at To-sen-ji, his subordinate officer Sto Gunbe slipped in and murdered British subjects -- and besides - other officers also subordinates of Tamba no kami, who had been placed there on protection, were unable to arrest the said Gunbe; - this was caused by imperfect instructions of his subordinates. - For this neglect he was reprimanded - and having requested to be put under arrest: - he is now under arrest in compliance with his request.

Copy. No. 2.

To be under arrest during fifty days } Miyake Onotaro. of Hdl.'s Body guard charged with the protection of the foreigner.

This officer being at his post near the temporary residence of the British Envoy at To-sen-ji fought with the criminal, knocking the spear out of his hands after he had slipped in; - he (Onotaro) being wounded

in

in consequence, but not so seriously as to prevent his action; - although the light in his lantern had gone out and it was dark, yet he ought to have used all his efforts against the pressing danger, - but leaving his post he went to the guardhouse of Mikami-jo crying out, - and there lighting the candle of his lantern he came back to the place where he had been stationed, thus giving in the meantime the criminal a chance to effect his escape; - Wherefore he has been sentenced to punishment as above stated.

Arrest during thirty days

Nagai Jakutaro of Hdl.rs Guard charged with the protection of the foreigner.

This officer stationed in front of the Officers' room of the temporary residence of the British Envoy at To-sen-ji, heard some one cry out near the garden - and also the report of a fire-arm, - he (Jakutaro) then went to the Verandah to see if there was any criminal, - but owing to the darkness of the night he could see nothing. - Although

the occurrence was not at his post, yet he should have noticed that on the spot which he ought to have seen something criminal was taking place - and he did not go there quickly; — wherefore he is sentenced to punishment as above stated.

Copy. No. 3.

Arrest during fifty days — Karasawa Go. Dai.o
Kawada Dkibugayemon.
subordinate officers of
Matsudaira Samba no kami

Arrest during thirty days — Watanabe Doyemon
Takaji Hirotaro.
Soldiers of Samba no kami.

These four persons were at the Mikari banjo (Guardhouse). - but they did not know that the Samba, having on that night a spear and a lantern with the mark of their Master in his hands, and also disguising himself as if he were a relief for some station, came to that part of the grounds which was under their supervision, - murdered and wounded the British and escaped

during

during the confusion; — Wherefore they are sentenced to punishment at above stated.

Note.) Sakaji Shirotaro was sick and died —

Severe reprimand. Malakitchi
servant of Samba no kami
(was sick and died)

This person was also at the Meiharé Guardhouse. — but he knew nothing of the occurrence at the time; Wherefore he is sentenced to punishment at above stated.

Arrest during thirty days } Saigo Moriye
Tomonari Kakuyemon.
subordinate officers of Samba no kami.

These two persons were at the rendez-vous at To. Sen-ji on that night — and did not know that Ito Gunbe committed the evil deed as they neglected to go to their post. Wherefore they are sentenced to punishment as above stated.

Arrest during thirty days. } Densabro.
servant of Samba no kami.

This man was in the servants' room

7

of the place of protection when some one having the lantern of his master in his hand and a garment with the proper mark on his person - came to him and asked "What is the password to night"? - saying he had forgotten it — and inadvertently he had replied "it is Tama" - thinking him to be one of the officers on duty; — in consequence of this the person approached the British with the password. - wounded and killed them. - Wherefore he is sentenced to punishment as abovestated.

<u>severe reprimand.</u> Toyoyo.

Gatekeeper at the guardhouse near the residence of the priests of the Temple of Koo"yalan -

Through the gate where this person was on duty Sto Gumbe went out — but he did not know it — Wherefore he is sentenced to punishment as above stated.

Arrest during fifty days. } Okamura Kandzo
Takahashi Tokidzayemon
Sinya Enoske.

Subordinate Officers of Gambanokami.

To these three persons, who always lived together with Mr Gumbe at their Master's residence - he communicated that he had assassinated the foreigners and came back as he had received a wound himself from a fire weapon. - - that they reported to the proper person keeping watch over him (Gumbe.). This being the case they should have watched him properly; but thinking that he was asleep, they left him to himself (let him so see).; he was thus enabled to commit suicide, - and besides they prevaricated — Wherefore they have been sentenced to punishment as above stated.

Arrest during fifty days. } Soyosima Hiroyemon subordinate officer of Gambanokami

This Officer immediately ordered those, who had always lived together with Mr Gumbe and informed him that Gumbe had wounded and murdered the foreigners, received a wound himself and had come back - to watch him - by he (Hiroyemon)

ek

left unnoticed the neglect of the guard through which neglect Gumbe was enabled to commit suicide -- and moreover he (Hoigemon) from the beginning has been shuffling. Wherefore he is sentenced to punishment as aforestated.

Arrest during thirty days } Matakichi
servant of Tambanokami.

His person on seeing the corpse of Ito Gumbe and during the examination spoke that was wrong.: Wherefore he is sentenced to punishment as above stated.

Asana Shiro
Inoye Kashigemon.
Gatekeepers and Soldiers of Tamba no kami.

These two were on duty in the guardhouse near Tamba no kami's residence. and without saying anything allowed Ito Gumbe to come in and after he received the wound to go back and through the gate - which was not in accordance with their duty as gatekeepers. Wherefore Matsudaira Tamba no kami has been instructed to sentence them to

Suitable.

suitable punishment.

Enclosure N. 2.
with despatch N° 4?
dated Feb. 10. 1st. September

Rec'd 30. Jany. Mr Clinton.

No 49. Ent

Collector of N.Y. Consular Letters of San Francisco 1860, 11 Feb.

Legation of the United States in Japan

Yedo, 13th September, 1862

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith Bill of Lading for eight cases marked "Collector New York Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, & 8 respectively, shipped per American bark "Benefactor" from Kanagawa to New York direct. - The cases Nos 1 to 7 inclusive contain presents from the Japanese Government in acknowledgment of the kind treatment at San Francisco of nine sailors belonging to the Japanese War Steamer "Kwanzimmaro in 1860. - whose expenses were refunded by the Department to Mr. C.W. Brooks the Japanese Commercial Agent at that place. - and the case No 8 contains presents from the Government to Mr. Harris on the occasion

The Honorable.
Wm H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

occasion of his leaving Japan.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully

Your most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

Yedo. September 13. 1862.

Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident

No. 49

No. Enclosures.
1 B/L.

Received

transmitting Bill of
lading for 8 cases of
presents from the Japanese
Government.

No. 48 Ent. Rec 30. Jany.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. September 16th, 1862.

Sir,

To enable You to understand more fully the relations of other Governments with this as affected by unauthorized acts of their Officers here; I beg to refer to two such cases and also to an unfortunate collision with the Police at Nagasaki.

During the present Summer some Sailors from a French merchant Ship, while ashore at Nagasaki and in a state of intoxication were guilty of riotous conduct. On application to and with the permission of the French Consul Japanese Police officers proceeded to arrest the parties, but were resisted and unfortunately two of their number were killed.-

The Minister of France has sent

The Honorable.
Wm. H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

the

the Consul of Kanagawa to investigate the affair.— He informs me that the Sailors will be sent home for trial:— The Ministers and Consuls of Japan having no jurisdiction conferred on them to try and punish such offenders.

In the month of August the French Steam Corvette "Le Monge" visited Hakodate, The Interpreter of the French Minister having purchased a horse was refused permission by the Custom House Authorities to transport it to Yokohama.— The "Le Monge" was detained a day and the Commander Comte D'Harcourt having unsuccessfully sought an interview with the Governor, who was said to be absent from the City, landed Marines in armed boats, posted them at the Custom House and announced his intention to take the Officials to Yedo. unless the required permission was given and an apology made for his detention.— The Governor thereupon made his appearance, declared his subordinates had acted without authority, gave the required permission and made the apology demanded of him—

During the month of August a Russian Steam Corvette visited Nagasaki.

The

The Commander applied for a pilot. - He was informed, one would be supplied, but on condition that his vessel should only visit the opened ports. - The Commander thereupon landed Marines and threatened to take the Governor to Siberia, unless a pilot was forthwith provided; — which was done. - The Governor died a few days thereafter and is supposed to have committed suicide -

I have this information from the British Chargé d'affaires, based on an official letter from the British Consul at that Port.

The Governors of Foreign affairs have informed Mr Portman, to whom such Communications are usually made, that another Governor has been appointed for Nagasaki in room of one removed. -

There are several Governors of the different Cities; - but only one is usually at the place for which the appointment is made, while the others are at the Capital. - The Governor removed is probably the one, with whom the difficulty occurred. -

Mr Goskevitch the Russian Consul General visited

visited Yedo recently for a few days. - He informed me he had received no official information of the above, as it was not known at Nagasaki, that he had left his post at Hakodate, - but said - he thought it very likely to be true, as the Commander referred to was the same, who took posession of Tsusima. -

Decided measures like the above accomplish with this Government the end desired. - It is very questionable however, whether the objects gained afford any equivalent for such manifest violations of International Law. -

I think I will best carry out the object of my Mission and the views of the President by abstaining from appeals to the fears of the Government and relying upon their disposition finally, though it may be, after vexatious delays, to yield and do what is manifestly proper and just. -

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.

R. B. St. John

Minister Resident in Japan. -

Yeds. - September 16. 1862

Robert H. Pruyn

Minister Resident.

No. 48.

No Enclosures.

Received.

Difficulties attending
Foreign Relations in
Japan.--

Rec 12. Dec

Hongkong Dec 18.

Kanagawa Sept 18. 1862

My dear

With this you will receive an official account of the recent outrage on British subjects. As the account reflects severely on H.B.M.'s Chief Officer, it may be proper to give Col. Neale's version. He states that when he heard of the murder, he sent off to the landing steam dispatch boats from the Empress to bring the dead & Wounded to Yokohama — that he determined to operate by water not despatch a few of his mounted guard to run the gauntlet of the large train of Satsuma — that he simply learned from the Steamers & the Richardson dead & that the Wounded were safe & that the American Consulate & was not appealed to, the dead to receive Richardson — that the Guard was taken away by the Consul Capt Vyse — that he informed the Governor of Kanagawa, of this but did not direct their recall — thinking it as safe for them to go on as to come back — that he asked Capt Vyse whether he was aware of what he had done. To which he replied in the negative.

There is no doubt however but what Col Neale most thoroughly distrusts the Japanese and I think he considers himself unsafe and that he views everything through the medium of his fears. I rather rejoice in this state of things. If there was no danger I might be left with the army instead of here. I think now I will be able, if spared to return, to look our brave men in the face. Because after all my dear friend this State of things would prove to many more difficult to endure with serenity & composure than a good brisk Skirmish on the battle field. I really do not know how badly I am, because I do not fear. This does not arise from insensibility or Inherently to fear, but simply & purely to my own inability to see any danger. The paradox is simply this Every one else thinks there is danger, except perhaps Mr de Witt I am rather inclined to think the Government may incline to fear they might have a worse Minister sent to them. I trust them thoroughly and I have yet to see a cross look or hear a

[illegible] from any Source.

I shall detach myself & come here to add our influence to the side of moderation. Every one here was excited & I think that Col Neale when I was right in action. But unfortunately he was too diplomatic with me. There is no doubt he said he had no official information of the affair because he expected that at our interview this day But this course heretofore is not approved. At first the British were inclined to censure me for not leaving Yedo after the murder at Sagama (Br Legation) in June last. The Straits Times Rep (volunteer Editor had been in Gaol 6 months for a libel on Sir J Bowring charging that I had an understanding with the Japanese Government, that I was to be protected & then there would be no war with England almost imputing to me complicity with the Japanese — which on my accession here or after the murder was not quite clear when I got back to Yedo I will send the paper. I am told they have taken it all back. I of course wait to notice the article until I have the good fortune to become an Editor myself

But now the tables are turned & my conduct at Yedo is approved even by the British. And I learn that every Br subject almost, has joined in a petition to Lord Russell in Col Neale's case. There is a slight cold rep between him & Mons de Bellecourt growing out of this; which at one moment I am told threatened to be quite warm — The difficulty grew out of the meeting of the French Minister. The latter is a warm hearted impulsive & laboring Minister. He says himself that Mons Thouvenel once wrote him for God's sake not to write so much as he could not read his despatches. I begin to fear a similar menace myself. And this may be regarded as an out of the way place where little is expected or desired of me. I can only promise that I will be faithful & prudent. What I read of his conduct of affairs will serve to Educate me in that line. My despatches will I fear show little of fine writing and

when compared with the stately heights of your Father and Uncle into insignificance. That will save one however because no one will think of mine. But then it does not aid one in writing to you to have to write in a despatch with a steamer detained to take it: a little visit of ceremonious visits or rather visitors at intervals during the day upon thoughts

Mr Stagg has arrived. And shall his salary be paid I propose to draw for it then. Meanwhile making them such advances as he needs — Make one draft for salary from the date of his commission — (about 3m days before he actually sailed) till the 1st day of October. Then drafts can be made quarterly. This draft will be delayed till I hear from you as I am in doubt when to begin & so I make it only to the time of arrival or to end of preceding Quarter.

As to Mr Portmans salary I think I can add this should be put to my credit in London as formerly.

I have received ten copies of the Mexican Correspondence for which I am thankful. But they were to [illegible] charged with Letter postage & Shipping £3.19 & some change. Some Order should be given from Washington to undeceive agent in London not to direct my Parcels Care of Consul at Hong Kong delays are thus occasioned —

I think I have told you I pay all postages to Washington — Prepayment being required — which is made sometimes here & sometimes at Shanghai. I repeat this because I fear there may be a little charge

I enclose a duplicate of the Letter for Mrs Jones with my most kind remembrance to you Father — whose face I shall keep me by the side of the President — (and I hope not an additional wrinkle on those troubles at home I have been able to make or shew) and to your wife

Sincerely Yr obliged friend

Wm H. Seward

Wm H. Seward

No. 50. Ent

Rec'd 12. Dec Mr Clarke

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Kanagawa. September 18. 1862

Sir,

It becomes my painful duty to inform you of another outrage by Japanese, resulting in the death of a subject of Her Britannic Majesty and the fearful wounding of two others.

On the 15th instant, about 3 o' clock P.M. Mr Marshall a merchant of Yokohama, Mr. Clarke in the employ of the American House of Augustine Heard & Co., Mr Richardson of Hong Kong on a visit to Japan, and Mrs Borradaile, were riding on the Tokaido or public highway within the Treaty limits - They were entirely - unarmed. - When about 3 miles from this place they met the train of the Gov. (Secretary) of the Prince of Satsuma consisting of several hundred armed retainers. - They drew up quietly on the side of the road, occupying only such small portion

The Honorable
Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

as.

as was needed, moving in single file and proceeded without molestation, until they had reached nearly the Centre of the train, when in pursuance of orders given by the Secretary, who is said to be also a relative of the Prince of Satsuma, they were surrounded by his followers and fiercely assaulted.

No provocation was given; - as it is customary however, when a man of high rank passes with his train, for others to dismount and to pay other marks of respect, it is probable, that the non-compliance with this Japanese Custom may have been regarded by the Secretary of Satsuma as an insult, or what is still more probable; - been taken advantage of to justify the outrage on the principles of Japanese Law -

- Mrs Borradaile fortunately escaped by the aid of the Gentlemen with her without injury. - Yet as her hat and large locks of hair were cut from her head - it is evident, that her sex afforded no protection from the assaults of these cowardly assassins. - Mr Richardson was most frightfully wounded, and after having ridden more than a mile in - this condition fell from his horse and

crawled

crawled to the side of the road. - Here while piteously begging for water, he was repeatedly pierced with spears and cut with swords, his neck being nearly cut through.

Messrs Clark and Marshall were severely wounded, but found refuge in the American Consulate at this place, where they were immediately attended by Dr. Hepburn of the Presbyterian Mission.

To this opportune refuge and this immediate medical assistance they owe their lives. - They fainted on their arrival and ~~decided by they~~ could not have survived, had they been obliged to continue their flight through this train to the point, where the road diverges to Yokohama, and thence to that place.

On the arrival of myself and Our Consul in Japan, Col Piker took possession of the building in this place, formerly occupied by the American Consul, and refused to reside in the premises provided at Yokohama as unsuitable, insufficient and unhealthy. The other Consuls having been better accommodated had all removed to Yokohama. - In this determination

I

sustained him; — a refuge was thus at hand for these Gentlemen, and I rejoice in the action which secured it.

It is with pleasure I state, that an American boy of only 14 years of age Frank Schoyer walked through these Satsuma men more than a quarter of a mile to the residence of Dr Hepburn, and thus secured his prompt attendance on the wounded.—

On the arrival of Messrs Marshall and Clark at the Consulate, our flag was pointed Union down at a signal to the men of war in port, and our Consul requested Mr J. O. P Stearns an American citizen taking there, and Mr Ayton Mann one of his household, to inform the British and French Ministers at Yokohama of the occurrence.

On the return of Mr Stearns to the Consulate with Dr Jenkins of the British Legation, swords were drawn on them by some of the same band, who were only kept off by the determined attitude of Mr Stearns, who proceeded through their ranks with revolver ready for use.

Captain Buys of the Netherlands Steam Corvette "Vice Admiral Koopman" was at the same time warned off the Tokaido,

while

while proceeding to the American Consulate, by an Officer with the hand on his Sword; Captain Buys offered to place a guard of marines at the Consulate for its protection, which courtesy I felt it my duty to acknowledge. - I enclose. No. 1. — No. 1.

" Mr Brown to Mr deBellecourt.

It is with great pleasure that I am enabled to make known to the President the considerate courtesy of His Excellency Mons Duchesne de Bellecourt, His Imperial Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary. - On being informed of the affair, he went at once with a portion of his guard to the residence of the American Consul, distant nearly four miles from the foreign residences at Yokohama, and caused a body of Marines to be landed for its protection.

Within a short distance from the Consulate a mounted Japanese made a demonstration of attack, but his sword was only half drawn, when the Sergeant of that guard knocked him off his horse - and at the same moment another Japanese, at a still shorter distance from the Consulate, was for a similar cause fired at with revolver, and slightly wounded in the leg. - As our Consul thought it

unnecessary.

unnecessary, that the Guard should remain during the night, he was kindly furnished with rockets to be used if necessary, and arrangements were made to respond to his signals for assistance. - I transmit herewith
2 No. 2 copy of my letter to the Benckel Minister in acknowledgment of his courtesy.

At about 8 PM I received intelligence of this calamitous affair at Yedo by means of a few hurried lines from Eugene Van Reed an American Citizen, who was on the Tokaido some distance beyond the Scene of its occurrence. - He fortunately understands the Japanese language; and is popular with the people and owing to the warnings of some of them he was able to reach Yokohama by boat. - Shortly after a more detailed and accurate Statement from our Consul reached me from Kanagawa. - I — immediately despatched the letter to J.K. de Wit Esquire, the Consul General of the Netherlands. - Mr de Wit came to the Legation early in the morning of the 16th. We demanded an interview with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs at 11 o clock of the same day. - One of the Governors was sent to the Legation with a message,

that -

that the Ministers were so busily engaged, that it was impossible to see us, - and further, that no interview had ever been granted under such circumstances. - It had always been usual to agree upon interviews - several days in advance. - In short the difficulty appeared to be, that it did not comport with the dignity of the Japanese Government to have interviews thus in a measure forced on it. - We then insisted that he should return at once to the Ministers & say - we intended to go to Yokohama the next day to meet our Colleagues. - that we were advised, that great excitement naturally existed there that we desired the interview as the friends of the Japanese Government and for its sake - - that if the Ministers would receive us that afternoon - well ; if not : the consequences would rest with them.

The Governor wished to continue the Conversation. - but Mr Witt and myself withdrew from the room and refused to converse longer on the subject.

The Governor said, as we were retiring that he had some business with me. - I replied, that if the Ministers had more

important

important business than that which affected the lives of American and other citizens. — I did not: and I declined to transact any business with the Japanese Government, while the question as to the interview was undecided — Mr Portman followed me to my Office and informed me, that the Governor was much distressed, having stated, that he did not dare return without giving his message, as it would involve serious consequences to himself. — I authorized Mr Portman to receive his message, which he accordingly did. — It was to the effect, that two Governors of Foreign Affairs had been despatched to Kanagawa, and that a guard would hereafter be maintained at the residence of our Consul at Kanagawa. — This had before been refused, probably with a view of compelling all foreigners to leave Kanagawa, — as the request to leave it was invariably enforced by the representation, that it was not safe to reside there. — The Message of the Governor was in reply to a letter addressed that day to the Ministers, of which I enclose copy
No. 3. numbered 3.

At one o' clock we received notice that the Ministers would receive us at 3 o' clock

at

at the residence of the 3d Minister.

At that hour Mr. deWit and myself arrived at the place of meeting, and were received by the 2nd and 3d Ministers (the first being sick) and by two assistant Ministers.

We commenced by informing them, that what was said on that occasion must be understood as coming from the Ministers of the United States and of the Netherlands jointly; - that both these Powers were known always to have been the sincere friends of Japan, - and that it was for that reason, that we had considered the present interview as important.

That in the outset we wished to inform their Excellencies, that it was customary for the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the United States and of all the Countries of Europe to see the Ministers accredited to their respective Governments on an emergency without notice, and we wished this distinctly understood, as we might have occasion to ask for an interview even with less ceremony than on the present occasion.

I then proceeded to read a brief statement of the occurrences of the 13th instant.

instant - the attack on Mr Marshall's party, the Offensive attitude apsumed to Mr Stearns, & Captain Bruyd and the offensive demonstration towards the French Guard. = I called the attention of the Ministers to the fact, that no provocation had been given - and that there appeared to have been an indiscriminate - hostility to foreigners - and then asked, what information the Ministers had received in relation thereto. - They replied, that they had only received a report of the attack on the party of Englishmen and the death of one of their number, but that no time had been afforded for details to be given. - We then asked, what had been done towards the arrest of the offenders. - They replied: - they were investigating the affair. - We represented that it was proper they should arrest at once the chief personages of the party, before they escaped to the Prince of Satsuma's dominions. - That otherwise the Government might be obliged as on former occasions to say, that they could not find the parties - and that such excuse would not be admissible now.

They stated they did not know who were the offenders - We gave them notice, that we had reliable information, that the orders for

the

the attack had been given by the Secretary of the Prince and required his arrest. - The Ministers finally were forced to say, that this could not be done, - that they could not arrest so important an officer of the Prince of Satsuma; - that if, after investigation of his guilt satisfactory evidence was obtained, they would require him to be arrested by that Prince - and that he would thereupon deliver him to the Government. - We informed the Ministers that our letters represented, that much feeling existed at Yokohama, and that we feared, that if an impression should go forth, that this man would escape punishment, that the Tokaido would be seized. - Our letters showed, that this had been proposed, in view of the passage over it the next day of the Ambassador of the Mikado. - They hoped this would not be done, as it would add to the Complications. - We then asked, whether they would authorize us to assure our Colleagues, that the guilty parties would be punished whatever their position, and that they would act promptly and vigorously. - This they authorized us to do.

Our interview terminated after the exchange of the usual civilities with the

expression,

expression of the hope, that Mr. de Wit and myself would use our influence to prevent the seizure of the Tokaido or any other hostile act.

Mr. de Wit and myself left Yedo early the next morning to remain here a few days. He is now at the Consulate of the Netherlands, and I am a guest of Mr Pruyn at Kanagawa.

A meeting of the Foreign Ministers is to be held to day. — But the mail will close before I can advise You of its result. — It is with difficulty I can find time to prepare this hurried despatch. —

There are now four British men of war under the command of Admiral Kuper; 3 French and one Dutch men of war in this port. — Considering it very desirable our flag shall shortly be seen in these waters, I have taken the liberty to write to Captain McDougall of the Wyoming at Hongkong and Shanghae, requesting him to visit this port as soon as he can do so, consistently with his orders and the public interests committed to his charge.

I return to Yedo to morrow. —

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very Respectfully,

Your most obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

Legation of the United States
September 18. 1862.

Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident.

No. 50.

3 Enclosures.

Received.

Another attack by Japanese resulting in the death of one Englishmen and the wounding of two others.

No: 113.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. September 19. 1862

Sir,

I have the honor to thank You most cordially for the very friendly and prompt manner in which Captain Buys in Command of His Netherlands Majesty's Steamer Vice Admiraal Koopman offered to place a guard of marines at the American Consulate at Kanagawa for its protection on the 15th instant, when the desperate acts of Japanese assassins rendered such protection eminently desirable — and to request You to convey my Sincerest thanks to that distinguished officer.

It will be my duty as well as a great pleasure to make known to the President of the United States this friendly action, which cannot fail to cement more closely the friendship, which has so uninterruptedly

J. K de Wit Esquire
Consul General of the Netherlands
&c &c &c
in Japan.

marked.

marked the relations between the Netherlands and the United States.

I have the honor to be, Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
Signed R H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the United States
in Japan.

Enclosure No. 1
with despatch No. 50.
dated Yedo. September 18, 1862.

Mr. Bruyn & the Dutch
Consul General.

No. 112.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. September 16, 1862

Sir

I have the honor to convey to Your Excellency my profound thanks for the very friendly and prompt manner, in which You proceeded with Your Guard to the American Consulate at Kanagawa on the 15th instant for its protection, while it had the good fortune to afford a refuge to Messrs Clark and Marshall, two Subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, who were desperately wounded by Japanese assassins on that day; — also for Your offer to furnish the American Consul with a guard to remain at his residence, — and for the excellent arrangements You caused to be made for the landing of Marines from the French men of war in that port for his protection in case of necessity, — and to beg You will also convey my

His Excellency
Duchesne de Bellecourt
Minister Plenipotentiary of France
&c &c &c
in Japan.

thanks

thanks to the Naval Officers of His Imperial Majesty for their obliging courtesies on the same occasion.

It will be my duty alwell as a great pleasure to make known your friendly action to the President of the United States.

Such courtesies cannot fail to cement more closely the friendship, which has so unInterruptedly marked the relations of France and the United States, and which have never been more warmly Reciprocated than during the reign of His Imperial Majesty.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to your Excellency the assurances of my distinguished consideration

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
Most Obedient
Humble Servant.
Signed Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident of the United States
in Japan.

Enclosure No: 2.
with despatch No: 50.
dated 4th September 18, 1862.

Mr. Bruyn to the French
Minister.

No. 110.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo, September 15, 1862.

To
Their Excellencies
Wakisaka Sakatsukasa no Kayu
Mitsuno Idsumi no kami &
Takura Suwo no kami.
Ministers of Foreign Affairs
&c &c. &c
Yedo.

I have the honor respectfully to insist, that a guard shall this night be furnished and henceforth continued at the residence of the American Consul at Kanagawa; — and to inform Your Excellencies, that I shall hold the Japanese Government responsible for any accident, which shall happen by reason of their neglect to comply with this request.

With respect and Courtesy.

Signed Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the United States
in Japan. -

Enclosure No: 3.
with despatch No: 50.
dated Yedo September 18, 1862.

No Treaty to the Men of Ba.

No. 51. Ent. Rec'd 30. Jan.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo September 20. 1862.

Sir,

The Japanese Government has enclosed about fifty acres of land, on which they propose erecting buildings for the different Legations.

For the land occupied by each Legation an annual rent is to be paid according to quantity — and for the buildings ten percent per annum on the cost. — This arrangement was made by Messrs Alcock and Harris with the assent of the other Ministers. —

Before my arrival Mr Harris had selected the site for the American Legation and indicated the proper size of the lot. — This I have approved and the annual Ground rent will be $260. — Mr Harris and myself estimated

The Honorable
Wm H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

that —

that a suitable building could be erected for the sum of $5000. — Under that impression I made a rough sketch of the building which I wished, intending it should not cost more than $3000. The Japanese officers perfected this sketch and made a model of the house — and they are now engaged in making an estimate of its cost.

As it is quite certain that the estimates of Mr. Harris and myself will be largely exceeded — I shall await the instructions of the President.

At present the different Ministers occupy buildings attached to —— temples which have been assigned them by the Government and for which they pay a fair rent to the priests — It is of course impossible to procure any building without the intervention of the Government and at the rental which It chooses to prescribe. — So with the buildings which they may erect, their actual Cost cannot be known

The buildings which the Government are now erecting for the British Minister are on a large - if not extravagant Scale.

The rental to be paid by the British Government will be at least $5000 per annum - That for the French Minister will be nearly four thousand Dollars -

This is at present undecided as the French Minister thinks it extravagant.

As suitable to the character of our Country and with a due regard to my own expenditure and that of my successors, I designed a building of extreme simplicity and very moderate dimensions. - As Mr. DeWit the Consul General of the Netherlands had resided many years in the East, I adopted in a great measure the plan which he had given for the building for his Legation, changing only the location of the outbuildings and the subdivision of the rooms. - The building will contain a hall, parlour, dining room, Office and four bed rooms - with detached buildings for Kitchen and three bedrooms for Guests - All the buildings will be of wood and one Story in height, and without basement.

American.

American builders could erect here or at Kome the buildings for $3000. — and yet the Officers have given Mr. DeWit an estimate that his building will cost $5000 - without glass and ironwork; - and I expect no more favorable estimate.

Buildings have been erected at Yokohama for foreigners of more pretention and affording greater accommodation for $5000. - and the British Chargé d' Affaires informs me, that the building now occupied by the British Legation at Yokohama cost $1200 - and I think that for this latter sum, certainly for $2000, the buildings which I require could be erected, if I were at liberty to employ Japanese builders, without Government interference.

The Japanese Government have made a moat and stockade around the Grounds and are making provision for a large Guard. — Perhaps it is to meet in part the large additional expenditure which will be required for this purpose, that the estimated cost is unduly

inreased

increased. — The Government very likely include also the salaries of the numerous officials acting as Overseers. — If this be so, it is not Surprising that the expenditure should be large. — I was waited on this week by the architect, who asked me explanations about the size of the windows and posts for Verandah, and I counted fourteen Officers and attendants accompanying him. — They are encouraged also by the lavish expenditure of the British and the idea that our respective Governments will pay the rent, as is well known to be the case with that of England and I presume of France. — Mr Dellit informs me that the Government of Holland has agreed to pay the rent of the building required for his accommodation.

The President will I trust see the propriety of my submitting this subject to his better judgment. I am not at liberty to act for myself alone; what is now done will be understood as binding on the Government of the United States.

The Ministers in other countries

may

may select residences and pay more or less rent as they choose and their successors may occupy the same premises or others more commodious and more or less expensive, all having free choice to rent from any party. - - - In Japan my successors will be expected to occupy the buildings now to be erected, and the rental will be fixed. It is perhaps well, that this should be so, as for many years the Minister must be dependent on the Government for a residence and the maximum of rent will thus be agreed on.

I have not written before because until this week I had supposed that the rent of grounds and buildings would not exceed $750 per annum, and I had hoped not more than $500. - and I was willing to pay this rather than annoy the Department at this time with the consideration of this question, - and my successors would not consider me extravagant, and would not make me the object of their censure.

Though the Government would prefer

have all the Ministers located at Goten-
Yama, it is quite probable that during
the time I may have the honor to occupy
this post. - I may - if I delire to do so,
remain at my present residence. - I
feel therefore less delicacy in referring
this question home, as I write with
less personal interest.

It may be proper to say that the
Guards assigned to each Legation cost
the Government at least $2000 per annum
for pay and subsistence, though it may
be that no actual increase of expenditure
is occasioned thereby as the same officers
and soldiers would be in Government
employ, only assigned to other duty. The
American Legation is the only one at
which the Guards are permanently on
duty. - They are almost wholly withdrawn
from the other Legations when the visits
of the Ministers to this City terminate,
and no Japanese Guards are on duty at
the Legations when at Yokohama.

When all the Ministers are located
at GotenYama, I presume that at least

2000.

2000 Officers and Soldiers will constitute the Guard – and then I shall not consider myself as safe as in my present residence.

If the President shall be of opinion, that this reference to him is proper, I should be pleased to learn his views, – embracing among other things answers to the following questions:

1. What shall be the maximum of expenditure?
2. Shall I require the actual cost to be given and with a view to procure the same, obtain estimates and bids from other sources, or will the President prefer to waive that question?

If Japanese builders alone are consulted nothing will be gained, as they will be under the Control of the Government. – There is an American builder at Yokohama, who employs native workmen. – His estimate can be procured. – I have thus far based my judgment on a rough estimate of cost of buildings given by him to our Consul. – But whether facilities would be given him to prosecute his work here is

doubtful.

doubtful. - The subject is necessarily -
attended with difficulties, which may be
made insuperable by the action of the
Government.

I regret to trouble the Department
with a subject of such trifling importance
when compared with the weighty matter
with which it is occupied - but I
feel, that I would not be justified
in committing my successor or the
Government to an annual expenditure
which may be regarded as extravagant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant:

Wm. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

Yedo. Sept 20th 1862.

Robert H. Pruyn

Minister Resident.

No 57.

No Enclosures.

Received.

The new Legation building
at Goten yama. Yedo.

No. 52 Ent. Rec. 31. Jan

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. September 27. 1862.

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Japanese Government presents, consisting of five rolls of silk and two pieces of crystal for Captain Crowell of the American Ship "Victor", in acknowledgment of his kind treatment of Eleven Japanese Sailors, - whom he picked up at Sea in distress, and conveyed to San Francisco, in April 1861. referred to in my despatch No. 43. of the 28th Ultimo.

Availing myself of the return home of Mr. J. H. Hyatt of Rochester N.Y. late Acting Consul at Amoy (China), I have placed these presents in his charge to be delivered in person to Mr C.W. Brooks, the Japanese Commercial Agent at San Francisco

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Francilles. - - I have requested him to inform you of their receipt and of the name and the address of the Captain of the Victor, in order, that these presents may be delivered by him under your instructions either to the Captain of the Victor, or to such person as you may direct for this purpose.

No. 1. I enclose. No. 1. Copy of my letter to Mr. C.W. Brooks. -

I have the honor to be Sir

Very Respectfully

your most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

Yedo. 1862

Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident

No. 52.

, Enclosure.

Received

Extracts from the Japanese
Government to Capt Conrell
of the Victor"

No. 107.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. September 27, 1862.

Sir,

I avail myself of the return home in the "Storm Cloud" from Kanagawa to San Francisco of Mr. J. H. Hyatt, late Acting Consul at Amoy, to forward to You in his care, presents from the Japanese Government, consisting of five rolls of silk and two pieces of crystal for Captain Cowell of the ship "Victor, in acknowledgment of his kind treatment of eleven Japanese Sailors, whom he picked up in distress and conveyed to San Francisco, where he placed these Sailors in Your care, as stated in Your letter of the 10th of May, of which I now beg to acknowledge receipt.

On their arrival in this Country, in the bark "Oda", the Japanese Government objected to paying the expenses of these Sailors, as the 3rd Article of the Treaty of Kanagawa was not in force; — of this

C. W. Brooks Esquire
Japanese Commercial Agent
San Francisco.

Sir

You are no doubt aware. - I succeeded however notwithstanding in procuring from this Government the payment of Your Draft for expenses, of which You are no doubt advised by Messrs Walsh Hall & Co of Yokohama; - and in addition the present for the Captain of the "Victor."

In Your letter You advised me, that You might possibly present to this Captain one hundred dollars in acknowledgment of his humane treatment of the relieved sailors. - Having that in view, I suggested to this Government the propriety of making a money present. - The Government has preferred the present form. - I have no idea, that any additional amount will be paid, without more trouble than it is worth.

My object in sending these presents to Your care, is: 1st; To lessen the expense to the Donee; - as the Victor may still be in the Pacific, - and 2dly; To enable You, Should You have made any payment to the Captain, to procure a return of the amount on the delivery of the presents - or

obtain

obtain permission from the Department of State to refund the amount advanced from the sale of these articles. Should the Captain so prefer.

You will please inform the Department of State of the name and present address of the Captain of the "Victor," and forward the presents as directed by the Department.

I am Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

(Signed) R. H. Pruyn.

Minister Resident in Japan.

Enclosure No. 1.
with despatch No. 32
Intra Jedo. September 27. 1862.

No. 53. Rec'd 31. July. Mr Ch[illegible]

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo, October 1. 1862.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith No. 1. my account for salary, and to inform you, that I have this day drawn on the Department for $839.34 in the prescribed form, which draft is supported by the required vouchers.- No. 1

I have the honor to be, Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Yedo. October 1. 1862
Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident.

No. 53.

1 Enclosure.
(3 Vouchers)

Received.

my a/c for salary.

Rec'd 11th Oct. & Ent. Mr. Harris

New York Oct 13. 1862.

I have the honor to transmit herewith my final account for Salary as Minister Resident of the U. S. in Japan, and to advise you that I have drawn on the Department in the prescribed manner for $3484 08/100 which draft is supported by the required vouchers

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obedient Servant
Townsend Harris

The Honorable
W. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington

Ent Rec 30 Jan.

No 56.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo, October 14 1862.

Sir.

Agreeably to your instructions contained in your despatch No: 12 of April 8th enclosing the Commission of George S. Fisher Esquire as Consul for Kanagawa I applied for his Exequatur. and transmit herewith No: 1. copy of that application. No 1

A long time having elapsed without a reply, which was no doubt withheld - because of the novelty of the application, I explained to one of the Governors for Foreign Affairs - the usages of our own and other Governments as to the exercise of Consular functions as fixed by treaties - and said, that while aware, that the Consuls in Japan had neither asked nor received the

The Honorable
Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

approval

approval of its Government and no treaty required it — that our Government had at an act of courtesy pursued a course, in this instance like that required by our Treaties with other Powers.-

No 2. I enclose No 2. translation of the
No 3. reply of the Ministers, and No: 3, copy of Mr Fisher's acknowledgment of the receipt of his Commission.-

I have the honor to be, &c.-

Very Respectfully.
Your most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

Yedo. October 14. 1862

Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident.

No. 56.

3 Enclosures.

Received.

Relating to Exequatur
for Consuls. - and reply to
Dep't despatch No. 12 of
the 8th Aug. 1862

Copy.

No 101. Legation of the U. S. in Japan.
Yedo. August 13th 1862.

To
Their Excellencies
The Ministers of Foreign Affairs
Yedo.

I have the honor to inform Your Excellencies, that I have received from the President of the United States, the Commission of Genge S. Fisher Esquire as Consul for Kanagawa and its dependencies, - and I request You to grant me his Exequatur.

With respect and Esteem
(Signed) Robt H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the United States in Japan.

Enclosure No. 1.
with despatch No. 56
dated Yedo. October 14. 1862.

Copy.

To His Excellency
Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the
United States of America
&c &c &c.

We received your letter of the 13th. August. No 101, stating that George S. Fisher has been appointed Consul of Kanagawa — of which appointment we approve.

Stated in reply
With respect and Esteem
The 16th. day of the 8th. Complementary
Month of the 2nd. Year of Bunkiu (Octbr
9th. 1862.).

(Signed) Wakisaka Nakatsukasa no Tayu
Midenno Idzenmi no Kami
Hakuna Iemo no Kami.

Enclosure N. 2.
with despatch N. 56.
Dated Legn. October 14. 1862.

Copy

No. 11. Consulate of the United States of America
Kanagawa Japan
October 11th 1862.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No 115 of date the 10th inst. notifying me of the granting by the Japanese Government of my Exequatur, and enclosing me the commission of the President, as Consul of the United States for the Port of Kanagawa and its dependencies.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant
(signed) Geo. S. Fisher.
U. S. Consul.

To His Excellency-
Genl. Robt. H. Pruyn.
American Minister Resident
&c &c &c Yedo.

Enclosure No 3
with despatch No 56
dated Cadiz October 14 1862

No. 57. Ent. Dec. 30 - 1862.

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo. October 16, 1862.

Sir.

Referring to my despatch No. 51. relating to the same subject, I have the honor to enclose No. 1. translation of a letter from the Ministers of Foreign Affairs; — and No. 2. Copy of my reply thereto. No. 1 — No. 2. —

I learn that the British Legation at Gotenyama will be protected by a Stonewall and defended by Artillery. — It will be ready for occupation the Coming winter. —

I have the honor to be. Sir.
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan. —

The Honorable.
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.
—

Yedo Oct 16. 1862

Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident

No 57

2 Enclosures

Received

Relating to Buildings
for Legation at
Goten Yama Yedo &c

Copy.

To His Excellency
Robt H Pruyn
Minister Resident of the
United States of America

We have to state to Your Excellency, that, in regard to the building of the Legations on the Sinegawa heights, our Predecessors Kudzi Yamato no-Kami and Ando Tsusima no-Kami wrote to the former Minister Mr Harris, on the 12th day of the 8th month of last year, about the mode of payment for ground rent and the expenses of construction.

They afterwards conferred with the British Minister on the subject and decided that he should pay three ries ground rent per hundred Tsubos, per annum;- it is therefore desirable that the Envoys of other Powers should also agree to this

And it has also been decided, that for the construction of all the buildings by us- one tenth or ten percent upon the

upon the entire cost of the same, shall be paid annually thereafter

As you have already furnished us with the plan of the building &c, we trust that you will have no objection against the foregoing. but we now submit this once more for Your Excellency's consideration, requesting your early answer whether you are satisfied therewith

With respect and esteem.

signed { Midsuno Sdsumi no-Kami
Takura Suwo no-Kami

The 22nd day of the 8th Complementary months of the 2nd year of Bunkiu.

Enclosure No 1.

with Despatch No 57

Dated Yedo Oct 16. 1862

Copy.

No 117. Legation of the U. S. in Japan.

Yedo, October 15th 1862.

To

Their Excellencies

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

Yedo.

I have received Your Excellencies' letter of this date, in which you state the arrangement made with my predecessor for the Legation at Goten-Yama, and request my assent thereto.

The rent for the ground, 3 ries per 100 Tsubos, is a large one for the ground actually occupied, but in view of the great expenditure, which will be made on the land lying between the Legations, and for which no rent will be received, it is not extravagant, and I therefore make no objection to it.

The annual rent of ten per cent per annum, on the cost of the buildings to be erected, is not unreasonable in view of the repairs, which will be required and the depreciation of the buildings by time and

3 Ries = 12 Itzebus.
3 Mexican Dollars = 1 Oban
Bank of Japan 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 Ibs Mexican

and use.

As the arrangement, now to be made, will be obligatory upon the Government or my successors for many years to come, - I have asked the advice and direction of my Government as to the amount of expenditure, which should be made for the buildings for the American Legation. — Mr Harris and myself were of opinion that suitable buildings could be erected at a very moderate cost, compared with what now appears probable, judging from the estimate given the Consul General of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands. —

Until I shall have received an answer to my letter, I reserve further remarks, contenting myself with the request, that Your Excellencies will direct your Officers to make their estimate for the building, of which I have given a sketch on as moderate a scale as is consistent with comfort and having a proper

regard

regard for the simplicity and economy, which accord with my individual taste and the institutions and character of our Government.

With respect and Esteem

(Signed) Robt H. Pruyn.

Minister Resident of the United States in Japan.

Enclosure No. 2.

with Despatch No. 57

Dated Yeddo Oct. 16. 1862

No. 58 Ent. Rec'd Jany. 1863

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo, October 29, 1862.

Sir,

I have received from the Ministers of Foreign Affairs a letter, of which I enclose translation Enclosure No. 1, requesting me to have constructed No. 1
for them in the United States two Steam sloops of war of twenty four heavy guns each, and one Steam Gunboat with heavy guns, the number to be fixed by myself; - the three vessels to be propellers with sailing gear, mathematical and nautical instruments and Small arms complete. -

I have been induced to take this order, hoping and expecting that on its arrival home the rebellion will have been crushed; and that it will

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Supply.

supply work for our mechanics during
the interval between the suspension of
work for our Government and the resumption
of that for our Commercial Marine.

I have also been verbally requested
by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs to
procure for them a rifling machine, and
a field battery of six guns.

I hope the Government will approve
of the selection of the Agents I have made.
- Being so many thousands of miles from
home, I felt that I was justified in
confiding the trust to personal friends -
- I was therefore happy, that I had it
in my power, when fixing on Thurlow Weed
Esquire, to choose an individual, who had
without reward rendered signal services
to the Government, and who has its
entire confidence; - and I also hope, I
have not erred in selecting my friend
and relative Charles B Lansing Esquire
of Albany as his associate; - as I thought
it proper to choose one, - and in making
the selection had in view the heavy -
pecuniary responsibility I have assumed.

I

I enclose No. 2 copy of my letter to those Gentlemen. No. 2

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs have paid into my hands two hundred thousand Dollars on this account.

In the personal interview preceding this Commission, I have been highly flattered by the proofs of confidence which have been given.

I trust, that if anything were wanting to satisfy the Resident I have not been unmindful of his instructions, - and that I have a strong position with this Government, that this letter of the Ministers will supply it. -

I have the honor to be Sir

Very Respectfully

Your ~~most~~ Obedient Servant

Robert H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

Yedo October 29, 1862
Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident

No. 58.

2 Enclosures.

Received

2 men of war for the
Japanese Government.

To His Excellency
Robert H Pruyn
Minister Resident
of the United States of America
&c. &c. &c.

We have to state to Your Excellency, as we already did on several occasions, when consulting with You on the subject, that we desire to have constructed in the United States and Sent here two Steam Sloops of 24 guns of heavy calibre each, - propellers, with masts and rigging, - nautical instruments, Small arms &c and what belongs thereto with Spare Spars and Sails according to the regulations for the American Navy. — and also a Steam Gunboat (with heavy guns, the number of which we leave You to fix) of 700 tons Netherlands measure, propeller, masts rigging &c and with Spare Spars and Sails as above stated. -

The cost of these vessels will amount, it is supposed, to 800.000 Dollars, of which 200.000 will now be paid in advance.

advance - the same amount on the 1st of January 1863 - and also on the 1st of March - and the balance with the expenses at Sea &c will be paid together after the said Ships are finished and upon arrival here and delivery to us.-

We desire that these Ships be built as speedily as possible, strong and cheap, as required by Your own Government.

We request Your Excellency to take the proper measures in regard to the foregoing without delay.-

Stated with respect and Esteem.

The 28th day of the 8th Complementary month of the 2nd Year of Bunkiu - (the 21 October 1862).

Signed/ Midsuno Idsumi no kami
Hakura Tsuwo no kami.

Enclosure N: 1.
with despatch N: 58.
dated Yedo. October 29. 1862.

Mem: of Ld to Mr. Pruyn.

Legation of the United States.
Yedo, Oct-29th 1862.

Gentlemen.

The Japanese Government hereby authorize and empower you to contract for the Building of two Steam Sloops of War and of one Steam Gun Boat; with machinery, rigging, tackle and armament complete of the size and character herein described.

"The Sloops to carry twenty four cannon, each of heavy calebre, with most approved Screw and adequate Steam Power, with masts & rigging, nautical instruments and small arms all complete, and spare Spars and Sails according to the regulations of the Am Navy.

The Gun Boat to be of seven hundred tons Rotherland measure, to be

a

Sherlow Weed and
Chas B. Lansing } Esqrs
Albany.
New York.

a Propeller with masts and rigging, instruments, arms and spare Spars and Sails as above stated. The cannon to be heavy. The number left to be fixed by myself." This is the sole description given by the Ministers.

To provide for the payment of the cost of construction &c - said Government has placed in my hands the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, which will be remitted by me as soon as I can purchase the requisite Masts, and have agreed to advance the further sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars on the First day of January next; the further sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars on the First day of March next & to pay the balance of such cost, including the expenses of delivering the same, on the delivery of said Ships of War in the harbor of Jedo.

As the Government has done me the honor to say that it

will

will rely entirely on me to agree upon the price and see to the character of the Vessels and will therefore send no officers to superintend their construction, I have thought it proper to entrust this commission to tried personal friends who will see that this confidence shall be fully justified.

In making such contracts, therefore, you will employ builders, on whom you can rely; whose capital will enable them to execute the contract promptly and whose skill and intelligence will ensure the delivery of Vessels &c which shall reflect honor on our country.

As this Government nearly a year since contracted for a Steam Sloop-of-war in Holland & the present order is a small one compared with what will follow on the satisfactory completion of this one, it is highly important that these vessels

should

should be of the very first class, and should not be excelled anywhere for economy & excellency of build and for speed, efficiency, durability and everything essential to constitute first rate men-of-war.

To ensure this, you are authorized to appoint a competent inspector, and it is hoped that the Government of the United States will, if the rebellion shall, as I trust, shall have been entirely put down, assign some Naval Officer for that purpose as an act of courtesy to Japan, and of justice to the population of our own country.

Should you consider it proper, you will see that suitable Officers are selected to bring said vessels to Japan.

You will take particular care that payments are not made until sufficient work shall from time to time be done to ensure the fulfilment of the contract and for that-

that purpose, insurances shall be required and policies transferred to you; and that the vessels and machinery shall, during the progress of the work, belong to you, subject to the right of the contractors to complete their work; also to guard against liens for wages of workmen & debts for materials. In short, obtain adequate security, by means of the provisions of the contract and outside also of the contract, to guard against the possibility of a failure to complete the work satisfactorily & faithfully.

You will also purchase the necessary machinery for rifling cannon, with Steam Engine and Boilers with the necessary connections, safety valve &c. I have no means of judging intelligently of the cost of this; but have supposed that, for Six Thousand Dollars, the necessary machine and Engine, say of Seventy or Twenty five Horse Power, could be procured. For this purpose this Government has advanced the sum of Three Thousand Dollars,

the

the balance will be paid on the delivery of same in this Harbor.

You are also authorized to purchase Four Bronze Six Pounder Rifled cannon, one Twenty Pounder & one Thirty Pounder Rifled Parrot Cannon with the necessary Caisson Forges &c for Field Battery appropriate thereto; together with a fair supply of James' Shot and Shell for said Guns, and some of our improved Powder for large guns, for this Battery as well as for the Ship's Batteries.

This Battery & the above machine may be shipped, by the Vessels of-War, when completed or at an earlier day if practicable, as this Government will probably enter largely into the purchase of Rifled Cannon, and a fair field will be opened here for the enterprize of our Countrymen.

The Government will make an advance on account of the guns, advice of which will probably reach you before any contract shall have

have been made by you. The balance will be paid on delivery at Yokohama.

I remain Gentlemen

Your Ob[illegible] & Respectfully

W. P. Benja

Enclosure No 3
with Despatch No 58
Dated Yedo Oct. 29. 1862

Mr Portman to Messrs
Ward & Lansing
Albany Dept.

Duplicate. Ent. Rec 20. Jany Mr Colton

No. 58. Legation of the United States in Japan
Jedo. October 29. 1862.

Sir.

I have received from the Ministers of Foreign affairs a letter, of which I enclose translation Enclosure No. 1, requesting me to have constructed for them in the United States two - Steam Sloops of war of twenty four heavy guns each, - and one Steam Gunboat with heavy guns, the number to be fixed by myself; the three vessels to be propellers with sailing gear, mathematical and nautical instruments and small arms Complete. - No. 1

I have been induced to take this order, hoping and expecting that on its arrival home the rebellion will have been crushed; - and that it will

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Supply.

supply work for our mechanics during the interval between the suspension of work for our Government - and the resumption of that for our Commercial Marine. -

I have also been verbally requested by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs to procure for them a rifling machine, and a field battery of six guns. -

I hope the Government will approve of the selection of the Agents I have made. - Being so many thousands of miles from home, I felt that I was justified in confiding the trust to personal friends. - I was therefore happy, that I had it in my power when fixing on Thurlow Weed Esquire to choose - an individual, who had without reward rendered Signal services to the Government, and who had its entire confidence; - and I also hope, I have not erred in selecting my friend and relative Charles B Sanford Esquire of Albany as his associate; as I thought it proper to choose one; and in making the selection had in view

the

the heavy pecuniary responsibility
I have assumed. — I enclose N.2. N.2
copy of my letter to those Gentlemen —

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs
have paid into my hands two hundred
thousand Dollars on this account. —

In the perlonal interview preceding
this Commission I have been highly
flattered by the proofs of confidence
which have been given. —

I trust; that if anything were
wanting to Satisfy the President I have
not been unmindful of his instructions,
and that I have a strong politicau
with this Government, that this letter
of the Ministers will supply it. —

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.

Minister Resident in Japan. —

Yedo, October 29. 1862.
Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident

No. 58. Duplicate.

2 Enclosures.—

Received.—

3 men of war for the
Japanese Government.

uplicate.

To His Excellency
Robert H Pruyn
Minister Resident
of the United States of America
&c. &c. &c.

We have to state to Your Excellency, as we already did on Several occasions, when consulting with You on the subject, that we desire to have constructed in the United States and Sent here two Steam Sloops of 24 guns of heavy calibe each; - propelled with masts and rigging, nautical instruments, small arms &c. and what belongs thereto, with Spare Spars and Sails acording to the regulations for the American Navy: - and also a Steam Gunboat (with heavy guns, the number of which we leave You to fix) of 700 tons Netherlands measure, propeller, masts, rigging &c. - and with Spare Spars and Sails as above Stated. -

The cost of these vessels will amount, it is supposed to $800.000 Dollars, - of which 200.000 will now be paid in

advance

advance, - the same amount on the 1st of January 1863; - and also on the 1st of March, - and the balance with the expenses at Sea he will be paid together after the said Ships are finished and upon arrival here and delivery to us.

We desire, that these Ships be built as speedily as possible, strong and cheap, as required by Your own Government.

We request Your Excellency to take the proper measures in regard to the foregoing without delay. -

Stated with respect and esteem:

The 28th day of the 8th Complementary month of the 2nd year of Bunkiu. -

(the 21st October 1862). -

Signed Mitsuno Dewami no Kami.

Hakuwa Suwo no Kami. -

Duplicate.
Enclosure N. 1.
with despatch N. 58.
Dated Gds. October 29, 1862.

Mem: of Mr. to Mr Prvyn.

Legation of the United States
Yedo, Oct 29th 1862.

Gentlemen.

The Japanese Government hereby authorize and empower you to contract for the Building of two Steam Sloops of War and of one Steam Gun Boat, with machinary, rigging, tackle and armament complete of the size and character, herein described.

"The Sloops to carry twenty four cannon, each of heavy calebre, with most approved Screw and adequate Steam Power, with masts & rigging, nautical instruments and small arms all complete, with spare Spars and Sails according to the Regulations of the Am Navy.

The Gun Boat to be of seven hundred tons Netherland measure,

to be

Charlton Wood and
Chas B. Sanding } Esquires
Albany
New York.

to be a Propeller with masts and
Rigging, instruments, arms and
Spare Spars and Sails as above
stated. The cannon to be heavy.
The number left to be fixed by
myself." This is the sole description
given by the Ministers.

To provide for the payment
of the cost of construction the said
Government has placed in my
hands the sum of Two Hundred
Thousand Dollars, which will be
remitted by me as soon as I
can purchase the requisite drafts,
and have agreed to advance the
further sum of Two Hundred
Thousand Dollars on the First day
of January next; the further sum
of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars
on the First day of March next &
to pay the balance of such cost, in-
cluding the expense of delivering the
same, on the delivery of said Ships
of War in the harbor of Yedo.

As the Government has
done

done me the honor to say that it will rely entirely on me to agree upon the price and see to the character of the Vessels & will therefore send no officers to superintend their construction. I have thought it proper to entrust this commission to tried personal friends who will see that this confidence shall be fully justified.

In making such contracts, therefore, you will employ builders, on whom you can rely; whose capital will enable them to execute the contract promptly, & whose skill and intelligence will ensure the delivery of vessels &c which shall reflect honor on our country.

As this Government nearly a year since contracted for a Steam Sloop-of-War in Holland & the present order is a small one compared with what will follow on the satisfactory completion of this one, it is highly important that these vessels should be of the very first-class, and should not be excelled anywhere

for

for economy & excellency of build and for Speed, efficiency, durability and every thing essential to constitute first rate men-of-war.

To ensure this, you are authorized to appoint a competent Inspector, and it is hoped that the Government of the United States will, if the rebellion shall have, as I trust, been entirely put down, assign some Naval Officer for that purpose as an act of courtesy to Japan, and of justice to the reputation of our own country.

Should you consider it proper, you will also see that suitable officers are selected to bring said vessels to Japan.

You will take particular care that payments are not made until sufficient work shall from time to time be done to ensure the fulfilment of the contract and for that purpose, insurances shall be required and policies transferred to you

to you; & that the vessels & machinery shall, during the progress of the work, belong to you, subject to the right of the contractors to complete their work; also to guard against liens for wages of workmen & debts for materials. In short, obtain adequate security, by means of the provisions of the contract & outside also of the contract, to guard against the possibility of a failure to complete the work satisfactorily and faithfully.

You will also purchase the necessary machinery for lifting cannon, with Steam Engine and Boilers with the necessary connections, safety valve &c. I have no means of judging intelligently of the cost of this; but have supposed that for ~~Six~~ thousand Dollars the necessary machine and Engine, say of Twenty or Twenty five Horse Power, could be procured. For this purpose this Government has advanced the sum of Three Thousand Dollars, the balance will be paid on the delivery of same

of same in this Harbor.

You are also authorized to purchase from Bronze Six Pounder Rifled Cannon, One Twenty Pounder & One Thirty Pounder Rifled Parrot Cannon with the necessary Carriages Forges &c for field Battery appropriate thereto; together with a fair supply of James' Shot and Shell for said Guns and some of our improved Powder for large guns, for this Battery as well as for the Ship's Batteries.

This Battery & the above machine may be shipped, by the Vessels of War when completed or at an earlier day if practicable, as this Government will probably enter largely into the purchase of Rifled Cannon, and a fair field will be opened here for the enterprize of our Countrymen.

The Government will make an advance on account of the guns, advice of which will probably reach you before any contract shall have been made

made by you. The balance will be
paid on delivery at Yokohama.

Yamaichi Gentleman

Very Truly Yours

[illegible]

Col. H. Perry

Duplicate

Enclosure No 3
with despatch No 58
Dated Yedo October 29. 1862

Mr Pruyn to Messrs
Weed & Lansing
Albany NY

Rec'd Nov 10 Mr Charles Baker

and "Ent."

New York Nov 6th. 1862

Sir)

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, in which you inform me of an oversight in the late settlement of my accounts, at the Treasury, by which the sum of $21 94 Twenty one dollars and Ninety four cents, due from me for Income Tax, was omitted in the charges against me, and you direct me to deposite this sum, with the Assistant Treasurer at New York

In compliance with your instructions I have made the required deposite, for which I transmit herewith the original receipt

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Humble Servant

Tommen de Harris

The Honorable
W H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington

No. 59. Ent.

Recd 20 Jany Mr Chrisfield

Legation of the United States in Japan
Kanagawa November 20. 1862

Sir.

I have the pleasure to inform You, that the Wyoming arrived in the Bay of Kanagawa on the 5th instant. -

I immediately proceeded to that place, and had the honor to receive the first Salute, which has ever been given to a Foreign Minister by this Government. - Mr Harris had arranged that it should be given on my arrival; - but as it could not be returned, it has been delayed till now. - The Salute which was fired on the 7th instant was of 17 guns; - it was given from the Flagship with our Flag at the fore, and returned by the Wyoming. -

On the 11th instant the Wyoming proceeded to the anchorage off Yedo,

The Honorable
Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

and on the 13th instant Inaba Hioki Shoyu, the 2d or assistant Minister by invitation visited the Ship, attended by several Governors for Foreign Affairs and other high Officials. - the 1st and 2d Ministers expressing their regret; that they could not accept the invitation, in consequence of their engrossing duties in preparing for the visit of the Tycoon to the Mikado at Kioto, which is to be made early in March. -

The Ministers was handsomely received and entertained by Captain M. Dougal, and was honored with a salute of 17 guns, which was answered by the Steamer Kwanrinmaro. - He examined very minutely every part of the Ship, and expressed himself highly pleased. - The naval and military Officers who visited the Ship the next day again were very much pleased with the Wyoming's pivot guns. -

Pursuant to an arrangement then made, other Officers also visited the Ship the next day and witnessed the

boat Howitzer practice.-

On the 15th instant I had an interview with the Gorogio. - I was accompanied on that occasion by Captain M. Dougal and six of his Officers and by Mr Portman and Col. Dixner, our Consul at Kanagawa. - Our reception was very cordial. - Captain M. Dougal was presented with a Sword and two pieces of Silk in acknowledgment of his kindness to the Japanese Officers, while supervising the repairs of the Kanrinmaru, at the Mare Island Navy Yard San Francisco.-

At this interview I had the good fortune to succeed in inducing the Ministers to fix upon the number of guns, which should be regarded in Japan as a National Salute, and to Content, that the Wyoming should immediately on her return to Kanagawa fire such Salute, to be returned by the Fort at that place.-

This has long been a vexed question here. - It was nearly settled last - January, but given up in Consequence of.

of some difficulty started at the French Legation, as I am informed by the British Minister.

I took advantage of the visit of the Wyoming to renew the negotiation. After having received letters from the other Ministers, that in each of the Countries they represented 21. Guns was the National Salute, I addressed the Ministers of Foreign Affairs a letter, in which I informed them, that the Captain of the Wyoming proposed firing a Salute of 21 Guns, and asked whether it would be returned.-

On the 14th instant I received a reply in writing, in which the Ministers stated, that they had not yet settled, how many guns should constitute a National Salute, that they wished to conduct my Colleagues, and were therefore not prepared to receive or return such Salute.

I reviewed the subject at the interview.- The Ministers were evidently prepared for it, as I have thus far been careful

what to ask, and have never given up anything I once asked. They immediately unrolled some papers, and in a very few minutes said, they would then and there order, that the National Salute for Japan should be 21 Guns.- I then stated - that I wished Captain McDougal to have the honor of firing the first Salute. It was finally arranged, that the Wyoming should on her return to Kanagawa fire the Salute - and that the Fort should return it, (demurred?) They desired, as they were not prepared at the Fort to have it returned by the FlagShip. - - but on my saying, that it would be more creditable to both Governments to have it returned from the Fort, - they finally yielded the point. -

The Salute was given and returned Yesterday - Our Country is therefore honored by exchanging the first National Salute in Japan. - This Statement is to be received with this Qualification "When after the murder of Mr Heusken the British French and Dutch Ministers left Yedo. - one of the conditions

of

of their return was, that a Salute should be fired, which was done by the Forts at — Sinagawa (Suburb of Yedo.) But all the Forts at Yedo on that day Commenced firing at Sunrise, and continued until Sunset, only interrupting their practice for a few moments while the stipulated Salute was fired. - In this manner the Salute could not be — identified at all by the population of Yedo as a mark of respect to the Flags, whose representatives then returned to that City. — I ~~therefore~~ selected Kanagawa, as the more appropriate place in consequence of the distance of the Wyomings of the Forts at Yedo from that City, - and also because all the foreigners are near the Port at Kanagawa, and more Japanese visitors from different parts of the Empire.-

On Monday the 17th instant in - pursuance of an invitation very unexpectedly given, Captain McDougal and myself — attended by four of his Officers — the Consul of Kanagawa and Messrs Kip and Robert C. Pruyn visited the artillery Grounds at Etchi Sima, a beautiful

level

level field of over 200 Acres. - We were received by the 3d Minister, the Head of the Artillery and Marine Departments. - We were also received by several General Officers, Governors for Foreign and Naval Affairs - in all nearly 100 high Dignitaries. - The presents made by the United States to Japan were all exhibited, though the uses of some, such as the mountain howitzer and Maynard primer were not known; these were explained. - Presents of fruit and poultry were again made to the Officers of the Ship. -

A regiment of infantry paraded, - went through the manual & company and battalion movements - They deployed and fired as Skirmishers - fired by Company, by division and battalion; their marching was excellent, and their firing could not be Surpased. - A fine battery was paraded, and we had the pleasure of witnessing their practice with Shot and Shell at a target, which was highly creditable. - Grape and Canister

were

was also used and a target at 300 yards completely riddled. - They then fired with shot and Shell with the rifled Dahlgren boat howitzer, presented by the United States with signal success. - Near this piece we saw the exact Counterpart made by the Japanese. - It should be remarked, that all the pieces used were fine half ones, but all were mounted on the Naval field Carriages.

This is the first time, that any foreigners have been permitted to examine the arms in possession of this people, and to witness the movements of their military - and affords the strongest evidence, which could be given of confidence and friendship.

The visit of the Wyoming was timely, and has given me an opportunity to draw still closer the friendly relations, which unite the two Countries.

Captain McDougal will leave Japan on Monday. - I have urged his return early in the Spring, - but he feels bound by his instructions to cruise on the Coast of China

– I have received official notice, that in the 2nd month, commencing February 14, the Tycoon will leave for the City of Kioto (Miako) on a visit to the Mikado. – This will be the first visit of the kind paid in over two hundred years, and in view of the silent and peaceful revolution now in progress, is a very significant event. – I have been also informed, that he will be accompanied on that occasion by the Ministers. – It is possible, that this visit may be of considerable duration – and that it may be proper that the Ministers of the Treaty Powers should be prepared to proceed to Kioto – – An impression prevails, that the Seat of Government will eventually be transferred to Kioto altogether. – I therefore respectfully request, that discretionary power may be given Captain Mc Dougal to visit Japan, or that some other vessel may be ordered here from the Pacific Station. Should our domestic affairs allow, I indulge the hope, that the Lancaster also may run over for a few months. –

The

The trade of Japan is becoming large and valuable. - Nearly 20000 bales of Silk, worth ten millions of dollars, will be exported this Year - equal to the export of China after twenty four Years of foreign intercourse. - The duties paid to our Government on the exports of teas & from this port within the last six months will exceed three hundred thousand Dollars.

Mr Harris made several attempts to visit Neeegata and other Western ports, but the vessels despatched for that purpose by Commodore Stribling arrived too late in the Season. - It would be well that I should visit that part of the Island as well as the opened ports. - Should you concur in that opinion, I would be pleased to make the visit early in the next Year in a vessel not larger than the Wyoming. - I desire the visit of a fine vessel like the Lancaster, in view of the commencement, which has been made here for the creation of a Navy, and not because I consider it necessary for the protection of our interests, which are not likely to be endangered.

No vessels which I have seen here equal those of our Navy. - The Japanese speak very freely of our superiority in Naval architecture, and at least an occasional visit by our different vessels of war will greatly promote the interests of our Shipbuilders and machinists, as it is quite probable, that extensive orders will be given within the next five years for Ships of war. - The Government recently asked, whether any of our gunboats could be purchased. - Encouragement is given to powerful Daimios to purchase vessels, and within the last two months four Steamers and two Ships have been purchased at an expense of over six hundred thousand Dollars; - and other Steamers are now on their way to this port to be Offered for Sale. -

I shall Send this despatch by the way of San Francisco in the Steamer Scotland" and ask the Collector, at the suggestion of Captain McDougal, to send a telegraphic despatch for a modification of the orders to the Wyoming, should the President consider it expedient. -

I have the honor to be sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedt Servant

Robt H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

Enclosure No 1 to Despatch No 59 from Minister Resident Robert H. Pruyn. Dated Nov 20th 1866.

No 59.

No Enclosures.

Received.

Intelligence of conclusion of peaceful revolution and Mikado in Japan. - Request that orders of Government be modified.

Vol. 60. Ent.

Recd 21. Jany. Mr Walsh

Legation of the United States in Japan
Kanagawa November 21. 1862.

Sir.

I have the honor to inform you, that on the 15th instant the Prussian Steamer Scotland arrived at Kanagawa on her way to San Francisco, in command of Captain Stannard an American, and consigned by Russell & Co of Shanghae to Walsh. Hall & Co of Yokohama, both American Houses. - Her papers were depolited with the American Consul. but by his advice no flag was hoisted.

The Authorities refused her entrance at the Custom House.

The case was aggravated by the fact, that the same vessel had once before visited this port under English

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

colors.

colors, though then owned by Prussian subjects, and was obliged to return without discharging cargo. -

Messrs Walsh Hallock at once applied to me, and I addressed a letter to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, urging that as an act of courtesy to Prussia, and to prevent loss to American citizens, the necessary permit should be given. - - I also sent for a Governor for Foreign Affairs, and urged more at length the propriety of allowing the vessel to enter in advance of the Treaty with Prussia, going into effect on the 1st January next, and stated, that it would afford me pleasure to make this known to You, that the Prussian Government might be advised of their friendly act. - The Governor replied, that it was sufficient to know, that an American was the Captain, and that the vessel was sent by and to Americans, and was on her way to America. -

The Same day I came to this place in the Wyoming, and the next day

a -

a permit was given to land the goods.
- the Ministers having given orders to
that effect in advance of the letter, which
they sent me of which I enclose translation
Enclosure No. 1. - I cannot enclose a No. 1
copy of my letter to the Ministers, as
I have none here, not contemplating
when I left Yedo, that the vessel, which
takes this mail, would leave at so early
a day.

I accept this as another evidence
of the great friendship of this Government
for our own. -

The vessel is now flying the -
Prussian flag, though the Governor of
Kanagawa, while issuing the required
papers tried to induce our Consul to
have the American flag hoisted, even
if "among the ships Signals, - as if
to try them, and only a little over
the Stern."

I have the honor to be, sir,
Very respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

Kanagawa Japan. Nov 21. 1862

Robert H Pruyn.
Minister Resident

No. 60.

1 Enclosure.

Received.

The Prussian & Scotland
allowed to enter in advance
of Treaty stipulation.

To His Excellency
Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident of the
United States of America
&c. &c. &c.

We have received Your letter of the 19th instant, and understood all that is stated therein in regard to the refusal to enter a Prussian Merchant Steamer at Kanagawa, the crew of which is American.

The refusal is owing to this vessel flying the Prussian Flag - and the time for carrying out the provisions of the Treaty with Prussia has not arrived.

We think however, that it will be well for the Consul to make his Statement, that the cargo of that vessel belongs to Americans - and that she is under Command of Americans - and arrange the matter with the Governor of Kanagawa.

With respect and Esteem:

The 28th day of the 9th month of the 2nd year of Bunkiu (the 19th November 1862).-

Signed/ Midsuno Odumi no kami
Hakura Kiwo no kami.

Enclosure N. 1
with despatch N. 60.
dated Kanagawa Nov 21. 1862.

No. 61 Ent.

Recd 20. Jany. Mr Clarke.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Kanagawa November 22. 1862.

Sir.

... Thinking that the cultivation of upland rice which requires no — irrigation might be Successfully introduced into various portions of the United States, Such as Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, I applied to the Japanese Government for Some choice rice for that purpose.

I have received twenty boxes of one hundred pounds each, which I send per Steamer Scotland, to sail from here in a day or two - to the Collector of San Francisco, requesting him to forward 18 boxes, with the charges thereon by the way of Panama to the Patent Office Washington - So that it may arrive in time for next

The Honorable
Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Spring's

Spring's Sowing.

I have also requested Mr Rankin the Collector to retain the remaining two boxes, sent by the same vessel, for the use of California.-

This Government has also presented some choice grape vines, which have been brought from the province of Koshiu, with an intimation that others will shortly arrive, and be presented. These I have forwarded with like instructions.- The grapes of Japan are unlike any variety, I have seen in the United States.- They are mostly the color of our Catawba, but as Sweet and rich as our best Isabella Grapes.- I hope they will be improved in Size and flavor, and will be a valuable contribution to Our Country.- I have thought it proper, that a few vines should be also retained for the use of California.-

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very Respectfully,
Your most Obedient Servant
Robt H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan

Kanagawa November 22. 1862.
Robert H Pruyn
Minister Resident.

No. 61.

No Enclosures

Received.

Upland rice & grapevines
forwarded to Patent office
per str Scotland. to Sanfrancisco
to go via Panama in time
for Spring sowing. -

No. 63. Ent. Rec'd 7. Mar. Mr Chilton

Legation of the United States in Japan

Yedo. December 16 1862.

I regret to have to announce the total loss of the American bark "Chevalier", on the East-coast of Japan in the province of Hitats.-

There are special circumstances connected with this disaster, which afford great cause for thankfulness.-

The officers and crew were not only saved but treated with humanity and kindness by the officers and people of the Province.- Nothing which could be done was left undone to display good will; - even a flagstaff was erected by the Japanese at the Temple appropriated for the use of the crew, from which to display our National flag. - - -

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Intelligence

Intelligence of the disaster was sent to this City overland and the Japanese Ministers immediately placed at my disposal the Steamship of war "Tchoyo maro," which carried to the Scene of the wreck our Consul at Kanagawa, - our Marshall and an American pilot.

I have the honor to transmit
N:1 Enclosure N: 1, Copy of the report of the American Consul, which gives in detail an account of the Shipwreck and of the friendly offices of the Japanese; - also copy of my letter of thanks to the -
N:2. Ministers of Foreign Affairs. Enclosure N: 2.

Shortly after the departure of the Japanese Ship of war, I received from the French Minister the kind proffer of the Services of the Steamer "Dupleix". - His official letter which shows, that this offer was occasioned by apprehension, that our Officers and Seamen were in danger, was accompanied by a private letter, which exhibited that feeling more transparently.

As he stated in that letter, "he heard

the

the Japanese expressed the fear, that the wrecked foreigners would be badly received by the population on the spot; and therefore had taken some military measures and precautions." - I had no information, which led me to doubt the good feeling of the population of the locality, or that any military precautions had been taken by the Government;- nor had I any reason to distrust the disposition or ability of the Government to extend all needful assistance and protection.- Still, as the weather was stormy and threatening, I would have accepted this offer, had I not feared, that it would be regarded by the Japanese Government as an evidence of distrust.-

And further, while I had no - apprehension, that the presence of the Duplex would provoke any hostility, I was satisfied, that if her Captain went there under the influence of the fears - and reflecting the views of his Ministers, complications might arise, for which I did not wish to be responsible.

I

. I felt it to be my duty therefore to decline the offer. -

To enlure at the same time the safety of the Americans, who were wrecked and who had gone to their relief, - I took the precaution to ascertain, whether any real cause of appehension existed. - I had learned to receive with distrust all the rumors and news, of which Yokohama is the prolific parent, and which keep it in a State of constant alarm. - But as the lives of our people might be endangered, I asked, that a Governor for Foreign affairs might be despatched at once to this Legation with all the information in possesion of the Government, in relation to the wreck and the situation of the Crew. - - At 9 o'clock that same evening one of the Governors visited me. - He expressed himself highly pleased, that I had declined the assistance of the French Steamer, - and assured me, that no uneasiness existed on the part of the Government and that no unusual

precautions

precautions had been taken. -

I thereupon addressed to the Minister of France a letter conveying this gratifying information, - which confirmed me in my opinion, that no necessity for further aid existed. -

I enclose No. 3. translation of the official letter of the Minister of France, and Nos 4 & 5. Copies of my replies. No. 3. Nos. 4 & 5.

It is due to our Consul to state, that the allusion of the Minister to the Cale of the Guinea, and the unfriendly remarks of our Consul, are founded on a difference, which had arisen between the Minister of France, acting as Consul General, on the one side, and the American, English, and Dutch Consuls on the other, growing out of the wreck of that vessel, and of the questions of insurance thereon arising; with the merits of which I am not acquainted. - I took occasion however to inform the Minister of France unofficially, that I had no doubt, that the remarks of Mr Fisher had been misunderstood, and that I was sure that a Satisfactory

explanation

explanation could and would be given.

I should add that about the time our Consul reached the wreck, I received from the Captain of the Ship written notice of the ship-wreck, accompanied by the boat-flag, to attest the nationality of the vessel; which were bought by the Japanese overland.-

The vessel is a total loss and probably also the cargo.- The Captain and Seamen have safely reached Kanagawa.-

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

Yedo.- December 16. 1862

Robert H. Pruyn.

Minister Resident

No: 63.

5. Enclosures.-

Received.

The loss by shipwreck of the American barque Chevallie from New York.

Misunderstanding between Japanese Minister and American Consul of Kanagawa.-

Copy—

№ 13 Consulate of the United States of America

Kanagawa Japan

Dec: 8th 1862.

Sir.

I have the honor officially to inform you that on the night of the 22nd ultimo the American bark "Chevallie" of New York en voyage from Hakodadi to Shanghae China struck a sand knoll and has since stranded and become a total wreck about one hundred miles due North East from this Port

About midday of the 27th the Governor of Kanagawa sent word to me that he had information that a vessel supposed to be American had gone ashore in the neighborhood of Cape Ko-o-yo-shi- but he would know more about it on the morrow and duly inform me. On the 28th he received and sent word it was an American vessel and that after having been driven into the breakers had cut away her masts and would become a total wreck, also that a Government steam Gun-boat would be placed at my disposal on the next morning to proceed to the wreck for the relief and rescue of the crew. The next day was thick foggy and rainy,

To His Excellency

Genl Robt H Pruyn

Minister Resident

Yedo-

so that

so that the repel did not come down until
about 5 o'clock P.M.

The Governor immediately sent word to me of the arrival of the ten gun-boat "Cho-yo-maru" and requested to be informed whether I would go and at what time. I told his messenger I would be on board at any hour he might name. The hour of 9 A.M. the next day 30th was fixed upon and I was promptly on board. On reaching the deck ~~Captain Ga-ta-bo-re-ki-dzo and his officers re-~~ ceived me with the usual man-of-war ceivilities and tendered to me the use of his cabin which I accepted. At 9½ A.M. the ship weighed anchor and we stood down the bay the wind blowing fresh N.W. Accompanying me I had taken Mr Hogg our Marshall and Mr Connor the Pilot. The Japanese Government also sent a high official from the Custom House Department and one from the Marine Department with an Interpreter. The wind having increased to about half a gale the ship lay at anchor at Uraga about five hours and then steamed on intending to anchor inside Cape King for the night.

This purpose the High officer of Customs

and Captain communicated to me when I said I would not in any way control that is your exclusive province and beg you to do what you think best I will state however that my anxiety is great to reach the wreck as early as is possible as it may be the Captain, passengers ~~of boat~~ and crew may be suffering from sickness, want or injuries and as my Government is at all times particular to render the speediest relief to shipwrecked seamen I hope as little delay will occur as is consistent with safety

The Captain immediately concluded to keep on through the night. As we got outside the wind increased and the sea off Capes King & Blanco was very rough. Still we steamed on and at daylight the first of Dec^r. inst had made but about 30 miles beyond the last named Cape. We continued on our course wind still freshening more and more, until finding we made no headway the order was given 12 M. "about ship" and returning 15 miles we anchored at 3 P.M. opposite the village Comi-ma-to. There we lay 27 hours. Providentially the wind abated during the night and through the forenoon of the 3^rd. and at 4 P.M. we again got under way. The night was comparatively

Calm

calm. At six o'clock on the morning of the 3rd we found ourselves directly opposite the wreck about 3 miles distant.

At 7 the vessel came to an anchor within two miles of the wreck, lowered the Captains gig and with three of the highest Japanese officials the Interpreter Mr Hogg Mr Connor and myself started to go to the wreck. We had gone within 3/4 of a mile of it when it became evident that it would be madness to go nearer as the current and breakers would inevitably swamp us.

We then made for the entrance three miles distant through the mouth of the river Tone-gawa immediately North of the point marked on Perry's chart Sandy Hook or Cape Chio-yo-shi On our way about midway we met a Japanese surf-boat and transferred the Japanese officers and myself to the same, Mr Hogg and Mr Connor returning temporarily to the ship.

This entrance is dangerous being through a heavy surf almost constantly breaking all the way across the channel but after a hard pull we got through reached calm water and the fishing village of Che-yo-shi - Province of Si-mo-o-sa

Herod.

Here I was taken to the residence of the head man of the village and treated to tea.

After certain official enquiries were made we again took boat and proceeded up the river about 3 miles where we again debarked. From thence we walked through delightfully shaded groves and hedged roadways to the temple Gin-gin. Just before reaching it my eyes were delighted with beholding, floating to the breeze from a respectable flagstaff which had been erected for that purpose by the Japanese Authorities, our dear old national ensign and had the Captain raise the flag on. As we entered the temple grounds temporary buildings were seen on every side and a large number of soldiers on guard - those on duty "turning out" at a carry as we passed through the entrance.

In the temple I found Captain Farell of the Bark and his officers and crew of 14 men all in tolerable health. One who had been saved from the breakers and resuscitated from drowning not as well as the others but convalescing.

The Captain then related to me on the 22nd ultimo at noon his observations were good in every respect - that they were then about 40 miles from land - that at 12 o'clock at night having just turned in - the 2nd mate on watch -

= weather murky, - cloudy with all sail set and wind fresh he felt the ship strike on what turned out the next day to be a sand knoll about 2¼ to 2½ miles from the shore a low sandy beach. He immediately sprung on deck when she struck again and through the darkness they could barely discern the outlines of the shore and hear the dashing of the breakers at once cleared up all sail - the ship still thumping very heavily - In this condition lay all night - Next morning the wind increased blowing them directly on shore into the breakers. The current the Captain says being fully six miles per hour, North by West - During the day and that night the wind increased to a gale and they expected the vessel to go to pieces every moment. The next day 24th the ship had driven in still more and more when to lighten her up they cut away the fore and main mast and were in the act of cutting away the mizzen when the wind and a lurch of the vessel broke it off by the head and all came down with a crash, but no one injured though narrowly escaping Also threw overboard heavy cables except 15 fathoms The ship then lightened up

so that the wind took here right into the breakers where she became hard and fast in the sand and would have gone all to pieces but for her remarkably strong build. We then walked to the wreck and found her lying head on about 3 miles North of the channel of the river and Cape above named 100 yards from the shore at high tide and is a total wreck. The Province is Ki-ta-chi the town is To-ka-no-wara

The Captain and crew by throwing overboard their trunks boxes and bags saved most of their clothing which were washed ashore but no provisions. —

The same day the Captain abandoned all as hopeless - when I made arrangements with the Japanese Officials sent with me to wreck her if possible and ship the cargo and saved articles from the wreck to Kanagawa which I doubt not will be speedily and faithfully done.

That evening we endeavored to go to the ship but finding it impossible to go through the breakers at the mouth of the river we were compelled to return to the temple and spend the night Had we gone into the breakers we would undoubtedly

all have been lost.

On the morning of the 4th at 10 we again walked to the river and embarking in boats at 1 P.M. were all in safety on board the Steamer at 2 P.M. we had again got under way and headed for this Port. At 4 P.M. the 5th we arrived at this anchorage all comfortable and safe.

The danger of the current, the fears of the wind rising, and the uncertainty of the anchorage impelled me to the speediest possible embarkation and getting under way for had the wind risen as on the 1st the Steamer could by no means have remained by the wreck but must have gone either 35 miles to the Northward or 75 miles South to find any sort of a secure anchorage or protection and it might have been a week a two or even three weeks before we could have got on board of her. No sailing vessel in my opinion should venture within 6 to 10 miles of this place and with the wind East, North East, North or North West no ordinary steamer should venture nearer than from 3 to 5 miles. I think it one of the most dangerous places I have ever seen and it puts me in mind of Squam Beach more than any other place I have ever seen.

I have now to state to Your Excellency

with the

with the greatest satisfaction the true kindness with which the Captain and crew had been treated - A temple was given them and such food as the Japanese can afford. They had also a guard of about 200 men that the sailors should have the fullest protection and no accident befall them from the people.

As for myself and the party I know not in what terms to express my gratitude to the officials sent by the Government and the chief officials of the Province where the wreck occurred, and the Captain and officers one and all of the ship. Each vied with eachother in administering to our wants. Wherever I went the utmost deference was paid me by officials and by the people and the same deference and respect paid me as to the Governor of the Province.

Eggs, chickens, ducks, fruit, rice, oysters, sweet potatoes, and fish, were supplied us in abundance and without charge

I beg leave to thank the civil and naval officers one and all and the Government with all my heart for their every act of kindness to the men and myself and party and beg to

ask you

ask your Excellency to state so to the Governor of Foreign Affairs and their Excellencies the Ministers of State.

This proof of freindship, this demonstration of good faith to foreigners this undeniable attestation of intention to fulfil every Treaty obligation, and manifestation of their desire to fulfil all the obligations of the most enlightened humanity, will be regarded by the whole world as conclusive evidence of their desire to be co-equal with the other civilized powers. Indeed I cannot but regard this act as it most assuredly is, an unparalelled demonstration of the rapid advance this remarkable people and Government are making towards a full emancipation from exclusiveness which is to place them speedily in the front rank of nations if not to make it and them a Christian country and people a nation soon to be counted as among the first and most enlightened of the earth.

Again requesting you to thank the Government and officers of the ship each and every of them for their courtesy kindness and respect, in behalf of our country and for

myself.

I am my dear Sir
most respectfully
Your obedient humble servant
(signed) Geo. S. Fisher.
U. S. Consul.

Enclosure No: 1.
with despatch No: 63.
Dated Yedo. December 16. 1862.

Consul Geo. C. Fisher's report
of the wreck of the barque
Chevallee"

No. 141.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. - December 16. 1862.

To
Their Excellencies
Midzuno Idzumi no kami
Itakura Suwo no kami &
Ogasawara Dzusho no kami
Ministers of Foreign Affairs
&c. &c. &c.
Yedo. -

I have the honor to thank your Excellencies for the prompt and friendly services of a ship of war, despatched by the Japanese Government to the scene of the wreck of the American ship "Chevalier", and for the efficient aid extended to the shipwrecked officers and Seamen by the Officers of the Province, as well as by the Officers from this City. -

I am happy to be able to state, that no lives were lost on that occasion, and that the crew of the vessel have arrived in safety at Kanagawa. -

Col

Col. Dikes the American Consul reports to me, that the officers of the ship of war treated him with courtesy and kindness during the passage; - that on his arrival at the wreck he found our Countrymen most Comfortably accommodated and amply supplied with provisions, - and the Officers and people of the neighbourhood were kind and friendly. -

It is highly satisfactory to learn, that the same friendship for my Country, which I am happy to know animates His Majesty the Tycoon and Your Excellencies, extends so generally to Officers and people of this Empire. -

The bare fulfilment of Treaty obligations cannot of itself create nor increase Cordiality between Nations. - It is the Spirit which prompts and accompanies such fulfilment, which gives character and grace to the act. -

The instant information given by the Japanese Officers of the wreck. - their humane attentions in advance

of

of orders from Yedo - the immediate
depatch of a vessel of war by Your
Excellencies, bearing our Consul to the
wreck; - and the cordial and friendly
feeling, which marked the conduct of
all Your officers - show, - that higher
and better - because more humane and
friendly motives than the desire to fulfil
Treaty obligations - influenced Your -
Excellencies and all Your Subordinate
officers -

It would gratify me if Your
Excellencies would cause my thanks
to be conveyed to the Captain of the
Ishi-Yo-maru and to the Chief Officer at Shimoda

The President of the United States
will receive with great Satisfaction
the report, which it will be my duty
and pleasure to make, as a proof of the
present and a sure promise of the
continued existence of a spirit of
friendship, between the two Countries,
which will - whenever opportunity offers
be manifested in beneficent acts.

With respect and esteem.

(Signed) Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the
United States in Japan. -

Enclosure. No 2.
with despatch No: 63.
Dated Yeddo. December 16. 1862.

R. H. Pruyn to the Minister of the

Legation
and
Consulate General
of France
in
Japan. -

Yhe 2nd December 1862. -

My dear Colleague. -

Among the information, which reached me last evening in regard to the recent wrecking of an American Ship on the coast of the Province Kitatt. - I notice an announcement that the Japanese Government when placing at your disposal on the 30th of this month (Ultimo?) the steamer which conveyed the Consul of the United States to the place of the wreck, - deemed proper to take certain precautions indicating doubt of the friendly disposition of the inhabitants of that Province towards foreigners. -

Though by reading the last number of the newspaper the Japan Herald, I learned to my great Surprise - that

Mr

Mr Geo. S. Fisher at a recent Consular meeting on the subject of the wreck of the Dutch big "Guinea" had thought proper to direct attacks against me, which are said to have been rather sharp (I do not yet know the wording and the motives) - Yet, I would not for such a question, the solution of which if required may be arrived at in the usual diplomatic way - fail in the duties prescribed to me as well by the cordial relations, which unite our respective Governments as by the feeling of solidarity, which in this Country should unite all the members of the Great Western family -

In order thus to fulfil this duty in a manner so as to avoid all erroneous interpretation of the feelings inspiring me on this occasion, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency, that I am prepared in the absence of a ship of war of the United States in these waters to send to the place of the wreck His Imperial Majesty's Ship the "Dupleix" with the

mission to inquire into the state of affairs on the spot and to assure the authorities and Citizens of the United States of such protection as they may be in need of.-

In case Your Excellency accept my proposition, I would request You to write a few lines to the Consul of the United States for the purpose of giving this Agent to understand that the mission of the "Duplex" has no other object than personal protection, and that it should not be taken as an intention of meddling in any manner whatever with the special matter of the wreck of the American ship. — a question - the direction of which according to French law - pertains exclusively to the Consul of the wrecked vessel's nationality.

I despatch a Special messenger to Your Excellency in order to receive more promptly Your answer and the letters which the Duplex, if he has to go to the spot - will take to the Consul of the United States. -

I have the honor to be
My dear Colleague

Your Excellency's
most obedient humble servant
Signed/ Duchesne de Bellecourt.
Minister Plenipotentiary
of France in Japan. -

Enclosure. No. 2.
with despatch No. 63
Dated Feb. December 16. 1862.

H.E. The French Minister & Chargé.

Copy.

No 130. Legation of the U. S. in Japan.

Yedo, Dec 2nd 1862.

8 O'Clock P. M.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, this hour, of Your Excellency's despatch of this day, in which you offer to send H. I. M's Steamer "Duplex" to the Province of Tosa, where an American Ship has been wrecked, for the protection of American interests, in the absence of an American Ship-of-War, and to render such assistance to the American Consul at Kanagawa, who has gone to the scene of this disaster in a Japanese Government Steamer, most kindly despatched for that purpose, by the Government of Japan.

Since I have had the honor to represent the United States in this Empire, Your Excellency has embraced

To His Excellency

Duchesne de Bellecourt

H. I. M's Minister Plenipotentiary

in Japan.

embraced every opportunity, which has offered, to manifest your friendly feeling to myself personally and to prove, by deeds as well as words, that the hereditary friendship of France and the United States continues sincere and strong.

This fresh proof of friendship moves me deeply and I should at once most thankfully accept your offer, were I not assured that the mission of mercy, on which our Consul has gone, will terminate peacefully. I have no reason to doubt either the willingness or ability of this Government to render all needful assistance and protection.

I have for greater certainty, however, instituted further enquiries and shall have the honor, early tomorrow, to give you their result.

Meanwhile I avail myself &c

(Sgd) Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident of the United States
in Japan.

Enclosure N: 4.
with despatch N:: 63.
Dated Yedo. December 16. 1862.

M. Pruyn to the French Minister

Copy.

No 131. Legation of the U.S. in Japan

Yedo, Dec 2nd 1862.

10 O'Clock P.M.

Sir.

I have just had an interview with a Governor of Foreign Affairs, and he assures me that the Japanese Government have taken every precaution to ensure the safety of the seamen and property of the American Ship which has been wrecked, and that every assistance will be rendered and all needful protection given to its crew and our Consul.

I avail myself &c

(Sgd) Robt. H. Pruyn.

Minister Resident of the United States in Japan.

To His Excellency

Duchesne de Bellecourt

H.I. Mé Minister Plenipotentiary

in Japan.

Enclosure No. 5.
with despatch No. 63.
dated Jeddo. December 16, 1862.

M. Pruyn to the French Minister

Washn Dec 24th 1862

Time Received 9.30 P.M.

21

Ext.

United States Military Telegraph,

War Department.

San Francisco Dec 23 1862

Hon W. H. Seward
Secy of State

Desired by Minister
Pruyan to send following dispatch
Jno. C. Rankin U.S. Legation

Yedo, Nov 22d, To Hon W H Seward Secy of State,
The Wyoming now here. The Tycoon and
his ministers visit the Tenkado at Kiota-
Miacs early in March at which time I desire
the Wyoming to return Capt McDougals
instructions confine him to China coast.
~~with the~~ Will the President give me dis-
retionary power? Please telegraph via
San Francisco if approved

Robert H. Pruyan
Minister Japan

730 Collect

No. 64. Ent.

Rec'd. Mar. 7.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. December 31. 1862.-

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith No. 1. my account for Salary for the quarter ending this day - and to advise You, that I have drawn on the Department for $ 839.36/100 in the prescribed form, which draft is supported by the required vouchers.- No. 1.

I have the honor to be, Sir.
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.-

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Yedo - December 31. 1862

Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident

No. 64.

1 Enclosure -
3 Vouchers.

Received.

Account Salary.

No. 65 Ent.

Dear J. Mas. Mr Chilton

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo. December 31. 1861.

Sir.

Under the impression that the credit with Messrs Baring Brothers & Co London for Salary of the Interpreter to this Legation had expired, I drew on the Department on the 1st October last for the quarter of that Salary ending the 30th September. -

Having been advised however by those Gentlemen in a letter dated the 28th September that "they are not aware that the credit in favor of the Interpreter Ceases with the Change of the Minister Resident in Japan - I have drawn for the quarter ending this date in the same manner as for my own Salary - and now beg to advise my draft of this day

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

on

on the Department for $279.80,
which draft is supported by the
required vouchers.-

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very Respectfully
Your Most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan

Yedo. December 31. 1862.

Robert H. Pruyn.

Minister Resident.

No: 65.

1 Enclosure

3. Vouchers.

Account Salary of
Interpreter to Legation.

No. 7. Mar. to Seward

No. 66. Ent.

Legation of the United States in Japan

Yedo - December 31. 1862.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith No. 1. my account of Contingent Expenses of this Legation for the quarter ending this date, showing balance in my hands of $232.72/100. -

I have the honor to be Sir

Very Respectfully

Your most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan. -

The Honorable.

Wm. H. Seward.

Secretary of State

Washington.

Ys. - December 31. 1862.

Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident

No. 66

1 Enclosure. 3
6. Vouchers.-

Received

Account. Contingent Expenses

Mr. Portman to Mr. Chilton

No. 67 Ent.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. December 31. 1862.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of the persons at present employed at this Legation.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

List of the persons employed at this Legation.

Name	Rank	Salary	Where born	Where Appointed from	Remarks
Robert H. Pruyn	Minister Resident	$7500.00	Albany N.Y.	Albany. N.Y.	—
A. L. C. Portman	Interpreter.	$2500.00	Holland.	New York.	—
Wm. J Kip Jr.	Secretary	—	Albany. N.Y	San Francisco	—
Robert C. Pruyn	do.	—	Albany N.Y.	Albany N.Y.	—

Legation. Yedo. December 24. 1862.

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

Enclosure No 1.
with despatch No 67.
Dated Yedo. December 31, 1862.

Jeff - December 31. 1862.

Robert H Pruyn.

Minister Resident.

No. 67.

1 Enclosure.

Received

List of persons employed
at this Legation.

Rec'd Mar. 16 1863

No. 68 Ent.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo December 31. 1862.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of the despatches addressed to the Department from this Legation during the year 1862.-

I have the honor to be, Sir
Very Respectfully
your most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

No.	20	Dated	May 17.
"	21	"	" 24.
"	22	"	" 26.
"	23.	"	June 9.
"	24	"	" 9.
"	25	"	" 21.
"	26	"	" 24.
"	27.	"	" 28.
"	28	"	" 28.
"	29	"	" 30.
"	30	"	" 30.
"	31	"	" 30.
"	32.	"	" 30
"	33	"	July 1.
"	34	"	" 1.
"	35	"	" 2.
"	36	"	" 2.
"	37.	"	" 8
"	38	"	" 15
"	39	"	August 14.
"	40	"	" 26.
"	41	"	" 27.
"	42	"	" 27.
"	43	"	" 28
"	44	"	" 29.

No.	45	dated	September 1.
"	46	"	" 1.
"	47	"	" 10.
"	48	"	" 16.
"	49	"	" 18
"	50	"	" 18
"	51	"	" 20.
"	52	"	" 27
"	53	"	October 1.
"	54	"	" 1.
"	55	"	" 1.
"	56	"	" 15.
"	57	"	" 15.
"	58	"	" 29
"	59	"	November 20.
"	60	"	" 21.
"	61	"	" 22.
"	62	"	Telegram " 26
"	63	"	December 16
"	64	"	" 31.
"	65	"	" 31.
"	66	"	" 31.
"	67	"	" 31.
"	68	"	" 31.

Enclosure No. 1.
with despatch No. 68.
Dated Jedd. December 31. 1862.

Yedo - December 31. 1862

Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident.

No. 68.

1 Enclosure.

Received

Transmitting list of
despatches during the
Year 1862.

Recd 26. Jany. Mr Chiton
and 27 "

Commercial Agency of Japan
San Francisco December 31st 1862

Sir

A communication has been received at this Agency from the Legation of the United States at Yedo, Japan, under date of Sept. 27th advising of the shipment to my care of Six Packages containing Five Rolls of Silk and Two pieces of Crystal, being presents from the Japanese Government to Captain Conell of the Am. Ship Victor in acknowledgement of his kindness to eleven Japanese seamen picked up at sea in distress some time in April last, and brought by him to this port. On their arrival here these seamen were placed in care of this Agency, and the Japanese Government has paid the expenses of their maintenance here and passage back to Japan. Through the representations of the U. S. Minister at Yedo the Government has also been induced to offer a personal acknowledgement to Captain Conell, which they have chosen to do in the form above specified. These presents having now come to hand, in obedience to the request of Mr Pruyn, I beg to notify you that they are held at this Agency subject to the instructions of your Department which I shall take great pleasure in carrying out when received. I annex the address of Capt. Conell, and am

With the highest respect
Your ob't servant
H. Frank Ladd
Acting Comm'l Agent for Japan

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

(ow)

Captain Rufus Crowell

Boston, Mass.

Care Mess^rs Copeland, Hinckley & Co

No. 1. Ent. Rec'd 13 Apr. Mr. Heco

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo, January 10, 1863.

Sir,

I have to inform You, that while on a visit to our Consul at Kanagawa to pass the New Year with him, I was aroused from sleep on the 2nd day of January at the hour of 3 o'clock A.M, and informed, that two Governors for Foreign Affairs had been despatched from Yedo to make an important Communication to the Foreign Ministers. - I rose and had an interview with Niki the Chief Interpreter, who accompanied them, and agreed upon an hour for our meeting. -

Two Governors and an O Metske of equal rank called on me at the time appointed, and Communicated the not very agreeable intelligence, that the Gorogio had reason to believe, that an

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

attempt.

attempt was to be made by Ronins (meaning men with pretentions to rank, but without means of support) to murder the Foreign Ministers. That they were scattered in bands of ten each, and would be watched by the Government.

It is unfortunately a principle of Japanese Law, that arrest cannot be made for a crime threatned, - only for one accomplished. - The Customs therefore is only to watch, and if the vigilance of the Guards is baffled, the offence may be committed.

I was asked, when visiting Yokohama to proceed by boat across the Bay, instead of by the Tokaido, (Main road) to which I readily assented, saying at the same time, that I would not have occasion to go on the Tokaido, except to the ferry, until my return to Yedo on the 5th of January.

I was then asked not to return to Yedo by the Tokaido and was informed, that the Government would send down a Steamer to convey me to the City.

The previous week at my Christmas visit I had been asked in returning to take the Country road instead of the Tokaido.

at a powerful Daimio was on the latter road. - Five applications to this effect were made, - but as I had been deprived of Sleep by a pain in my face the entire night before, and the Country road was in bad order, and also much longer than the Tokaido, I refused to go except in the usual way, which I accordingly did without meeting any Daimio. -

But on this occasion the Governors were so much excited, and the Gorogio had felt it to be their duty to adopt such unusual precautions, that I did not feel at liberty to follow my own inclinations, though I was satisfied, that no danger would be incurred in using the Tokaido. -

A large Government Steamer was accordingly sent down for me, in which I returned to Yedo. - Until my departure guards were sent each day to guard the route from the Consulate to the ferry. - Since then I have been repeatedly on the Tokaido, and the Government, I have been informed, are entirely satisfied that the rumours were without any foundation. -

The Custom house Authorities are

accordingly.

exceedingly unpopular with the Japanese; and threatening placards were posted up to annoy and terrify them; - this appears to have been the sole cause of the alarm; - It had the effect however greatly to alarm the residents of Yokohama; which was guarded by a nightly patrol of the British and French Guards and the Volunteers of the town; while the Consul and his family and myself and son were sleeping quietly at Kanagawa - under the protection of a Japanese Guard, and without any feeling of insecurity.

These reports have thoroughly aroused the British and French Ministers, who have made vigorous protests, - and have declared to me, that they regard them as worse than an attack, which might be accidental, while these Constant Rumours of attacks are an evidence of the weakness and - inefficiency of the Government. -

I have thought the affair unworthy of any formal Notice. -

I have the honor to be &c.

Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

Legation of the United States

Yedo- January 10. 1863.

Robert H. Pruyn.

Minister Resident.

No. 1.

No Enclosures.

Received.

Alarm, anxiety and protection
of Japanese Government.

Ext. Rec 13. Ap. Mr Martin

No. 2. Ser. D

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. January 14. 1863.

Sir,

The British Government have demanded ten thousand Pounds Sterling for the murder of the two British Sailors at the legation in June last. - The Japanese Government have refused to pay the amount, and offered to pay three thousand Dollars, as a provision for the families of the deceased. -

In the despatch of Earl Rupell, which was kindly shown me by Col Neale H B M's Charge d'Affaires, it is intimated, that the amount can be aseped on the Daimio, whose retainer murdered the Sailors. - I am informed by the Japanese Government, that this Daimio is poor and utterly unable to pay so large a sum as is claimed, or even

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

a -

a tenth part thereof.

The Sum demanded is so large as evidently to be intended as a punishment of the Daimio, instead of a provision for the families of the deceased, and probably in ignorance of the position of the parties.-

There are Daimios in Japan, who have large territories and princely incomes; there are others, who are merely retainers of the Tycoon or other territorial Princes.-

It is to be regretted, that this case is not disposed of in advance of the claims, which may be made for the murder of M. Richardson a British merchant in September, of the particulars of which I advised you in my No. 50.-

As the party offending at that time is a relative of the rich and powerful Prince of Satsuma, the principle intended to be enforced for the June murder may be made to apply for the September outrage. As the Prince of Satsuma is Sovereign of the Lew Chew group, which he holds independent of the Japanese Government, and from which he derives an income of more than $ 200.000 per annum. a

way

way for redress is open without any hostile act in Japan.

The foreign Community is very much excited by rumours on the one hand of hostility on the part of the Japanese, and on the other by preparations of redress, said to be in progress by Great Britain. - It was reported a few days since, that two British regiments were on their way to Japan. - This rumour had reached the Japanese Government, and I was spoken to on the subject. - The British Minister in reply to my enquiry informed me, that he had no information on the subject, and believed and hoped the rumour was unfounded. -

It is now said and perhaps with truth, that a British fleet is shortly expected here. - If so, it is probably to enforce the demand, which may be made for the murder of Mr Richardson. -

It is proper that I should make some further remarks on this case. - In my despatch No 50 I informed You, that no provocation had been given to the retainers of Satsuma. - I have

no

no information now, that anything occurred to justify or palliate the attack on any principle known to our law. - But, the usages here are peculiar - and it is possible, that unconsciously an insult was offered, which would have occasioned the murder of a retainer of another Prince. - Early this month there was a collision between the retainers of two Daimios on the Tokaido, growing out of some claim for precedence.

It is known however, that sometime before the attack was made Mr Marshall exclaimed: "For God's sake, Richardson, do not let us have any trouble!" - To which Mr Richardson replied: "Let me alone. I have lived in China fourteen years, and know how to manage this people." -

It is supposed, that the horse of one of the party forced itself between the Norimon, in which the Karo or Secretary of Satsuma was seated and the retainers who marched as a guard beside it. This is regarded as an insult, which would justify the cutting down of any Japanese according to their usages. -

It should be said, that Messrs Marshall and Clarke deny, that any provocation was given, while admitting, that the above remarks were made; - which I feel it my duty to make known to You, without any disposition however to justify or even palliate the outrage. -

I have the honor to be, sir

Very Respectfully

Your most Obedient servant.

R. B. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

Yedo. January 14. 1863

Robert. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident.

No. 2.

No Enclosures.

Received.

Relating to demands on the Japanese Government by the British Government for murders Committed.

No. 3. Ext. Rec'd 13. Ap. Mr Murkin

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo. January 20. 1863.

Sir,

On the 15th instant a Japanese Gatekeeper at one of the Gates of the outer enclosure at Goten-yama, during the absence of his associate at dinner, was attacked and killed by three Japanese two sworded men, who succeeded in making their escape.

Fearing that as usual grossly exaggerated accounts of this affair would alarm Yokohama, and perhaps reach Europe and America, I despatched a Special messenger to the British and French Ministers at Yokohama with letters, giving an account of the affair.

Notwithstanding this precaution, the "Japan Herald" of the 19th contains

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

an

an article, stating that the British Legation at Goten-Yama, not yet Completed, had been attacked by a large body of Japanese, expecting to find the British Minister there, who were beaten off by the Japanese Guard, but not till a large number had been wounded or slain.

The Gate at which this affair took place belongs as much and more to the grounds, selected for the Legations of the United States and the Netherlands at Goten-Yama, than to the British. - The quarrel was probably a personal one and possesses no political significance. - This article is part of a system, which I regret to see, to prejudice the World against this Government and people.-

Every one in Yedo knows, that no Foreign Minister but myself resides in this City, and the Editor, who is an Englishman, must have known, that he was not warranted in Connecting this personal attack with the British Legation.

I think it my duty to call Your attention to the affair, fearing, that the article may be republished in Europe

and

and at home. — And that an erroneous impression may be made on Your mind.

I have the honor to be. Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

Yedo. January 20. 1863.

Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident

No. 3.

No Enclosures.

Received.-

Exaggerated Newspaper
report of a murder.-

Rec'd 13 Apr Mr Chihin

No. 4. Ent

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo - January 23. 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to —
acknowledge the receipt this day of
nine despatches of the Department
Nos 15 to 23 inclusive, all dated the
25th September 1862. -

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Yedo. January 23. 1863.
Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident.

No 4.

No Enclosures.

Received.

Received despatches
Nos 15 to 23 inclusive.

Rec 13. Apl. Mr Marsh

No. 5. Ent.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. January 24, 1863.

Sir,

Knowing how much importance the President attaches to the Cultivation of friendly relations with the Representatives of the Foreign Powers, I have the honor to inform You of my position with the representative of Prussia.-

The Japanese Government having urged upon Count d'Eulenburg, the Envoy, with whom the Prussian Treaty was made, that no representative of Prussia should reside at Yedo, - His Prussian Majesty appointed Monsieur von Brandt as Consul for Japan.-

On his arrival he addressed a Communication to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs. informing them of

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

his

his appointment and of his entrance on the discharge of his duties;- to which no reply was made.-

Shortly thereafter I invited Mr von Braudt and the Consul of the Netherlands at Kanagawa to visit this Legation as guests.-

On their arrival I sent for a Governor for Foreign affairs, and on the next day I introduced Mr v Braudt to two Governors, to whom he made a statement of his position and wishes.-

In the evening the Governors sent to me for advice, stating, that an examination had been made, and no precedent could be found for their Ministers to receive letters from Consuls, such communications having always been made through the Governors for Foreign Affairs, - and asking me what should be done.-

To this I replied, that the King of Prussia had made the appointment of Consul to meet their wishes;- that if the Ministers replied to the Consul and recognized him as the representative of Prussia, he would reside at Yokohama.- If they did not, it would not comport with the dignity

of

of Prussia to correspond with any other officers than the Ministers, and that Mr von Brandt would be Commissioned as Consul General and then obliged to reside at Yedo.-

- That this was an exceptional case, but had arisen at their own request, and that I advised they should correspond with the Prussian Government through him as its Representative, - as was the case with the Consul of Russia at Hakodate, - if they still desired, that no Prussian Representative should reside at Yedo.-

The next evening a reply to Mr von Brandt's letter was sent to the Legation and forwarded to Yokohama, for which place he had meanwhile left.-

I have the honor to enclose herewith No. 1 & 2., translations of two letters received from the Prussian Consul; one in relation to the sale of the steamer "Scotland," - referred to in my Despatch No. 60, and the other to the Case in question.- No. 1 & 2.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very Respectfully

your most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

Yedo. January 24. 1863.
Robert. H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident

No. 5
Two Enclosures.

Received.

Amicable relations with
the Prussian Representative
in Japan.

Consulate of Prussia
in Japan.

Kanagawa the 19th January 1863.

Sir.

The Steamer Scotland having arrived here in the middle of November of last year under Prussian colors, the japanese authorities refused to admit her at this port, and it is only owing to Your intervention, that this difficulty was removed.

I take great pleasure to thank You for all the trouble, which You took on that occasion, and to assure You, that I shall not fail to inform my Government of the obliging manner, in which You were pleased to intercede with the japanese Authorities for the interests of a Ship, belonging to a Nation, not yet having at that time a representative

Robert H. Pruyn Esqre.
Minister Resident
of the United States of America
in Japan
Yedo.

iii

in Japan.

Be pleased Sir to accept the
apsurance of the high Consideration
with which I have the honor to be.

Your Most Obedient
Humble Servant
Signed von Brandt.
Consul of Prussia in Japan.

Enclosure. No. 1
with despatch No. 5.
Dated Jedo. January 24. 1863.

M. von Brandt to Mr. Pruyn.

Imeulate of Russia
in Japan.

Kanagawa, 23 January, 1863.-

Sir,

I have the honor to inform You, that Yesterday I received Satisfactory replies from the Gorogio.-

The fact that the Gorogio did Reply to me is already Satisfactory in itself, and I hope, that on this point at least I shall not meet with any more difficulties.

This again gives me an opportunity to thank You, Sir, for the interest, which You have taken in this matter, and I hope, that an opportunity will present itself to prove You my gratitude otherwise than by words.-

Be pleased, Sir, to accept the assurance of the high Consideration with

Robert. H. Pruyn Esquire
Minister Resident
of the United States of America
in Japan.

which

which I have the honor to be.

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant.

(signed) von Brandt.

Consul of Prussia in Japan.

Enclosure No. 2.
with despatch No. 5.
Dated Feb. January 24. 1883..

M. von Brandt to Mr Pruyn.

No. 6. Extract

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo January 26. 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform You, that the Japanese Government have requested me to purchase for them 300 Sharp's rifled Carbines, ten Sharp's rifles and fifty sets artillery harness, for which I have sent an order to the United States Enclosure No. 1. - No. 1.

I trust that my action will be approved by the President. - You will perceive I have been Careful to avoid any interference with the requirements of the - Government of the United States. - I should also remark, that in this Case and also in the order for Ships

The Honorable.
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

I -

I have been careful distinctly to inform this Government, that the order could not be taken by me as Minister to bind our Government - and that it must be executed by individuals, as the Government of the United States could sell neither ships nor arms - and I have given my individual receipt for all money paid. -

I have followed in these Cases the precedent established when Mr. Harris employed Mineralogists for the Japanese Government, which act was not disapproved by the President.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

R. J. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

Yedo. January 26. 1863.

Robert H. Pruyn.

Minister Resident.

No. 6.

One Enclosure.

Received.

Order for arms by the Japanese Government.

Copy-

Yedo January 26th 1862.

Gentn

You will please purchase for the Japanese Government Three Hundred Sharps Rifled Carbines.

The sample shown me was presented to this Government by the United States and is about 3 feet 2½ inches long- Marked "R. S. Lawrence Patented Febuary 15th 1859- No. 33.102.

You will also purchase ten Sharps Rifles with the sword bayonet of the kind used on the "Wyoming" which I presume is the ordinary Sharps rifle-

These rifles should have the bullet moulds and other necessary implements such as screw-driver &c &c. Carbines should also have the leather straps for slinging same over the shoulder.

You will also purchase Fifty setts of Artillery harness complete with saddles &c. &c.

The hames should I think be of the size marked "Short" in our service, although some

Thurlow Weed
and Chas B Lansing } Esqrs Albany N.Y.

of those marked "Medium" will answer, say one third in number of the latter.

These orders are of course to be made subordinate to the wants of our service, and not to interfere in the slightest degree with the orders of our Government.

I think however that no occasion will exist by the time this arrives for any further large supplies for the United States

Two thirds of the estimated cost of this order will at once be remitted to you, and the balance of the cost will be paid to me on the delivery of the articles in Japan.

You will please when completed cause them to be put in suitable boxes and sent to me direct or by way of California, in a good vessel. The latter route would be preferable if sent after the 1st of May next.

Please have them insured to their full value and include premiums of insurance in the bill which you will please send with the articles. also a bill in duplicate via Marseilles.

I am, Very truly & respectfully
Your obedient servant.

(Signed) Robert N. Bruja.

Enclosure N: 1.
with despatch N: 6.
Dated Yedo January 26. 1863.

Rec'd 13 Apr. Mr Chitta
No. 7. Extr. Copy
Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo Jan. 26. 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you, that I have concluded the preliminaries of a Treaty with Commissioners appointed for the purpose by the Japanese Government.

They provide for a bonded Warehouse System in the opened ports, subject to such rules and regulations as shall be agreed on by the Foreign Ministers and Commissioners of the Japanese Government. - Meanwhile Certain rules are agreed to by myself, taken from the Batavia Rules as far as applicable. - One per cent on invoice price being fixed on for admission

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

6

to Warehouses of the Japanese Government.

Cattle and horses are not to be exported. - The Japanese Government are becoming alarmed at the draft made on their Cattle, of which they have no large quantities, for Consumption in China. - I have thought it best to offer this Concession, having in view the same desire to Conciliate the Government and people and disarm all fear and hostility, which induced Mr Harris to Consent that neither rice nor wheat should be exported. - Cattle are to be furnished to residents and Ships visiting Japan for food.

In Consideration of this the Government admit all Machinery free of duty - also articles used in firing tea and preparing the same for export.

Iron in bar and pigs, iron wire and sheet iron, tinplate, - glass ware, Drugs and medicines oils and ~~tar~~ turpentine, which now pay 20 percent, to pay 5 per cent; - also wine and beer, which pay 35 percent, to pay

only.

only five percent.

I am ~~also~~ quite confident our Government will be able to give to France a proof of friendship as I expect also to include Articles de Paris and Watches at five percent duty.

I hope to be able in a few days to transmit a more detailed report of my action - with a pleasant correspondence I have had with the French and British - Ministers. -

As yet nothing has been said about the closing of Osacca and the other ports by these Commissioners; - but the President will of course - expect me to Concede this as all the other Treaty Powers have already done so. -

I am sure these modifications of the Treaty will benefit our - Commerce. - California will unquestionably be able to Compete with the wines of France, and perhaps with many other Articles, now almost exclusively - furnished by Europe. -

Ab

At the same time our Government will have acted with great liberality in procuring the reduction of duties on articles, which would be most desired by both Great Britain and France.

I endeavored to procure a reduction of the duty on quicksilver - but a sufficient quantity is produced by Japan for its own use. -

I have the honor to be, Sir

Very Respectfully.

Your most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

Yedo. January 26. 1863.
Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident

No. 7.

No Enclosures.

Received.

Preliminaries agreed upon
of a new Treaty with Japan.

Ent. Rec. 13. Apr. M. Whites

No. 8

Approved

Legation of the United States in Japan

Yedo January 27. 1863

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches No. 24 of September 25th and No. 25 of September 29th last.

I received with great gratification the information that the President is "satisfied that my proceedings have been in all respects the best that could have been adopted to cooperate with and sustain the British Legation, and to bring the Government of the Tycoon to a just sense of the gravity of this new outrage, and of the danger which it brings on the Empire."

I have the honor to transmit

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Enclosure

Enclosure No: 1. Copy of my letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs agreeably to your instructions.-

I have the honor to be: Sir.

Very Respectfully.

Your most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

Feb. January 27. 1863.

Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident.

No. 8.

One Enclosure.

Received.

Received despatches No 24 & 25.
of September 25th & 29th respectively

No. 15.

Legation of the United States in Japan

Yedo January 27. 1863.

Their Excellencies

Midzuno Idzumi no kami

Itakura Suwo no kami

Ogasawara Dzusio no kami

Ministers of Foreign Affairs

&c &c &c

Yedo.

I have the honor to inform Your Excellencies, that the President of the United States has been pleased to approve of all my proceedings on the occasion of the attack on the British Legation in June last.

I have been instructed to inform Your Excellencies that the President received the information of the assassination of the two British Sailors with profound emotions. - And that while the United States will hereafter as heretofore prove themselves a generous friend - Yet that the Safety of all Representatives Citizens and Subjects of all the Treaty Powers must and will be insisted upon as an indispensable

Condition.

Condition of the continuance of the relations between the United States and Japan, which have been so happily established -

The President has derived much satisfaction from the reply of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs to the letter, which I had the honor to address to them on that occasion - and has expressed a hope that the Government of His Majesty the Tycoon will practice such diligence in bringing all persons connected with the transaction to Condign punishment as will give assurance to the British Government and to the Treaty Powers, that the rights and safety of foreigners in Japan will hereafter be inviolably protected. -

It has afforded me sincere pleasure to be able to inform the President, that I am satisfied, that the Japanese Government is sincerely desirous of extending this protection, and of securing to the Citizens and Subjects of the Treaty Powers all the rights conferred upon them by Treaty. -

The Cultivation of this feeling of good will and the faithful observance of

their

their reciprocal obligations by Japan and all the Powers, with which treaties have been made - not in a narrow Spirit. Constantly asking how much can be withheld - but in an enlarged Spirit of liberality, which shall ever ask how much can with propriety be done, - will result in great advantage to Japan and to the World. - And I indulge the hope, that the friendship, which now animates all these Governments will be greatly increased and be perpetual. -

With respect and Esteem:

Signed Robert H. Pruyn.

Minister Resident of the United States in Japan. -

Enclosure N: 1.
with despatch No. 8
dated Yedo. January 29, 1863.

Mr Pruyn to the Minister
of foreign affairs.

No. 9 Ent. Rec'd 13 Apr: Mr Okiba

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo, January 28, 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit Enclosure No: 1 Copy of a letter I addressed to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs on the occasion of presenting five Volumes of the Natural History of New York to His Majesty the Tycoon. No: 1

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Yedo - January 28. 1863.

Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident.

No. 9.

One Enclosure

Received

Five volumes of the Natural History of the State New York presented to Tycoon.

No. 16.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. January 28. 1863.

Their Excellencies
Midsuno Idzumi no kami
Hakiwa Awa no kami
Ogasawara Dzusio no kami
Ministers of Foreign Affairs
&c. &c. &c.
Yedo.

The State of New York has desired me to present to His Majesty the Tycoon five folio volumes, being the continuation of the Natural History of that State; twenty volumes of the same having been already presented through Commodore Perry.

The great Work of the Geological Survey of the State of New York was commenced thirty years ago — and has been prosecuted at a cost exceeding one million of dollars.-

The State is greatly indebted for the honor, as well as the substantial benefits derived from it to the enlightened liberality and wisdom of the Honorable

Wm

Wm. H. Seward, the present distinguished Secretary of State of the United States, who while Governor of New York, gave it his vigorous support.

An example was thus furnished of the prosecution by one of our States of an enterprize at Yet unattempted even by the old, rich and powerful Governments of Europe — and which has awakened the Spirit of enlightened enterprize in the other States and in Europe — and led to vast and rich Contributions to Science.

The Government of His Majesty the Tycoon, animated by the desire to develop the resources of Japan, - and impressed with the great good, which will result therefrom, has in its employ two distinguished American Mineralogists, who are engaged in making explorations on the Island of Yesso.-

The extension of their field of labor and the employment of an additional force would probably result in unfolding great Mineral wealth in Japan now hidden — and in returning

to the Empire, a thousand fold of the amount, which it would be necessary to expend.

The work in the State of New York was Commenced when its population was less than two millions - And I am not aware, that any one is disposed to question the propriety of the expenditure, which has been made - or to undervalue the results, which have flowed from it.-

In view of what New York.- the State of my birth and residence has so nobly done - I can say to your Excellencies, that the Government of His Majesty the Tycoon can make no expenditure, which will return so rich a reward as that, which shall have for its object the development of the Agricultural and Mineral resources of this Empire -

I have now to request your Excellencies to present accompanying volumes from the State of New York to His Majesty the Tycoon.-

With respect and Esteem

Signed Robert H. Pruyn.-

Minister Resident of the United States in Japan.-

Enclosure N: 1.
with despatch N: 9.
Dated Yedo; January 28, 1863.

M. Pruyn to the Japanese
Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

Recd 3d Feby Mr Clarke

Ent.

New York February 2d 1863

(No. 15)

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (dated on the 26th ult.) inclosing the Royal Patent to the decoration granted to me by His Majesty the King of Prussia, and I pray you to accept my respectful thanks for your kind attention

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient servant
Townsend Harris

The Honorable W H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington

Rec'd 28. May. Mr Chikin

No. 10. Ent.

Legation of the United States in Japan.

Yedo February 16, 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you, that on the 31st Ultimo, I was waited on by two Governors for Foreign Affairs, who informed me they had a Confidential Communication to make, and that for that purpose they had Come without Secretaries and attendants.-

- They stated, that they had already made the communication to the British and French Ministers at Yokohama, - and apologized for not having made it first to me in Yedo, - but they has gone to Yokohama first, as they had heard, that the French Minister Contemplates visiting Yedo.-

They proceeded to say, that at the time the Treaties were made, there

The Honorable
Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Lad

had been opposition on the part of the Mikado and people; - that public feeling had been quieted, and it was hoped that the unfriendly feeling would be entirely removed. - But that recently the Mikado had been influenced by two Daimios, unfriendly to foreign intercourse - the Princes of Satsuma and Nagato to ask the Tycoon's Government to close the Port of Kanagawa. - That the Tycoon had appointed Hotsebali (one of the Imperial family) as Ambassador to the Mikado. - and that the representations he would make, and which would be followed up by the Tycoon on his visit in March would remove these prejudices from the mind of the Mikado and defeat the machinations of the Daimios referred to. - That these Daimios had made themselves amenable to punishment, - but that this might lead to a Civil war - which it was desirable to avoid, as peace had prevailed now for two hundred Years. - They said that there was great danger of a Civil war, and asked in the event of its occurrence what would be the feeling and action of

the

the Unitedstates..

So this I replied that the Government of the Unitedstates would of course be deeply interested in such a struggle, - and that all the moral support it could render and all material support, which would be justified by International Law would doubtless be given - and that it was my opinion that if called on by the Government of the Tycoon for aid, all the Treaty Powers would be justified in giving it in Self defence, and would give it - if, as was said, the object of the hostile Daimios was to drive out foreigners.. The Governors replied that they supposed the Unitedstates and Russia would have this disposition, but feared England and France might act Contrary.

They then proceeded to say, that I had probably heard that Ando Tsushima no Kami (the Minister referred to in Mr Harris' despatch No. 9 and in my despatch No. 22 - both of 1862) had been punished.

- I replied in the affirmative.. - They said, he had been deprived of property by way of fine of the value of 20000 Koku

L

of rice (5,000,000 ℔) per annum. - That among other offences he had appropriated without the knowledge of the Tycoon - Gotew-yama for the use of the Legations - and that great offence had been given to the hostile Daimios and the people by reason of that - as those grounds had been used for a great number of years as a place of pleasure resort. - That the Tycoon would be able to remove all other causes of difficulty - but he did not know what excuse to give for the appropriation of Gotew-Yama. and if the different Ministers were willing to accept another location, that it would relieve the Government from great trouble.

To this I replied - I had no particular preference for Gotew-Yama, and would very willingly accept any location equally convenient and pleasant. - They asked, whether I was willing to write a letter to that effect. - I replied, that I had purpose to call the attention of the Government to improvements it had promised and neglected to make at Gotew-Yama - and that I would close my letter by giving

my

my views as to the selection of another location.

I then suggested that as the buildings for the British Legation were nearly Completed, it might be more difficult for the British Minister to content to a change - but that, if made at all, it was manifestly proper, that a better location should be offered - as otherwise it might appear as if Goten-Yama were given up because of threats, of which I had heard. - (The people of Yedo were understood to object to Goten-Yama being given to the Foreign Legations in Conlequence of being deprived of pleasure grounds - and it is said - that it was a Common Remark "the British have our plum garden, but" "the Hoponi will be red". - Some of the Daimios were violently opposed to the Concession on the ground that it was the most Commanding position in the vicinity of Yedo - which is true. The hill Completely Commands the five forts and the road to the City.)

They said the British Minister had informed them, that he had no authority

to act in the matter, as Mr. Alcock, who had made the Selection, was on his return to his post - but that the French Minister made no objection to a change. - Replied that I understood that the ground occupied by the British Legation were those, which had been formerly ulet by the people and which it was desired should be given up - and that, though no objection could be made to the ule of the part selected for the American Legation - Yet as it was desirable that all the Ministers should occupy Contiguous grounds, - I was willing to surrender that Site.

I fortunately addreped a letter to the Ministers, of which I enclole Copy
N.1. Enclolure N. 1. that evening, as at 2. o'clock of the next morning, the British Legation buildings at Goten Yama were destroyed by fire. - I immediately sent an Officer to inquire into the Circumstances, and at once informed the British Minister of the destruction of the buildings - evidently the work of incendiaries. - In the evening I received a letter from the Ministers, of
N.2. which I enclole translation Enclosure N. 2

and was also waited upon by a Governor for Foreign Affairs, who gave me an account of the situation of the premises, when the fire was first discovered - and that Cantles had been found - that the fire was set in different places at the same time - and other particulars confirming my opinion that the premises had been fired.

On this occasion it was suggested that my residence in Yedo was not very pleasant - that I had not the same freedom of movement as I would have at Yokohama - that it might be pleasant for me to have a residence there, occasionally visiting Yedo - that as my expenses would be much increased by residence there of - the Government would be willing to provide for the same - I asked whether the Ministers of Foreign Affairs had directed him to propose a change of residence, to which he replied he had done it on his own responsibility. - I then said, I had not come to Japan for my pleasure, that I had refused to leave Yedo, when the other Ministers did, because I had supposed

supposed I would serve my own Country and Japan also by remaining -- that when I could render such service better by departing than by remaining, I was willing to converse on the subject -- but that such time had not arrived and in my judgment was not likely to arrive.

I have no doubt the Government would be pleased to have me, if only in appearance, reside at Yokohama, as then at the great meeting, which is soon to take place at Kioto (Miako) between the Tycoon and the Mikado, it would be posible to say, with some appearance of truth, at least, that no foreigner resided at Yedo..

As I had been furnished with a paper purporting to be a copy of a letter from the Mikado to the Tycoon, I gave the Japanese version to the Governor requesting him to show it to the Ministers and ask them to inform me if it was genuine.

No. 3. I enclose translation Enclosure No. 3. - It was returned to me with a message that it was substantially correct, although there were a few errors in it. - I immediately

addressed

addreſed a letter to the Ministers saying, I had received their reply - and as it became my duty to forward a copy to the President, I should be pleased to be furnished with a version, which would be perfectly accurate. -

A Governor for Foreign Affairs waited on me the next day & in the name of the Ministers, and requested me to withdraw my letter, as it was impoſible under their laws and usages to give me a copy. - that I had obtained one without their procurement, and that it was sufficiently correct. - They begged me not to regard this refusal as unfriendly. - As I complied with their request and withdrew the letter I do not send a copy.

You will perceive that the letter of the Mikado is highly important. I have given the Ministers of Great Britain and France copies.

My impreſion is that the Tycoon has sufficient power to maintain his poſition even against the Mikado. The Minister of France is of a different opinion and many Japanese as well as foreigners are confident the Tycoon will never return to Yedo - but will be virtually deposed. -

While I do not concur in this

opinion

opinion, it is evident that a crisis is approaching which will soon determine, whether the great revolution, which has been commenced in Japan shall be permitted to progress and to be bloodless. - I trust that such will be the result. - If so - it will be one of the most marvellous changes which History records. -

The relations of the Minister of France with this Government, I regret to say are not entirely friendly. - On the occasion of his visit to Yedo, to which I have alluded, he came up in H.I.M.S. Steamer "Dupleix" so as to allow her officers to visit Yedo. It was urged by a Governor for Foreign Affairs that they should not do this and the Minister was requested not to return by the Tokaido as he proposed to do, as it was feared danger might be incurred. - He has informed me, that on his expressing surprise at this request and warning - as I was residing tranquilly in Yedo and my guests were freely visiting every part of the City, he was told that there were many people, who made a distinction between the Americans and the British and French. and on his asking the reason, it

was

was replied, that it was because the British and French had so many men of war in Japan. - I presume the guards were referred to.

The French Minister said - if the Tokaido (main road) was not safe, he would lend two hundred men from the frigate to act as his guard. - He left here with his usual French and Japanese guard.-

A few days thereafter I had business at Yokohama and on its being represented that many Daimios were that day on the Tokaido, I accepted the offer of a Japanese war steamer to go down on. - But I returned on the Tokaido and have gone down on it and returned twice since, on two occasions passing through large trains, armed in part with muskets, with entire safety and without the slightest evidence of unfriendly feeling. - While passing through one of these trains, I heard some of the officers say - it was the American Minister.

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
Your Most Obedient Servant

R. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident.

No. 10.

3 Enclosures.-

Received.-

Gotenyama.- the British Legation buildings destroyed by fire.-
the Mikado's letter to the Tycoon.
Unpopularity of the British and French.-

Copy.

No 19.

U. S. Legation in Japan.
Yedo, January 31st 1862.

To
Their Excellencies
The Ministers for Foreign Affairs
&c &c &c
Yedo.

I desire to call your attention to the improvement of the grounds selected for the American Legation at Goten Yama. – Trees and shrubbery were to have been put out last year, which has not been done. These improvements should be made without any delay.

On my arrival in Japan, when I learned that Goten Yama had been selected for the dwellings of the different Legations, I also learned that a portion of it had been used for many years as Pleasure grounds for the people and that considerable feeling had arisen in consequence of their being deprived of their use.

I am

I am sure that the treaties which have been made with the different Governments will result in great good to Japan. These Governments have not, for mere selfish purposes, desired access to this Empire, but because they felt that the establishment of friendly relations with them would lead to great mutual benefits. It is not to be supposed that all the subjects of His Majesty, the Tycoon, will at once see that such will be the result. It is natural that some should even yet entertain great doubts, even if they do not go to the extent of opposing the trade with foreigners, not recognizing the truth, that in this period of the World's history, a change to the old state of things in Japan would be impossible. So far, however, as the United States is concerned, it is desired that no rights or even pleasures shall be needlessly interfered

with

with and I wish to say to Your Excellency, that if there be any reason why another location than Goten Gama could be preferred, and one as favorable for the United States can be chosen, I am not only willing that a change should be made but would indeed prefer another site. I do not wish that the American flag shall ever be regarded as an emblem of hostility, either by the people or Government of Japan, but only as an emblem of friendship and good will.

With respect and Esteem

(Sgd) Robt. H. Pruyn.

Minister Resident of the United States in Japan.

Enclosure No. 1
with despatch No. 10.
dated Yedo February 16. 1863.

Mr Pruyn to the Minister of
F.A.-

Copy

To H. E. Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the
United States of America.
&c. &c. &c.

We have to state to Your Excellency that this morning past 2 o'clock the British Legation constructed on the Heights at Sinagawa was found to be on fire so suddenly that it could not be protected, as was immediately stated to you by a Governor of Foreign Affairs.

And we are astonished and regret the more as we learned that this is not owing to any mistake of those who are on duty there.

Of which we have to inform you

With respect and Esteem.

The 13th day of the 12th month of the 2nd year of Bunkiu (The 1st of February 1863).

Signed. { Mideyeno Idsumi no-Kami
Takura Tsuwo no Kami
Ogasawara Dzusio no Kami

Enclosure No. 2.
with despatch No. 10.
Dated Yedo. February 16. 1863.

Mis. of Ja. to the Emp.

Translation.

What ought to be done to Sweep away the foreign barbarians.-

From ancient times till now the heart of the Mikado has not at all changed. - The Willow Palace (or Taicoon) has also respected the Imperial will - in changing and improving its ways, and executing new methods of Government. - Hence the Mikado's feelings have not been painfully disturbed.-

But at the present time there is no unanimous decision respecting the banishment of foreign barbarians, - and therefore the minds of the people cannot be united. - This afflicts the heart of the Mikado, (Sublime Porte) and he Commands the Willow Palace (Taicoon) persistently to determine, that the foreign barbarians shall be swept out of the Country - He must without delay notify all the Daimios; - and it is his duty to devise the best Stratagem - and speedily as Commander

in

in Chief to carry out the deliberations of the whole, and execute their just and patriotic decision. – Let him fix upon a period for cutting off the ugly barbarians (from the Country),= The Emperor Commands, that a report (of results) be made to His Imperial Majesty.=

(No date)

Enclosure No. 3
with despatch No. 10.
Dated Yedo. February 16. 1863

The Mikado's letter to the
Tycoon of Japan.

No. 11. Exhibit

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. March 12. 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your despatches Nos. 26 and 27. dated the 2nd December 1862. and No. 28 without date, also Circulars No 27. 28.

I have the honor to be Sir

Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable.
Wm. H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Feb. March 12. 1863.

Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident

No. 11.

No. Enclosures.

Received.

Department's despatches.
No. 26, 27 & 28 received.

Rec'd 12. June. Mr Wilkes

No. 12.

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo. March 12. 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you, that I have issued passports to the following named four persons:

Geo. B. Farnam.	Passport	No. 7.
Wm. S Kip Jr.	"	" 8.
Fulton Paul	"	" 9.
Adolph Schultz	"	" 10.

The fees amounting to twelve dollars I shall deduct from the quarterly account of Salary ending this month, and make the proper return to the Secretary of the Treasury, as directed in Circular No. 15.

I herewith transmit an authenticated copy of the certificate of naturalization of Mr Adolph Schultz.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your Most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Yedo. March 12. 1863

Robert H. Pruyn

Minister Resident

No. 12.

1 Enclosure.

Received.

Four passports issued.

Copy

United States Circuit Court

for the District of California

District of California S.S.

I. Justus Adolph Schultz do declare on oath that it is my bona fide intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever and particularly to the Emperor of Brazil, in the Dominions of whom I now am subject.

Sworn in Open Court
this 22d day of April 1856 } (Signed) Justus Adolph Schultz

(Signed) Geo. Pen Johnston
Clerk of the Circuit Court
of the United States for the
District of California.

I. Geo. Pen Johnston Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of California do certify that the foregoing is a true Copy of the Original Oath of intention on file and remaining of record in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the said Circuit Court, this Twenty second day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six and of the Independence of the United States the eighty first.

(Signed) Geo. Pen Johnston
Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States
for the District of California.

Consulate of the United States of Am
Kanagawa Japan

I George S. Fisher, Consul of the United States of A
for the Port of Kanagawa and the dependencies
thereof, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a
true and correct Copy of an original document this
exhibited to me by J. Adolph Schulbye: and that
said document bears the true and genuine
signature of Ges. Pen Johnston and is
entitled to full faith and credit.

In witness whereof I have hereunto
set my hand and affixed the
Seal of this Consulate this second
day of March A.D. one thousand
eight hundred and sixty three

Geo. S. Fisher
U. S. Consul

Legation of the United States
Yedo March 12 1863

Robert N. Pruyn
Minister Resident

Certified Copy Naturalisa
tion Papers Adolphe Schultze

Enclosure No 1
Despatch No 12

Recd

Rec'd 12 June
Mr Clifford

No: 13.

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo. April 1. 1863.-

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith No: 1. my account for salary. No 1
and No: 2. account for salary of the No 2.
Interpreter to this Legation.- both for the quarter ending the 31st Ultimo;- and to advise you, that I have drawn this day on the Department in the prescribed form for $778 20/100, and $264 97/100; which drafts are supported by the required vouchers.-

In both accounts deduction has been made for duty under the Act of July 1, 1862.-

I have the honor to be. Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient servant.

Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan

The Honorable
Wm H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Yeds. April 1. 1863
Robert L. Pruyn.
Minister Resident.

No. 13.

2. Enclosures.
3 Vouchers. each Enclosure

Received

A/C Salary for the quarter
ending the 31 March 1863.
for myself and for Interpreter
this Legation.

Rec'd. from Hon. W. H. Seward

No: 14.

Legations of the United States in Japan.
Yedo. April 1. 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith No. 1. my account for Contingent Expenses of this Legation for the quarter ending the 31st Ultimo, showing balance in my hands of $162.77/100.—

No. 1

I have the honor to be, Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Yedo. April 1. 1863
Sent to Washington

Feb. April 1. 1863.
Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident

No. 14.

1 Enclosure.
(3 Vouchers.

Received

Contingent Expenses a/c
for the Quarter ending the
31. March 1863.-

No. 15. Rec'd 29 June

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo. April 10. 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you, that Sir Fol Neale HB Majesty's Chargé d' Affaires read me a Communication a few days since, while I was on a short visit to Yokohama, which he was about sending to the Japanese Government, agreeably to the instructions of Earl Russell, in which he makes a peremptory demand on this Government, "which is not to be modified, delayed or even discussed" - but to be met within twenty days from the 6th instant.

For the murder of the British Sailors in June last at the British Legation the sum of £10.000 is again demanded. - For the murder of

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Mr.

Mr Richardson and the wounding of his companions on the Tokaido in September last an apology is demanded from this Government - and also the payment of £100000 Sterling. - At the same time a Pegate is to be sent to the Territory of the Prince of Satsuma, (about 60 miles from Nagasaki) with a demand for the payment by him of the Sum of £25000. - and that the Chief murderers of Mr Richardson shall be executed in the presence of a British Officer. -

A British Fleet of twelve Ships of war under the Command of Rear Admiral Kuper is to enforce this Demand. - The measures to be adopted are not yet determined on, - but a Blockade or Some other measure short of actual hostilities is first to be resorted to. -

As the Tycoon and all the Ministers for Foreign Affairs are now en route for Kioto, and the two other members of the Gorogio are now in charge of the Department of Foreign Affairs, I urged the British Ministers to extend the time

noted

noted by him, which he said he did not feel at liberty to do, as he had already in Consequence of their absence extended the time ten Days. - That he had, before they left Yedo, sent a Note advising the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, that he was engaged in preparing an important despatch, which would require the presence of Hell the Sycoon and themselves at - Yedo. - But that they had replied, that the Norimonos (Sedan chairs) were already prepared, and part of the train had started, and they could not postpone their journey. -

I have been informed by a Governor for Foreign Affairs, that a - messenger has been despatched after the Sycoon and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs with a communication, informing them of the nature and extent of the demands. -

It is to be regretted, that this demand should have reached here at this particular juncture. - It is well known here, that the Sycoon has

been

been summoned to Kioto by the Mikado;-
- that all the great Daimios will shortly assemble there, - and that the Mikado has been influenced to regard the Treaties with displeasure. - At this meeting and within a few days the foreign policy of this Government will probably be determined. - and I fear, that this demand of the British Government at this time will weaken the influence of the Tycoon and his supporters, - and inflame the passions, increase the influence and add to the numbers of the Daimios opposed to foreign trade. -

I am at present inclined to believe, that the money will be paid. -

The murderers may not be executed: if it is intended to include only those actually engaged in the Commission of the Crime, and not the Secretary (some say the father others the Uncle,) of Satsuma, who gave the orders, or some persons may be found and be put to death to personate the Offenders. - I do not therefore anticipate immediate

hostilities.

hostilities; - but it is impossible to conjecture what will eventually happen.

I shall endeavor to act in such a manner as to meet the approbation of the President, remembering on the one hand our friendly relations with this Government, - on the other hand your instructions as to the necessity of harmonious relations with the Treaty Powers, and our identity of interest, and at the same time your Circular letter to the Treaty Powers.-

Should any collision take place, it is possible, that no distinction between the different Nationalities will be made by this Government or people.-

I can only hope, that ~~xxx~~ peaceful relations with all the Treaty Powers will continue, and that war and bloodshed will be avoided.-

I sent letters some days since to Captain Mc Dougal of the Wyoming, advising him of the condition of affairs, and asking his presence at as early a day as consistent with duty.-

Yrs

The requirements for home service have prevented my ordering that other vessels be sent to these seas. - As soon as they can be spared, I doubt not a considerable fleet will be ordered here by the President. - Small steamers will be most serviceable. -

I shall continue my solitary residence here as long as possible and until forced to leave. -

N:1. I have the honor to enclose N:1. copy of a letter addressed to me by

N:2. the British Minister, and N:2. copy of a letter addressed by me to our Consul at Kanagawa. - I addressed similar letters to our Consul at Nagasaki; and Commercial Agent at Hakodate. -

I have the honor to be. Sir

Very Respectfully

Your Most Obedient Servant

R. B. M. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

Yedo. April 10. 1863.
Robert. H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident.

No. 15.

2. Enclosures.

Received.

British demands on
Japan, to be enforced by a
fleet now here.

Copy.

No. 15.

Her Majesty's Legation
Yokohama.
7 April 1863.

Sir

I have already availed myself of the earliest opportunity to read to you a note which I have addressed to the Japanese Government containing a declaration of grievances and unrequited outrages of which British subjects have been the victims and sufferers, and for which I have demanded under instructions from Her Britannic Majesty's Government a specific reparation within a noted period of time.

It is sincerely to be hoped and desired that the Government of the Tycoon influenced by wise and just reflections will yield a ready compliance with the demand now rendered imperatively necessary by unprovoked and outrageous acts committed by Japanese subjects and for which no redress has been offered or accorded.

On the other hand in the face of the possible contingency which exists of the Japanese Government

To

Genl. R. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident of the United States
in Japan
Yedo

Government refusing to accede to those demands or hoping to evade them by futile arguments or procrastination, it becomes my duty to apprise you of the inevitable adoption of coercive measures which will be entered upon by the Rear-Admiral commanding-in-chief Her Britannic Majesty's naval forces in these seas, at present arrived here with a considerable squadron and furnished with instructions to the above effect analogous to my own.

Twenty days, dating from the 6th instant as I have had the honor to communicate to you is the period allotted as the term which I will await the definite and categorical reply of the Japanese Government, the nature of which when received may precipitate the adoption of coercive measures on the part of the Admiral increasing in severity proportionate to the degree of ill-advised resistance which the Japanese Government may assume.

During the interval you will probably deem it essential and desirable to communicate the situation of affairs which I have the honor to represent to the Citizens of the United States resident at the open ports of Japan, with the view that they may individually adopt

such precautionary measures for the safeguard of their interests, as may be deemed expedient, undergoing counsel and guidance.

In respect to general measures of defence against agression or attack at the several settlements, the Admiral commanding Her Britannic Majesty's naval forces will very shortly propose to concert with the Diplomatic Agents and Naval commanders of Foreign States on the spot respecting the adoption of such combined arrangements as may be practicable and expedient.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurance of my high regard and consideration, with which I subscribe myself

Your obedient
humble servant
(signed) Edwd. St John Neale.
Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'affaires
&c &c &c
in Japan.

U.S. Legation in Japan.

Enclosure No. 1.
with Despatch No. 15.
dated Yedo. April 10. 1863.

The British Chargé d'Affaires
to Mr Pruyn.

No. 40,

Legation &c

Yedo. April 9. 1863

Geo. S. Fisher Esq

Am. Consul

Kanagawa

Sir

I have the honor to enclose for the information of yourself and the citizens of the U. S. within your Consulate a copy of a communication which has been addressed to me by H. B. M's Chargé d'affaires.

You will perceive that it is quite possible that at the expiration of the twenty days fixed by the British Government for a reply to its demands, proceedings may be adopted which may possibly lead to hostilities affecting the Citizens and Subjects of all the Treaty Powers.

It would be useless to attempt, because impossible, to form any opinion as to the course the

Japanese

Japanese Govt may pursue.

It is sufficient to say that the short time allowed for the settlement of the grave questions presented, in the absence of H. M. the Tycoon and all the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, now en route for Kioto, which place, it is said they will not reach within ten days from this time, may make it impossible to comply with its demands.

At this stage of the proceedings I consider it necessary only to recommend that Citizens of the U. S. pursue their business as usual, avoiding excitement — sacrifice of property and all exposure to danger.

This position until otherwise determined by the action of the Govt of the U. S. or by hostile acts of the Japanese Govt or people (which are not apprehended) must be that of entire

neutrality.

neutrality. —

I am in the daily expectation of seeing one or more of our national vessels at the Port of Kanagawa.

For greater security I recommend that the Citizens of the U. S. shall have an organization, which may enable them to act in concert.

They will readily perceive that it is proper that for the present this organization shall be confined to Our own Nationality.

You will not understand this Suggestion as indicating that our interests are distinct from those of the other Treaty Powers. Even if so inclined the U. S. may not be able to separate them. But thus far nothing has disturbed the peaceful relations between the Gov't of the U. S. and that of Japan and it is to be hoped that nothing will change ~~the terms of~~ those relations.

I shall continue my residence

in

in Yedo and from time to time give you such information as may be necessary for Your guidance and that of our Citizens.

I am, Sir

Your obedient Servant

Signed Robt. H. Pruyn —

Minister Resident

&c &c &c

Enclosure No. 2.
with despatch No. 18.
dated Feb. 9th 1863.

Mr Pruyn to the Board
at Kanagawa.

Duplicate

No. 13. Legation of the United States in Japan

Yedo. April 10. 1863.-

Sir,

I have the honor to inform You, that Lt Col Neale H.B.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires read me a Communication a few days since, while I was on a short visit to Yokohama, which he was about sending to the Japanese Government agreeably to the instructions of Earl Rupell, in which he made a peremptory demand on this Government, "which is not to be modified, delayed or even discussed", but to be met within twenty days from the 6th instant.

On the murder of the British Sailors in June last at the British Legation the Sum of £10000 is again

The Honorable
Wm H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

demanded

demanded. - for the murder of the Richardson and the wounding of his Companions on the Tokaido in September last an apology is demanded from the Government and also the payment of £100.000. Sterling. At the same time a frigate is to be sent to the territory of the Prince of Satsuma (about 60 miles from Nagasaki) with a demand for the payment by him of the sum of £25000. - and that the Chief murderers of the Richardson shall be executed in the presence of a British Officer.

A British fleet of twelve ships of war under the Command of Rear Admiral Kuper is to enforce this demand. - the measures to be adopted are not yet determined on, but a blockade, a some other measure short of actual hostilities is first to be resorted to.

The Tycoon and all the Ministers of Foreign Affairs are now en route for Kioto, and the two other

members

members of the Gorogio are now in charge of the Department of Foreign Affairs, I urged the British Minister to extend the time noted by him, which he said he did not feel at liberty to do, as he had already in Consequence of their absence extended the time ten days. - That he had before they left Yedo sent a note advising the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, that he was engaged in preparing an important despatch, which would require the presence of Hell. the Tycoon and the Ministers at Yedo But that they had replied that their norimonos (sedan chairs) were already prepared, and part of the train had already started, and they could not postpone their journey.

I have been informed by a Governor fo Foreign Affairs that a messenger has been despatched after the Tycoon and the Ministers fo Foreign Affairs with a Communication informing them of the nature and extent of

the

the demands.

It is to be regretted that this demand should have reached here at this particular juncture. - It is well known here that the Tycoon has been summoned to Kioto by the Mikado, that all great Daimios will shortly assemble there, and that the Mikado has been influenced to regard the Treaties with displeasure. — At this meeting and within a few days the foreign policy of this Government will probably be determined, and I fear that this demand of the British Government at this time will weaken the influence of the Tycoon and his supporters, and inflame the passions and increase the influence and add to the number of the Daimios opposed to foreign trade.

I am at present inclined to believe that the money will be paid; the murderers may not be executed, - or, if it is intended to include only them actually engaged in the Commission of the Crime, and not the Secretary.

(Come

(some say the father and others the uncle)
of Katsuna, who gave the orders. Some
persons may be found and be put
to death to personate the offenders. I
do not therefore anticipate immediate
hostilities But it is impopible to
conjecture what will eventually happen.

I shall endeavor to act in such
a manner as to meet the approbation
of the President, remembering on the
one hand our friendly relations with
this Government - on the other hand
Your instructions as to the necessity
of harmonious relations with the
Treaty Powers and our identity of
interest, and at the same time our
Circular letter to the Treaty Powers.

Should any collision take place
it is popible no distinction between
the different Nationalities will be
made by this Government or people.

I can only hope that peaceful
relations with all the Treaty Powers
will continue and that war and
bloodshed will be avoided.

I sent letter some days since to Captain McDougal of the Wyoming advising him of the condition of affairs and asking his presence at as early a day as consistent with duty.

The requirements for home service have prevented my asking that other vessels be sent to those seas. - As soon as they can be spared I doubt not a considerable fleet will be ordered here by the President. Small steamers will be most serviceable

I shall continue my solitary residence here as long as possible and until forced to leave.

No. 1 I have the honor to enclose No 1 Copy of a letter addressed to me by the
No. 2. British Minister and No. 2. Copy of a letter addressed by me to Our Consul at Kanagawa. - I addressed similar letters to our Consul at Nagasaki and Commercial Agent at Hakodate.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan

Yokohama, April 10, 1861.

Robert H. Pruyn.

Minister Resident.

No. 15. (Duplicate.

2 Enclosures.

Received

The Department of State
Washington.

No. 18.

Her Majesty's Legation
Yokohama 7. April 1863.

Sir,

I have already availed myself of the earliest opportunity to read to You a Note which I have addressed to the Japanese Government containing a Declaration of grievances and unrequited outrages of which British Subjects have been the victims and sufferers, and for which I have demanded under instructions from Her Britannic Majesty's Government a Specific reparation within a noted period of time.

It is sincerely to be hoped and desired that the Government of the Tycoon influenced by wise and just reflections will yield a ready Compliance with the demand now tendered imperatively necessary by

General R. H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the United States
in Japan. Jedo.

unprovoked and outrageous acts committed by Japanese subjects and for which no redress has been offered or accorded.-

On the other hand in the face of the possible contingency which exists of the Japanese Government refusing to accede to these demands, & hoping to evade them by futile arguments or procrastination, it becomes my duty to apprise You of the inevitable adoption of coercive measures which will be entered upon by the Rear Admiral Commanding in Chief Her Britannic Majesty's naval forces in these seas, at present arrived here with a considerable Squadron and furnished with instructions to the above effect analogous to my own.-

Twenty days dating from the 6th instant as I have had the honor to communicate to You is the period allotted as the term which I will await the definite and

Categorical reply of the Japanese Government, the nature of which when received may necessitate the adoption of Coercive operations on the part of the Admiral increasing in Severity proportionate to the degree of ill advised Resistance which the Japanese Government may assume.-

During the interval You will probably deem it Essential and desirable to Communicate the situation of Affairs which I have the honor to represent to the Citizens of the United States Resident at the open Ports of Japan, with the view that they may - individually adopt such precautionary measures for the Safeguard of their interests as may be deemed expedient under Your Counsel and Guidance.

In respect to general measures of defence against aggression or attack at the several Settlements the Admiral Commanding H.B.M.'s Naval Forces will very shortly propose to Concert with the Diplomatic Agents and Naval

Commanders

Commanders of Foreign Ships on the Spot.
respecting the adoption of such Combined
arrangements as may be practicable and
expedient.

I avail myself of this opportunity
to renew to You the assurance of my high
regard and consideration with which I
subscribe myself

Your obedient
humble servant

(Signed) Edw. St. John Neale
Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires
&c &c &c
in Japan.

Enclosure. No. 1.
with (Duplicate) Despatch No 15
dated Yedo April 10. 1863.

Col. Neale to Mr Pruyn

No: 40.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. April 9. 1863.

Sir

I have the honor to enclose for the information of Yourself and the Citizens of the United States within Your Consulate a copy of a communication which has been addressed to me by H.B.M.'s Chargé d' Affaires.

You will perceive that it is quite possible that at the expiration of the twenty days fixed by the British Government for a reply to its demands proceedings may be adopted which may possibly lead to hostilities, affecting the Citizens and Subjects of all the Treaty Powers.

It would be useless to attempt, because impossible, to form any opinion as to the course the Japanese Government may

Geo. S. Fisher Esqr.
U.S. Consul
Kanagawa.

may pursue.

It is sufficient to say, that the short time allowed for the settlement of the grave questions presented, in the absence of Ill the Taicoon and all the Ministers of Foreign Affairs now en route for Kioto, which place, it is said, they will not reach within ten days from this time, may make it impossible to Comply with its demands.

At this stage of the proceedings I Conclude it necessary only to recommend that Citizens of the United States pursue their business as usual, avoiding excitement sacrifice of property and all exposure to danger.

Their position until otherwise determined by the action of the Government of the United States or by hostile acts of the Japanese Government or people (which are not apprehended) must be that of entire neutrality.

I am in the daily expectation of seeing one or more of our National Vessels at the port of Kanagawa.

For greater Security I recommend

that.

that the Citizen of the United States shall have an organization, which may enable them to act in concert. — They will readily perceive that it is proper that for the present this organization shall be confined to our own Nationality.

You will not understand this suggestion as indicating that our interests are distinct from those of the other Treaty Powers. - Even if so inclined, the United States may not be able to separate them. - But thus far nothing has disturbed the peaceful relations between the Government of the United States and that of Japan, - and it is to be hoped that nothing will change those relations

I shall continue my residence in Yedo - and from time to time give You such information as may be necessary for Your guidance and that of our Citizens

I am &c

Your obedient servant

signed Robt H Pruyn.

Minister Resident in Japan.

Enclosure No 2.
with (Duplicate) Despatch No 15
dated Yedo. April 10. 1863.—

8

Mr Pruyn to Consul
Kanagawa.

No. 16. East. Rec'd Sept. 5. Jul. & Mr Chiha

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo April 30. 1863.-

Sir,

I have the honor to inform You that His Majesty the Taicoon left Yedo on the 31st Ultimo for Kioto, to which place his guardian; - the Regent of the Empire - and also all three of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs have repaired. — The two other Members of the Council being charged with the Department of Foreign Affairs ad interim.-

This visit has been made on the invitation, or perhaps the order of the Mikado; — No such visit has been made by any Taicoon for two hundred years. —

The Honorable.
Wm H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.-

The

– The event therefore has great significance.–

The leading Daimios of the Empire will at the same time meet there in Council.– It is conceded by the Ministers of the Tycoon, as I have already informed You that the Mikado is hostile to foreigners – and has demanded their exclusion from Kanagawa. – In this he is encouraged and sustained by at least two of the eighteen powerful Daimios.–

I indulge the hope that the result of this meeting will be to Sanction the policy of the Taicoon, strengthen his power, – effectually disarm the hostile Daimios and give peace to the Empire–

All kinds of rumors prevail; – such as the abdication of the Taicoon; – the abandonment of Yedo as the Seat of Government and many others of like character;

– all

all of which I believe to be false.-

I am informed by the Government that the Taicoon will soon return to Yedo; - and it is now said that he is already on his journey.-

In this connection I invite your attention to a Memorandum of a conversation I had on the 23rd of June last with Takemoto Genkis no Kami one of the Governors for Foreign Affairs, wherein you will see that he gave me the information that the Taicoon is outranked by at least four personages in this Empire. - The admission of this by the Government is more extraordinary than the fact itself.-

It is undeniable however that at Kioto he occupies this subordinate position; but I have every reason to believe that the actual power and rule of the Empire is vested in the Taicoon

On the occasion referred to I asked the Governor whether the Taicoon had also the title of Nai-Dai-jin. -

After

- After a short conference with the O'Metske (Censor) who accompanied him, he replied in the affirmative. - "How long has he had that title?" Answer "Three years. Has it not been conferred since his marriage, or on the occasion of his marriage with the Mikado's daughter? Answer: No he has had it for three years. - "Who is the next person in rank to the Mikado? Answer "The dai-jo-dai-jin. - His answer was accompanied by the remark that the Taicoon had more power. - I replied "I was aware of that; I was only speaking of rank.

After some other conversation the Governor again referred to this subject saying he did not know that any one filled that office now - and was not sure but what it was vacant. — I then asked "What is the next rank to that of Dai-jo-dai-jin? Answer "Sa dai-jin. - What is the next to that? Answer U dai-jin. - What is the next to that? - Answer Then comes the Nai-dai-jin. (Taicoons)

I made several other enquiries

as

as to the rank of the Officers alluded - but the Governor declared that he did not possess the requisite information to give me the answer.-

I have thought it of importance to bring to your notice this first official acknowledgment from an Officer of the Taicoon of the existence of more than one person in Japan of rank superior to that of the Taicoon.-

I did not at the time regard this of sufficient importance to make it the subject of a Special Communication - But now that His Majesty the Taicoon has seen fit to appear at the Court of Kioto where he is thus outranked, I have thought it worthy of your notice.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
your most Obedient Servant

Rob.t H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

Yedo - April 20. 1863.
Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident.

No. 16.

No Enclosures.

Received

The Taicoon left for Kioto;
his rank there

Desp. 5. Jap.
No. 17. Ord. 2.

Mr Pruyn

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo. May 1. 1863.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No 29. of the 13th December 1862. which immediately on it receipt I read to Governor of Foreign Affairs. on which occasion I again urged in the strongest possible manner the necessity of bringing the offenders in the tragical transaction therein referred to - to punishment and to make reparation without delay.-

I have the honor to be Sir
Very respectfully
Your most obedient servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.-

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Yedo - May 1. 1863.-

Robert H Pruyn.
Minister Resident.-

No 17.

No Enclosures.

Received

Received despatch No 29.
of the 13th December 1862.

No. 18 Ent. Rec'd July 6 Mr Union

Legation of the United States in Japan.

Yedo. May 1. 1863.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos 30. 31. 32 33 35 dated the 20th and 21st January respectively.-

In compliance with the direction contained in your No. 31, I shall take the earliest opportunity of expressing to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs the satisfaction with which the President regards their kindness in waiving at my instance the prohibition against entrance into the Port of Kanagawa of the Russian Steamer Scotland.-

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant
J. C. L. S. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.-

The Honorable
Wm H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Feb. May 1. 1863.

Robt H Pruyn.

Minister Resident.

No. 18.

No Enclosures.-

Received.

Received despatches Nos.
30, 31. 32. 33 & 35. dated
the 20th & 31st Jan'y/63 respectively

No. 19 Ent. Rec'd July 6 1863

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo. May 1. 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 34 dated the 29th January 1863.

I shall avail myself of the earliest opportunity to make it known to this Government and shall again assure it that my action in the premises must necessarily be unofficial.

In all my conversations and in the letters and papers I have had occasion to sign I have studiously avoided acting in an Official Capacity

I hope that before the completion of the vessels all their armament and equipment may be supplied

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington

without

without interfering with the wants of the United States, which I trust may by that time happily need no further supply.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

Yedo. May 1. – 1863.

Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident.

No 19

No Enclosures.

Received.

Received despatch No 34 of
29th Jan.y 1863. –
Ships of war of Japanese Govt.

Rec'd. July 5. Mr Heco Mission

No. 20 Ent.

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo. - May 2. 1863. -

Sir,

I have the honor to inform You that in consequence of the absence of His Majesty the Taicoon and his Ministers at Kioto I have reluctantly Consented that the execution of the Treaty I have negotiated with this Government, which as agreed on is substantially as I have already informed You, should be postponed till after their return. -

In consideration thereof the Government has agreed to make no Commercial Treaty with - - or

The Honorable
Wm H. Seward,
Secretary of State
Washington.

Yedo. Mission May 2. 1863.

Grant.

grant any Commercial Concession to any other Nation until the expiration of thirty days after the execution of my Treaty.-

I have the honor to be Sir
Very respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.

Townsend Harris

Minister Resident in Japan.-

Feb. May 2 . 1883.

Robt. H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident

No. 20.

No Enclosures.

Received.

Execution of new treaty
postponed.-

Mr Dudley

Mr Chilton

No: 21. Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo. - May 3. - 1863. -

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that on the 19th ult: I received a letter from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of which I enclose translation. Enclosure No: 1, in relation to the postponement of the time fixed for their reply to the British demands. - I was on that day waited on by Muragake Awadji no kami and Takemoto Hayato no kami two of the Governors for Foreign Affairs, - as the Ministers in - Consequence of being charged with the entire business of the Empire in the absence of their Colleagues were unable to explain their wishes in

No: 1

The Honorable
Wm H Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Yedo. May 3. 1863.

Perlow

fevesou.

After a full and frank conversation in which they informed me that it was impossible to act in the absence of the Tycoon and his Council, I advised that the Ministers for Foreign Affairs should address a letter to the British Minister taking care to base their application on the ground of the necessity of such conjoint action and not on the ground of convenience I also advised them to enclose a copy of such letter to the Minister of France and ask his friendly - interposition - and requested also that a copy be sent to me for your information - I now enclose No. 2, translation of their second letter to me and No. 3. translation of their letter to the British Minister accompanying the same.-

No. 2.
No. 3.

I immediately proceeded to Yokohama and had an interview with the British and French Ministers.-

The latter was either not disposed or unable to accompany me to my

interview

interview with Col. Neale.-

I found the British Minister unwilling to grant the extension asked - because he thought it unnecessary and only designed to gain time. - It was finally agreed that I should call the next day after the letter from the Minister, which I informed him was to be sent, had been received, when he would see whether it was evative, in which event he declared the time should not be extended. - When I saw him the next morning, the letter had been received - but not translated. - After it had been placed in his hands and we had conversed at some length he informed me the arrangement must necessarily be made direct with the Japanese Government, in the propriety of which I concurred.

As one of the Governors for Foreign Affairs had unfortunately visited Yokohama to call on the French Minister - and Col Neale

understood

understood he had likewise come down to see him, the business was not positively concluded, though I was certain the delay would be conceded.

— Fortunately the Governor called on the British Minister, though he had not been instructed to do so. — I say fortunately, — as I am satisfied offence would have been given if he had not done so, though the result was that the time finally granted was limited to fifteen days, instead of the thirty days asked. — I enclose

N. 4. N. 4 Copy of Col Neale's letter informing me of such intention. —

The Government have since thanked me for my friendly interposition and informed me that they attributed the succesful result of their application entirely to my mediation. —

I have this day had an interview with one of the Governors for Foreign Affairs — He informs me the Tycoon arrived at Kioto on the 21st day of April — that two Governors have been

Sent

sent to hasten his return - one overland the other by Sea - and they hope to be able to arrive at a decision within the time fixed. - The Government has promised to keep me fully and promptly advised of all their movements.

I regret we have no National Vessel here. - The Wyoming, I am informed, has been badly injured by striking on a Sunken rock and been obliged to go in drydock at Amoy.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident.

No. 21.

4. Enclosures.

Received. -

Extension of term for
compliance with British
demand. -

To His Excellency Robert H. Kuyn.
Minister Resident of the United States
of America
&c. &c. &c.

We have to inform Your Excellency, that the British Minister by letter of the 6th instant has fully acquainted us with a demand his Government instructed him to make, stating that a decisive answer is required within twenty days from the date of that letter.

It is deliable however that an extension be granted, as the letter under the present circumstances cannot be answered Soon.

We therefore request You to mediate for the obtainment of an extension of the limit as above stated. — From the Treaty such great friendship may be expected, and also because we experienced Your friendly feeling on more than one occasion. —

The Governors for Foreign affairs Murayaki Awaji no kami - and Takemoto Hayato no kami under our instructions will fully inform You of all the circumstances - and we now ask You, taking this into due consideration, for Your friendly offices in this matter.

Stated with respect and Esteem.

The 3rd day of the 3rd month of the 3rd Year of Gen Kiu. (the 19th April 1863).

(Signed) Mattsudaira Boodzen no kami
Inowuye Kawatsi no kami.

Enclosure N: 1.
with despatch N: 21.
Dated May 3 ~~1862~~. 1863.

Mem: of JA to Mr Reuyn.

To His Excellency
Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the United States
of America
&c. &c. &c.

We have to inform Your Excellency that the British Envoy has recently communicated to us a demand for damages and other matters in relation to the murders committed last year at Sosenji (British delation at Yedo) and in the village Namamugi (September 1862).-

After all our efforts to arrange this - we are at last compelled to send him such a communication as submitted in accompanying copy of the same.- Should it happen that this communication is not acceptable to him, - it will have an influence on the relations between the two Countries and lead to difficulty - which gives us profound anxiety.-

We

We therefore beseech Your Excellency to lend us your aid and specially endeavor to induce the British Minister to grant us the request, which we cannot avoid making.-

A similar application was also sent to the French Minister at once - and we now urgently request Your Excellency to consult with him - and lend us your friendly offices.-

Dated with respect and Esteem:
the 4th day of the 3rd month of the 2nd year of Bunkiu (the 20th April 1863).

Signed) Matsudaira Boodzennokami
Inowuye Kawatsi no kami.

Enclosure No. 2.
with despatch No. 21
dated Yedo. May 3 ~~1863~~ 1863.

The Japanese Min. for Fa.
to Mr Pruyn.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency
C. S. John Neale
Chargé d'affaires and Consul General
of Great Britain
&c. &c. &c. -

We have to inform Your Excellency, that Your letter N. 14 of the 6th April 1863 after being translated was sent by Special Messenger to our Colleagues, who are with His Majesty the Taicoon on his journey as we recently stated to You. - They at once represented the matter to His Majesty the Taicoon and sent us a reply in writing, which we have now received. -

"According to law and usage in
"our Empire the matter has first to be
"considered at the meeting of the
"Guardian of His Majesty the Taicoon,
"the Regent and the Council of State,
"after which a decision is to be taken;
"it cannot be done in another manner.
"further - it is very inconvenient
"that while on a journey such

au

"an arrangement cannot be made; -
"in order however to lose no time -
"and in view of arranging what
"you stated in a convenient manner
"as soon as possible, - the time will
"be shortened from what was first
"intended - and within thirty days
"from now His Majesty would be back
"in the Castle. - Hence it is
stated to us: "that His Majesty the
"Taicoon entertains no doubt that
Such an unavoidable delay will
"be admitted by the Government
"of England". - which we have
to state at once. -

And we most urgently request
that You will consent to the above.

With respect and Esteem:
The 14th day of the 3d month of the
3d Year of Bunkiu (the 20th April 1863).

(Signed) Matsudaira Goozen no kami
Inowuye Kawatsi no kami.

Enclosure No. 3.
with despatch No. 21
dated Yedo May 3. 1863.

The Japanese Min: for For.
to H.B.M.'s Chargé d'affaires.

Copy

No. 33.

Yokohama 25th April 1863

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that communications have been made to me in urgent terms by the Japanese Ministers which have resulted in the accordance on my part of an additional period for the definite and categorical answer to the demands I have made under instructions from Her Brittanic Majesty's Government.

The extended term now allotted will terminate on the 11th of May next, Inclusive, when the same situation of affairs will prevail as I have already had the honor to

refer

To General R. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident of the
U. S. of America Japan.

refer to, should the demands remain unsatisfied.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient

Humble Servant

Edwd Lt John Neale

H.B.M's Chargé d'affaires

&c, — &c — in

Japan.

Enclosure N:° 4.
with despatch N:° 21
Dated Yedo May 3. 1863.

British Chargé d'affaires &
M. Pruyn.

No. 22. Cont. Rec'd. Jan 5 Ack'd

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo May 3d. 1863.

Sir,

On my despatch No. 15 of the 10th Ult. I informed You of a demand made by the British Government for reparation for the murders of June and September last. and enclosed You a copy of the letter. which H.B.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires sent me a few days after he had read me the note he was preparing to address to the Japanese Government.

Since that time a correspondence has taken place between the British Chargé d'Affaires and myself. I have the to enclose copies, as follows:

No. 1. Col. Neale to Mr Duyn.
" 2. Memorandum of meeting held at the British Légation in Yokohama

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

No. 3.

No 3. Mr Pruyn to Col Neale
" 4. Col Neale to Mr Pruyn.
" 5 Col. Neale & Mr Pruyn.
" 6 Memorandum. - To provide for the Safety of foreign residents at Yokohama.
" 7. Mr Pruyn to Col Neale.
" 8 Mr Pruyn to Col Neale.

I submit these letters without remark, hoping that nothing will be found in them written by myself which the President will disapprove.

I have felt from the outset that the course of the British Government has been a most extraordinary one. - No one can deny that the occurrence of September however unfortunate was purely accidental. - It is conceded that under the same circumstances a Japanese would have been killed. - It is likewise Conceded that the Nationality of none of the parties attacked was known. - Indeed the Governor of Kanagawa - despatched a messenger that evening to our Consul under the impression that one of the wounded men was an American

And

And yet I have strongly urged a Compliance with the demand: though I view it with feelings I shall not permit myself to expres.

I have also pointed out the danger of the demand being withdrawn and largely increased if not promptly complied with - sums being demanded to meet the expenses of the fleet and for damages to business sustained by Merchants.

Failing success in this I shall recommend the Japanese Government to propose Submitting the whole case for Settlement to the President of the United States or the Emperor of Russia or both, or even to the British Government.

If the demand must be complied with without modification or even discussion as the British Minister declares, results of the most deplorable character may follow. - No Country is so susceptible of defence as this; there are no roads for artillery. - The whole Country is intersected by ditches and canals and covered by rice fields. The

people

people, or rather the two Swarded men are as reckless of life as any people that ever existed and no hostile force can hold any considerable portion of this Empire without the sacrifice of thousands of lives and millions of money.-

A Ship leaves for San Francisco on the 5th instant.- I shall inform You if anything decisive meanwhile occurs.-

I have the honor to be &c

Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.-

Yedo - May 3. 1863

Robert H. Pruyn

Minister Resident

No. 22. -

8 Enclosures

Received.

The British Demand.

No 26.

Yokohama April 17. 1863.

Sir.

I do myself the honor to transmit for your information the copy of a Memorandum which I have addressed to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at this Port with a view to its circulation among British residents. - I have likewise instructed Her Majesty's Consul to communicate the same to his Colleagues the Consuls of all other Foreign States.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
Signed/ Edwd St John Neale.

General Pruyn.
Resident Minister of
the United States
in Japan. -

Enclosure No: 1.
with despatch No: 22.
Dated Yeo - May 3d: 1863.

Col Neale to Mc Bruyn.

Memorandum.

A meeting was held at the British Legation this day the 16th April 1863 of the following Authorities. viz: Rear Admiral Kuper. Colonel Neale Her Britannic Majesty's Charge d'affaires Captain Mafsot Commanding His - Imperial Majesty's Ship of War Duplein (representing also His Excellency Monsieur Duchesne de Bellecourt - Minister Plenipotentiary of France - absent from ill health). - Captain Casembroot commanding His - Netherlands Majesty's Naval Forces in Japan. - Captain Prine Royal Engineers. -

The object of the meeting was stated and understood to be to elicit the opinion of the Naval Authorities respecting the degree of protection which could be afforded by the Ships of war available to the Foreign residents at Yokohama in the

event

event of the Settlement being Seriously threatened.-

After due deliberation and discussion it was decided that there was not a Sufficient Force at present in Japan to guarantee perfect Security to the Foreign Community at Yokohama in the event of an attack in Force by the Japanese.-

British Residents at Yokohama are therefore individually advised to adopt Such measures for their Security as may be in their Power before the 26th instant. So as to be prepared for the contingency of hostilities being entered upon.-

Arrangements will be made by the Officers Commanding Ships of war in this Port in conjunction with the Guards on Shore to render all possible assistance in case of alarm and the details of which will be communicated in due course.-

A copy of this memorandum will be transmitted through Her Majesty's

Consul

Consul to the Consuls of Friendly States
for the information of the Subjects of
their respective Nations residing within
this Settlement.

(Signed) E. St. John Neale.

Yokohama
April 16th 1863.

A True Copy.
(Signed) Abel A. G. Gower.

Enclosure No: 2
with despatch No: 22.
Dated Yedo. May 3rd. 1863.

Memorandum of Meeting held
in Yokohama.

No. 45.

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo. April 18. 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 7th and also letter of the 17th instant, enclosing Memorandum of a Meeting held at H. B. M's Legation the day before.

Although confined to my bed by Sickness - and Subject to intense Spasms of pain, such as I never experienced before. - I hasten to make a few remarks for Your consideration.

I regret to see that at this late day Rear Admiral Kuper and the Naval Officers of France and the Netherlands now in Command at Yokohama have come to the conclusion

Col: E St John Neale.
H.B.M's Charge d'Affaires
in Japan.

that.

that the means at their Command are insufficient for the protection and defence of that settlement, as from your Communication of the 7th " instant, in which You Say " that "Admiral Kuper will concert with "the Diplomatic Agents and Naval "Commanders &c" - an impression was certainly conveyed of an entirely different character.-

I Sincerely Regret that no notice or invitation to assist at that Meeting was given to me as the diplomatic Representative of the United States,- as I would then have had an opportunity of explaining my views more fully. - Such an opportunity not having been afforded me, I have to say, - if it be now intended that it is impossible to afford protection in the event of an unprovoked attack on the Settlement, - that I have no observation to offer, as in such a contingency the attack must be met and resisted with the means at

Land

hand - but I do not believe it at all likely that such attack will be made.-

But if, as I suppose, You refer to hostilities, which may ensue at the expiration of the time noted by You, in consequence of the refusal of the Japanese Government to accede to the demands You have been instructed to make - and of measures being resorted to - to enforce these demands - then I feel it my duty to say - that it is probable that this people like all Oriental Nations have an exaggerated idea of their own strength; - any temporary - advantage which they might gain would probably arouse the whole Country - and deprive us of - advantages - which we have now secured - and which we could never regain except by the - expenditure of life and treasure of infinitely more value than those advantages.-

H.

It appears to me therefore the dictate of wisdom that no coercive measures be resorted to by any Power unless ample means be at hand for the defence and protection of life and property at the Settlements.

The Memorandum Communicated to all the foreign Consuls for the information of foreign residents must necessarily be known to the Japanese, and may be regarded by them as a declaration of weakness, as well as an invitation to attack.

It appears to me further that such of the Treaty Powers as have a valuable Commerce with this Country and Citizens and Subjects residing here who have made large investments should desire to avoid establishing a precedent, which may lead at some future time to great loss of life and property.-

- What is now done by Great Britain while there is a powerful fleet in these Seas may hereafter be attempted by some one of the Treaty Powers with

with a force wholly inadequate for the protection of residents.-

I shall be pleased to learn that these views thus hastily submitted are substantially in accordance with your own already arrived at.-

I have been induced to submit them for your consideration in consequence of our peculiar relations with this Government, which will always be inclined to regard the Treaty Powers as One.- and not be able to discriminate between them in the event of hostilities - and because the United States and Great Britain having the largest Commerce here and the largest interests at Stake are most concerned in the preservation of peaceful relations.-

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant.

(signed) R. H. Pruyn.-

Minister Resident of the United States

in Japan.

Enclosure No. 3.
with despatch No. 22.
dated Yedo. May 3 1863.

Mr Pruyn to the British
Chargé d'affaires.

N:28.

Yokohama. 20 April 1863.-

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your despatch dated the 18th. instant which reached me at a late hour the Same evening.-

I hasten in the first place to expres the hope that You are recovering from the indisposition from which I was sorry to find You were suffering when You wrote.-

Allow me to assure You that I have read with much attention the observations You have addressed to me respecting the Serious Situation of affairs at present existing between the Government of Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of this Country.

Before entering upon the particular points of Your despatch I must beg

General R. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident of the United States
in Japan.

leave

leave to remind You that in the matters at present at issue. I am acting under explicit instructions which have been furnished to me by my Government after due Consideration of all the Contingent Circumstances which might attend a peremptory demand for reparation arising out of unrequited outrages Committed upon British Subjects.

The execution of those instructions is therefore on my part a paramount and imperative duty.

I would next take leave to say that the general tenor of Your views regarding the present Situation of affairs, though doubtless applicable and just when regarded in the sole light in which You have presented them, namely that of Commercial interests - those views in my humble opinion are wholly inapplicable when weighed in the balance against the offended dignity of a great Nation.

No Nation more fondly loyally

and

and assiduously watches over and administers to the interests of its Subjects abroad and at home than Great Britain - but there is a point when the absolute necessity for punishing the defiant and offensive course often pursued by Semi barbarous States, must and should override and suspend all such considerations.

Entertaining these Sentiments, which I had hoped were equally participated by Yourself I had come to the conclusion that had You deemed it to be Your duty to take a friendly or intervening part at all in the preliminary stages of the existing differences that You would have joined Your remonstrances with mine addressed to the Offending Government of Japan with a view of discouraging its unwarrantable course of action.

But so far from there existing any perceptible results out of the identity of interests as You justly observe should exist between the Subjects of Her Britannic Majesty and Citizens of the United States in Japan tending to demonstrate to

the

the Japanese especially in the present critical situation of affairs a mutual sympathy between the Subjects and Citizens of two Nations having the largest Commercial interests in this Country, it is on the Contrary a most regrettable and notable fact that in this Serious crisis verging towards a rupture of relations and hostilities the Japanese Government actually derive their Supply of arms through the active agency of Merchants and traders of the United States established in this Country. Current reports proclaim a still more active agency on the part of United States Citizens in behalf of Japanese preparations for resistance which if they were Subjected to proof, would ill accord with the Spirit of the conjoint action and policy suggested by Mr Seward to the British representative at Washington in December 1861 - and Communicated to Her Britannic Majesty's Government — on which occasion he specially proposed that the Powers which had treaties with Japan should make a joint demonstration in Support

of

of their rights."

The rights which Her Majesty's Government at present most justly insist upon is that of obtaining reparation and redress for barbarous outrages committed upon British Subjects - and all appeals for which have hitherto been treated with indifference and disregard.

In conclusion permit me with reference to that part of Your despatch in which You refer to the circumstances of my having omitted to request Your presence at a Meeting which took place at my residence on the 16th instant, to offer to You the following explanations.

In the present condition of affairs the expediency of uniting the authorities to elicit their views upon some technical points Suddenly arose and was speedily carried out. - The fact of Your residence at Yedo would forbid my entertaining the hope that You could respond to such an invitation under two or three days. - Secondly. - As I had not had the honor of receiving any acknowledgment or

Communication

Communication from You consequent upon my
first circular Communication of the 7th
instant. - I had no reason to suppose You
desired to take a direct part in an
incidental discussion of minor importance and
Thirdly :- That the Sole object of the
meeting at my house on the 16th instant
and in which I took no part beyond
recording the decision arrived at was to
elicit the professional opinion of naval
officers as to the means existing for the
protection of this Settlement. - Had
therefore a Ship of War of the United States
been in port, her Commander would
unquestionably have been invited to attend.

I trust these reasons for my
apparent omission may be deemed by You
to be Sufficient - and it only remains
for me to add that Should it happen in
the progress of passing events that a
Meeting of my Colleagues the Diplomatic
Agents of the Treaty Powers appear
desirable, I shall not fail to -
Communicate the same to You, although
for the reason first assigned. Such may

be

be only a formality.

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your Obedient

humble Servant

Signed/ Edwd St John Neale.

Enclosure No. 4.
with despatch No. 22.
dated Yedo. May 3 1863.

Col Neale to Mr Bunyn.

No. 30. Yokohama 22nd April 1863.-

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose for your information and that of the American Citizens through the United States Consulate, a Copy of a General Order which Rear Admiral Kuper has issued to Her Britannic Majesty's Squadron at this anchorage detailing the arrangements made with the view of providing for the Safety of the Foreign Community in the event of any attack or disturbance.-

Copies of this General Memorandum will be Sent to the Officers Commanding Vessels of

to

General R. H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident.
of the United States of America
Japan.-

Ware now in port.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant.

(Signed) Edw^d St. John Neale

H Bm^s Chargé d' affaires

Japan.-

Enclosure No. 5.
with despatch No. 22.
dated Yeso - May 3, 1863.

Col Neale to Mr Pruyn.

Copy

Euryalus at Yokohama
22nd April 1863

General Memorandum

The following arrangements having been determined upon with the view of providing for the safety of the Foreign Community of Yokohama in the event of any attack or disturbance are made known for general information and guidance.

The signals of alarm which will be used are —

By Day - The English Red Ensign hoisted at the Flag staff of Mr Clarke, Portuguese Consul, - at any of the other Consulates or other conspicuous points —

By Night - A Rocket from the British Consular Prison - or from the French Legation, to be repeated if the danger is

imminent

imminent ——— or a blue light or Port fire from the British Legation, the house of Mr Maine, adjoining the Eastern Quay — or from that of Mr Gower, the last house in the Foreign Settlement, near the Custom House —

Should either of these signals be made (by day or night) two Guns in rapid succession, fired from one or other of the Gun boats, anchored in shore will give the requisite notice of danger to the Settlement, and the boats of all the vessels of War in port will immediately assemble at the Eastern Quay (the General Rendezvous) adjoining Mr Maine's house; one half of the boats to be manned and armed, the remainder with half-crews, in readiness to embark the Foreign Residents, should this extreme measure be necessary.

The Men are on no account

to be

to be permitted to land without orders from Captain Dew of the Encounter, the Officer in command, who with such officers as he may select, is charged with the duty of superintending on shore.

The whole of the boats will be under the orders of Captain Josling, of the Euryalus, or in the event of his absence of such other officer as the Senior Officer present may direct.

Guard boats will be stationed by night, near the bund, to convey to the nearest Gunboat, any notice of danger in order that the signal may be made for the assembly of the boats at the Rendezvous.

The English boats to be stationed on the Eastern part of the Settlement, the French in the centre, the Dutch on the Western.

The Officer in Command of the Legation Guards is hereby requested to make arrangements in conjunction

conjunction with the Officers in
Command of the French Legation
Guard and the Yokohama
Volunteer Corps, for establishing
picquets and patrols as follows -
Picquets by night. At the
British Legation
(Royal Marines)
Mr Maines Residence
(Volunteers)
Mr Gowers Residence
Adjoining Custom House
(67th Regiment)
And at the British Consular Prison
(67th Regiment)
also by night; Patrols (Mounted
or Infantry as most convenient) to
communicate with the posts above
mentioned.

The Guards at each of these
Posts will (in case of an attack, in
force) retire gradually on the General
Rendezvous, the Officers in command
having previously satisfied themselves
~~that~~ the Foreign Community,
residents

resident within their respective lines of retreat have been apprized of the danger.

The Masters of the British merchant vessels at this Anchorage having, at a recent meeting, unanimously resolved to place the boats of their respective ships at the service of the Community, under my directions, those gentlemen are requested (in the event of any of the alarm signals being made) to send their boats immediately to the General Rendezvous in accordance with their resolution, but not to allow any of their men to land.

The above arrangements are to come into force on Saturday the 25th Instant.

(signed) Augustus L. Kuper

Rear Admiral and
Commander in Chief.

To

To

The respective Captains

Commanders and Officers Commanding

H. M. Ships and Vessels at this Anchorage

True Copy

Abel A. J. Gower

Enclosure. No. 6.
with despatch No. 22
Dated Yedo. May 3. 1863.

Memorandum
to provide for the safety
of foreign residents of
Yokohama.

No. 49.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. April 23. 1863.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your letter of Yesterday - Covering Copy of a General order issued by Rear Admiral Kuper with the view of providing for the safety of the Foreign Community in the event of any attack or disturbance at Yokohama.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
Signed) A H Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the United States
in Japan.-

Col. E. St. John Neale
H Brit. Chargé d'affaires
in Japan.

Enclosure No: 7.
with despatch No: 22
dated Yedo. May 3. 1863.

Mr Pruyn to Col Neale

No. 50.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo - April 30. 1863.-

Sir.

As you are already aware Your despatch of the 20th instant was sent to Yedo while I was on the way to see You at the request of the Japanese Government in reference to the extension of the time fixed for their reply to the demands made by your Government.

The time that occupied - the interviews with the Japanese Government Consequent thereon and a visit to Yokohama to make the necessary inquiries to enable me to notice that part of Your letter relating to the Sale of arms by Citizens of the United States have prevented an earlier reply.-

I have already thanked You for Your kindness in leading to me the

Col: E. St John Neale
H.B.M: Chargé D'affaires
in Japan.

Note

Note You were about to address to the Japanese Government Conveying the decision which the Government of Great Britain had taken - and as on that occasion You had informed me that You were acting under explicit instructions, - it was far from my thought while writing my letter of the 18th to attribute to You the disposition to act with undue haste. - On the Contrary I can bear willing witness to the kindness and considerate forbearance which as far as I have observed has marked Your intercourse with this Government. - Nor was it my purpose to express an unfavorable opinion with reference to the action of the British Cabinet.

I had in view only the safety of American Citizens. - My solicitude was increased by the fact that among those Citizens there was a larger number of women and children than of all other Nationalities Combined. - In the absence of a National Vessel of the

United States.

United States and of any offer of protection to those women and children from any Source whatever, I could not but deplore a notice, which appeared to contemplate the possible abandonment of the place and was a deliberate declaration, - a few days before the expiration of the period, when You had assured me measures might be taken, - which might eventuate in hostilities - of the insufficiency of the force at Yokohama for the defence of the place. -

I felt it my duty to refer briefly to the Serious consequences - which might follow such abandonment, or from a partial Success of the Japanese. - and not being aware of the precise character of your instructions, I hoped they might be Such as to enable You to postpone a resort to such measures until better prepared for defence. - I have carefully reviewed my letter and see nothing in its language or its Spirit which I regret or would desire to modify, - particularly as I had not

failed

failed in my conversation with You before
referred to - to expres my opinion with
Great freedom and to asure You of my
deline for the prompt and Satisfactory
adjustment of the demands. - I take
this occasion to asure You that I had
no idea that my delay in acknowledging
the receipt of Your letter of the 7th -
Could be attributed to a want of
Sympathy. - You had already given
me more information than that letter
Contained for which I had thanked
You; When Your letter followed. I
Regarded it as formal and for the
purpole of record - and as I had held
Several Conversations with the Japanese
Government I indulged the hope that
I would be able to Communicate to
You information, which might at least
give promile of an amicable settlement
when acknowledging its receipt. - I
need not remind You that on the day
Succeeding the murder of Mr Richardson,
Mr de Wit Hetch: M. Consul General
and myself obtained with much difficulty

because

because without the customary formalities, an interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs - and made every effort to awaken them to the necessity of prompt and vigorous action and ample reparation - Nor have I since failed to bring this Subject repeatedly to their notice and to urge the danger of delay and the advisability of proffering Satisfaction in advance of a demand - And I have it in my power to say - and after this I trust my position cannot be misunderstood, that I have more than once advised a Compliance with the Demands of your Government, on one occasion leading to them immediately on its receipt - a letter, in which the hope of the President was expressed that ample reparation would be made. -

I also assure You that I have not been unmindful of the wise and humane proposition made by M Seward to the British Representative at Washington in 1861 to which You refer - which was also made to the other Treaty Powers. -

Ou

On the 10th day of April two days after the receipt of Your letter I referred to it in a letter addressed to my own Government. - I thought it proper however in writing You to avoid expressing any regret that the Government of Great Britain had not thought it desirable on the present occasion to act in Concert with the other Powers, thinking it more respectful to leave Such expression to my Government if it thought proper to make it.

If I rightly understand Mr Seward's proposition he desired to establish the principle that the Treaty Powers, - recognizing their identity of interest and their exposure to a common danger should abstain from separate action and make Common Cause in maintaining Common rights and Securing the Common safety of their Citizens and Subjects. - It was a wise suggestion because it ensured unity of action and moderation and equity of demand; - it was humane likewise because necessarily

attended

attended with peaceful results.-

The proposition was made shortly after intelligence had reached him of the murder of Mr Heusken, a Subject of His Netherlands Majesty temporarily in the employ of the Government of the United States. -It was made neither because the United States felt unable of itself to enforce if needful just reparation- or was unwilling to incur the sole expense — but the sake of a salutary precedent a specific demand for redress was waived. A moderate provision for Mr Heusken's widowed mother, who was dependent on him for support was accepted nearly a year after his death by my predecessor on his own responsibility, but not in satisfaction of his murder - the Japanese Government at that time being distinctly informed that the arrest and punishment of the murderers was demanded

With reference to the supply of arms "through the active agency of merchants of the United States established in this Country" - which You state as

a

"a regretable and notable fact" I have to say that I have made strict enquiry and am satisfied that with one exception no Sales whatever have been made by Citizens of the United States to any Japanese since the 6th instant. And I have reason to believe that in the Case referred to the Sale was made without reference to the present relations with Japan and consisted of a small parcel bought over in the British Steamer "Leemin". - I - examined particularly into the Sale of pistols You referred to - when I asked for Specifications. - The number of pistols Sold was less than forty and with one exception to foreign residents. - These are the only Sales by Citizens of the United States with the exception of five hundred muskets Sold to the Daimio charged with the defence of Yokohama, which was on a Contract made before You presented the Demand of your Government, and if I mistake not, the arms were also actually delivered

before

before that time

Apart of the exaggeration may have arisen from attempts made by British merchants to effect Sales through Merchants of the United States, of which I have been informed on reliable authority. I have also been informed that one Sale, whether shortly after or before Your note was sent in, I am not sure, was actually made by a British Merchant, but I am also informed, that he can plead in mitigation of his Offence that the Contract was not Consummated as the arms were so poor as likely to be most destructive to those who used them. -

I was startled by that part of Your letter wherein You say "Current reports proclaim a still more active agency on the part of United States Citizens in behalf of Japanese preparations for resistance which, if they were subjected to proof would ill accord with the Spirit of the Conjoint action and policy Suggested by the Seward &

I had the honor to receive Your Explanation

explanation of this remark, which was. that on one occasion at night a Small boat was going up the Creek adjoining Yokohama and was hailed. - Some one responded: it was McConner who was onboard, which was untrue as those who hailed were in his employ and knew to the contrary. - and on the hail being repeated the answer was that it was Mr Banks the Assistant US Marshal. - It did not seem to occur to You that the second reply was probably as false as the first. - The Significance of this alleged transaction Consisted in the fact of his Official position, which I had the power to inform You at that time had terminated on the 1st of January last. - Neither does it appear that the contents of the boat were known. - I cannot see why it should have been assumed that arms were on board. - Our Consul informs me that extensive Smuggling operations have recently been Carried on of ale, wines and other articles of luck, to which his

attention

attention has been called and I think it more likely that in the Case referred to a fraud was being perpetrated on the Custom House. -

I am informed that the Sales of arms at least those made by Citizens of the United States have been made openly and I cannot imagine therefore why the arms of right should be bought for their delivery. - It is proper also that I should say that Mr Banks solemnly denied all knowledge of the transaction referred to, or of any Sale or Carriage of arms whatsoever. - and it is not pretended that he was identified. -

As I am informed that nearly if not quite all the arms which have been brought to Yokohama Came in British vessels You have more opportunity of ascertaining what Quantity has arrived than I have particularly as You are in the place and I am twenty miles distant - You well know how little reliance can be placed on the Reports of which Yokohama is the prolific parent - and I hope You have already had reason to distrust

Some

Some of those to which You have referred.—

In noticing this part of Your letter I have waived the reply which might have been made that all the transactions referred to, limited as they are in number and Quantity, have been openly made in a time of peace, which I still hope will happily Continue.

Should You regard it of sufficient importance, I shall be happy to join with You in any investigation You may judge needful and I am Convinced that the Citizens of the United States will be found as little liable to Censure as those of any other Nation.— I shall feel it my duty in this important crisis to attend any meeting of my Colleagues, which may be found necessary.— A notice given in the evening would bring me in Yokohama the Succeeding day

Thanking You for Your kind wishes for the restoration of my health which is happily effected.

I.

I am.
Sir
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
(Signed) Robert. H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident of
the United States in Japan.

Enclosure. No. 8
with despatch No. 22.
Dated Yedo - May 3. 1863.

R. Bruyn to Col. Neale.

Reing of July Mr Clarke
No. 23. Ans.

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo. May 4. 1863.

Sir

You are aware of the sad changes that occurred in my family within a few days after my departure from the United States. - The death of my Father in law has rendered it very desirable that I should visit my home for a short period.

I have reason to hope if an amicable settlement be made with the British Government and my Treaty concluded that the condition of affairs would be such as that our relations will suffer no injury from my temporary absence.

I venture therefore to hope

The Honorable.
Wm H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

that

that the President will not regard it as unreasonable to grant me a short leave of absence; Six months will be amply sufficient, and I might if needful, return earlier.

If permission be granted I shall not avail myself of the kindness of the President unless it can be done without prejudice to our interests; nor should I expect to do so till after the end of the present year.-

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

Yeddo. May 4. 1863.
Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident

No. 23.

No Enclosures

Received.

Leave of absence desired.

Rec'd July
No 24

Mr Colton

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo May 8 1863.-

Sir.

I have received from the Minister of France an important communication with an enclosure; copies of which I hasten to transmit to you agreeably to his request together with translations of the same Nos 1 and 2. No. 1 & 2.

I also transmit No. 3. Copy of No. 3.
my reply.-

Col Neale HBM, Chargé d'affaires also addressed me a letter of which I enclose copy Enclosure No. 4.- together with No 5 Copy of my reply.- No. 4. No. 5

At the expiration of the time noted I understand it is

The Honorable
Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

the

the intention of the Ministers and Admirals of France and Great Britain in the event of the refusal of the Taicoon to accept the proffered aid to resort to measures of coërcion.

I have barely time to prepare this for the mail and send it without further remark.-

I have the honor to be Sir

Very Respectfully,

Your most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.-

Yedo - May 8. 1863.

Robert H. Pruyn.

Minister Resident.

No. 24.

5 Enclosures. -

French and British relations with Japan. Aid or coercion.

Légation
et
Consulat Général
de France
au Japon.

Confidentielle.

le 5 Mai, 1863.

Monsieur,

J'ai eu l'honneur de vous informer verbalement de l'attitude prise par la France dans la question des — réparations demandées par l'Angleterre à l'occasion des attentats commis à plusieurs reprises contre des Sujets britanniques, — question qui bien que Spéciale à la Nation anglaise, en arrive cependant, par Suite des diverses Circonstances dans lesquelles elle S'est produite et déroulée, à revêtir un Caractère d'intérêt général pour toutes les Puissances ayant des Traités avec le Japon, puisque la négation du droit de Sécurité, garanti aux étrangers par

A Son Excellence
Monsieur le Général Pruyn.
Ministre Résident des Etats Unis.

Jer

des Conventions Solennelles, doit nécessairement
porter une sérieuse atteinte aux obligations
contractées par l'Empire Japonnais avec le
monde Occidental.-

Le Gouvernement de S.M.C. Empereur
du Français jugeant avec raison qu'il
convenait de constater par la présence du
pavillon Français dans les eaux de Yedo auprès
de celui de l'Angleterre formulant la
demande de Satisfaction, l'esprit de Solidarité
qui doit unir, en pareil cas, les Puissances
occidentales entr'elles, avait donné à M.
l'amiral Jaurès Commandant en Chef
les forces de la France dans les mers de
Chine et du Japon, les instructions nécessaires
pour remplir cet objet dans la mesure
qu'il jugerait opportune, suivant la
nature des circonstances et de fait à la
connaissance, tant dans cette question
spéciale que dans toutes autres.-

Déjà à la date du 21 avril
dernier, en me rendant Compte des
tendances du Gouvernement de Yedo à
éluder. Cette fois encore les demandes de
réparations présentées par le Gouvernement

de

de la Reine de la Grande Bretagne pour le sang impunément versé, j'avais eu attendant l'arrivée de Mr l'Amiral Jaurès, senti la nécessité d'indiquer clairement au Gouvernement du Japon l'opinion de la France au sujet du différend Anglo-Japonais.

Je crois devoir Monsieur, vous envoyer ci joint une Copie de la lettre que j'écrivis au Grogio en cette occasion sur les entrefaites de l'Amiral Jaurès ayant établi l'ordre en Cochinchine est heureusement arrivé dans ces parages, pour y étudier sérieusement avec le Ministre de l'Empereur les graves questions qui s'agitent ici dans ce moment.

Nous nous sommes mis à l'oeuvre immédiatement et nous avons — consciencieusement étudié l'état des choses sous toutes les phases et à tous les points de vue. — Appelés ensuite dans les Conseils des autorités britanniques. Suivant les traditions habituelles en ces parages, où nos deux nations se montrent toujours unies pour la Cause de la

Civilisation.

civilisation chrétienne, nous y avons M. l'Amiral Jauréguiberry et moi, tout en nous appuyant sur nos instructions de Concours moral, plaidé la cause de la Conciliation. - Je me disposais à aborder franchement cette voie avec le Gouvernement Japonais, lorsque des nouvelles dignes de foi nous ont éclairé sur l'impuissance de ce Gouvernement à se prêter même aux transactions les plus modérées, par suite de l'état d'exaltation où sont arrivés aujourd'hui les partis, qui entraînent tous les éléments modérés de la Confédération Japonaise et le Gouvernement du Taïcoun lui même à un état de choses, équivalant à l'anéantissement des traités de 1858!.

Des documents de la nature la plus concluante sur les déplorables dispositions des Daïmios et de la Cour du Mikado à l'égard des étrangers ont été mis sous nos yeux et ces documents concordent parfaitement avec ceux qui parvinrent il y a deux mois à Votre Excellence et dont l'authenticité lui fut garantie par le Gouvernement du Taïcoun lui même à peu près vers l'époque où un Envoyé du Grand Daïmio informait les

Légations

légations de France et d'Angleterre que le Taïcoun allait partir pour Kioto en vue d'y calmer les effets de l'excitation des Princes japonais contre les Traités. C'était à la veille de l'incendie des résidences diplomatiques à Yedo !

Nous avons dès lors jugé qu'en raison de l'état actuel de confusion des esprits des hautes classes japonaises, il fallait songer avant tout à garantir autant que possible l'exécution des Traités, évidemment menacée par cette regrettable crise, qui dure depuis tant de mois et se prolonge indéfiniment ; et que pour en arriver à un résultat satisfaisant, ou du moins (?) avec la nature même de nos Traités, nous n'avions qu'à laisser reposer les questions spéciales à l'une ou à l'autre des Puissances contractantes, et à profiter de la présence des forces navales des deux Nations pour offrir loyalement au Gouvernement régulier avec lequel nous avons traité pour l'Empire du Japon, l'appui qui peut lui être utile pour triompher des aveugles antagonistes de sa politique extérieure. (?)

Lau

J'ai donc de concert avec le Representant de la Grande Bretagne fait au Gouvernement du Taïcoun la proposition formelle de l'appui complet dans les circonstances présentes non seulement des forces réunies aujourd'hui dans la rade de Kanagawa, mais aussi de celles qu'il pourrait être nécessaire de leur adjoindre.-

Nous attendrons pendant quelques jours la réponse du Gouvernement du Taïcoun; et après ce délai nous laisserions, au cas de refus, à ce Souverain toute la responsibilité de ses actes ou des évènemens en agissant suivant les circonstances, et avec la conscience d'avoir épuisé tous les moyens d'entente et de conciliation, pour ne plus nous trouver qu'en présence de refus formels, soit à de justes réclamations, soit à des propositions loyales, utiles et régulières.-

J'ai l'espoir Monsieur, ainsi que mon Collègue d'Angleterre que cette ligne de conduite recevra l'approbation de tous les Gouvernemens qui ont des Traités avec le Japon, et que vous voudrez bien l'exposer au Gouvernement des Etats Unis.

Veuillez agréer Monsieur, les
assurances de la haute considération avec
laquelle j'ai l'honneur d'être
de Votre Excellence
Le très humble et
très obéissant Serviteur
(signé) Duchesne de Bellecourt.
Ministre Plénipotentiaire
de France au Japon.

Legation
and
Consulate General
of France in Japan.-

May 5. 1863.-

Confidential.

Sir,

I have had the honor to inform You verbally of the position taken by France in regard to the reparation demanded by England for the attacks made on several occasions against British Subjects, - a question which, though specially regarding the English Nation, yet has, in view of the various circumstances, under which it presented and developed itself, a character of general interest for all the Powers having Treaties with Japan. because the denial of the right of Security, guaranteed to foreigners by Solemn Conventions, must necessarily affect in a serious manner the obligations contracted by the Japanese Empire with the Western World.

The Government of His the Emperor of the French deeming it proper by the

To His Excellency.
General Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the United States.

Presence

presence of the French flag in the Yedo waters, near the flag of England preferring the demand for satisfaction, to give proof of the solidarity which in such case must unite the Western Powers, has given to Admiral Jaurès Commanding in Chief the forces of France in the China and Japan seas the requisite instructions to carry out this object as he may judge proper, according to the nature of the circumstances and the facts within his knowledge, as well for this special question as for all others.—

Already on the 21 of April last under the impression that the Yedo Government might be inclined again on this occasion to evade the demands for reparation presented by the Government of the Queen of Great Britain for the blood shed with impunity, I had previous to the arrival of Admiral Jaurès felt the necessity of clearly acquainting the Government of Japan with the opinion of France on the Anglo-Japanese question.—

I think it proper Sir to transmit to you herewith copy of the letter which I wrote to the Gorogio on that occasion.—

Meanwhile Admiral Jaurès having —

Ecn Tablished

reestablished order in Cochinchina — fortunately arrived here to study seriously with the Ministers of the Emperor the grave questions, which at this moment are presenting themselves.

We went to work immediately and have conscieneiously studied the state of affairs in all its phases and from all points of view. Being then called to the Councils of the British authorities, according to established Custom in these parts, where our two Nations always show themselves united in the cause of Christian Civilization, - we - Admiral Jauréguiberry and myself, while keeping in view our instructions of moral support, have supported a course of conciliation. — I was preparing myself to enter fully upon this course with the Japanese Government, when reliable intelligence enlightened us upon the importance of this Government, even in matters of the most limited importance, in consequence of the state of excitement, at which now the parties have arrived, which are carrying all the elements of moderation in the Japanese Confederation and the Government of the

Taicoun

Taicoon itself to a state of things amounting to annulment of the Treaties of 1858.

Documents of the most conclusive nature on the deplorable disposition of the Daimios and the Court of the Mikado in regard to foreigners have been laid before us - and these documents perfectly agree with those, which two months ago came into the hands of Your Excellency, - the authenticity whereof was guaranteed to You by the Government of the Taicoon itself, about the time that an Envoy of the Gorogio informed the Legations of France and England, that the Taicoon was going to Kioto for the purpose of quieting the effects of the opposition of the Japanese Princes against the Treaties! This was the day before the diplomatic residences at Yedo were destroyed by fire

We have then judged in view of the present unsettled state of the minds of the higher classes in Japan, - that in the first place regard should be had to guarantee as much as possible the execution of the Treaties, evidently threatened by this deplorable crisis

which

which has lasted to many months already and is indefinitely lengthened - and that in order to arrive at a Satisfactory result, or one in agreement with the nature of our Treaties, (?) we had best leave Special questions to one or other of the Treaty Powers, and take advantage of the presence of the Naval Forces of the two Nations, to frankly offer to the regular - Government, with which we have treated for the Empire of Japan, the support, which may be useful to it in order to triumph over the blind antagonists of its foreign policy.

I have therefore in concert with the Representative of Great Britain made to the Government of the Taicoon the formal proposition of the full support in the present circumstances, not only of the forces now assembled in Kanagawa road, - but also of such additional force as might be necessary.

We shall await for Some days the answer of the Government of the Taicoon, after which in case of refusal we leave to their Sovereign the entire responsibility of his acts & the events - by acting according to circumstances and with the consciousness

of

of having exhausted all the means of arriving at understanding and conciliation - to find ourselves only in presence of formal refusals either to put demands or to grant useful and regular propositions. -

I hope Sir. as also does my Colleague of England that this line of action will receive the approbation of all the Governments having Treaties with Japan - and that You will be pleased to Submit it to the Government of the United States.

Be pleased Sir, to accept the assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's
Most Obedient
Humble Servant
(Signed) Duchesne de Bellecourt
Minister Plenipotentiary of France
in Japan. -

Enclosure No. 1.
with despatch No 24
dated Yedo. May 8. 1863.

The French Minister to
H. Pruyn.

Le Ministre de France
au Gorogis

Yokohama Kanagawa le 21 Avril 1863

Excellence

J'regrette vivement que dans les Sérieuses conjonctures du moment, un accident qui a gravement Compromis ma Santé durant Ces quinze derniers jours, m'ait empeché de faire Connaitre au Gouvernement du Taïcoun. tant mes impressions personnelles, toujours imbues des plus Sincères Sentiments d'équité et de Conciliation, que celles du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français mon Auguste Souverain - relativement à la question des réclamations que le Gouvernement de S.M. la Reine d'Angleterre formule en ce moment, à propos des différens attentats meurtriers qui ont atteint des Sujets Britanniques dans les espaces du territoire de l'Empire Japonnais - où le Gouvernement du Taïcoun s'était engagé Solennellement à garantir le libre parcours et la Sécurité des étrangers.

Malgré la maladie qui m'a

empêché

empêché de m'occuper activement des affaires pendantes, j'ai eu l'occasion d'être instruit des différentes phases de la Situation actuelle, et j'ai saisi toute occasion pour faire parvenir au Gouvernement du Taïcoun mes conseils et la pensée du Gouvernement Impérial, espérant que ces conseils et les Commentaires dont je les faisais accompagner pourraient avoir quelque influence sur les déterminations du Gouvernement Japonais.

Le temps marche rapidement sans apporter cependant aucune Solution, et du Silence conservé ici à vis de mon parle haut Gouvernement Japonais, même relativement à diverses questions Spéciales à la France, malgré mes démarches personnelles à Yédo en dernier lieu, je dois conclure, que mes Communications officieuses ne sont point parvenues au Gouvernement Japonais dans la teneur que j'avais eu soin de leur donner dans une Conversation que j'ai eue avec M. le Ministre des Etats-Unis, sur l'important Sujet de la Déclaration Britannique.

C'est donc de mon devoir aujourd'hui

de

de renouveler plus directement cette Communication au Gouvernement du Japon, afin de le mettre à même d'en tirer, dans les discussions qui peuvent s'élever dans le Conseil de l'Etat sur la Situation actuelle, tel profit qui pourrait servir le mieux les intérêts de la justice comme aussi ceux du repos et de la tranquillité de cet Empire, avec lequel les Puissances Européennes n'ont d'autre objet que de vivre en Complète harmonie, Sous l'égide de ce respect inaltérable des droits et de la dignité de toutes les Puissances contractantes, que les principes des Lois internationales Commandent à toutes les Nations d'observer scrupuleusement, ou de réparer courtoisement lorsque des attentats accidentelles ont blessé les droits ou la dignité de l'une ou de l'autre d'entre elles.-

Le Gouvernement de S. Empereur a été informé par le Gouvernement Britannique que le représentant de S.M. la Reine de la Grande Bretagne avait reçu des instructions tendant à réclamer du Gouvernement du Taïcoun justice des attentats barbares, commis avec

tant.

tant d'audace par des sujets de l'Empire
Japonais contre des Sujets Britanniques. -

Le Gouvernement Japonais ne peut
méconnaître que le Gouvernement de l'
Empereur du Japon a donné de sérieuses
preuves de ses intentions bienveillantes
envers le Japon.

En prenant en considération à
divers égards et pour un temps déterminé
les difficultés intérieures que le Gouvernement
du Taïcoun affirme rencontrer dans l'
exécution des Traités, - mais d'autre part,
et en raison même de la cordialité dont
il a fait preuve tant de fois envers le
Gouvernement Japonais, il lui a paru
opportun, dans l'intérêt même de l'Empire
Japonais, de faire constater son opinion sur
la portée des obligations du gouvernement
de cet Empire, dans des circonstances aussi
regrettables que celles dont il s'agit
aujourd'hui. - En conséquence le Gouvernement
Impérial mû par l'espoir que cette constatation
d'opinion fournirait au Gouvernement du
Taïcoun un argument de plus pour triompher
des obstacles que son bon vouloir a répondre

aux

aux demandes de l'Angleterre pourrait rencontrer chez quelques esprits récalcitrants, a décidé que la présence du pavillon français dans les eaux de Yédo lorsque les représentants de S.M. la reine britannique en formuleraient ces demandes, viendrait établir au profit d'une heureuse solution des difficultés actuelles, la conformité d'opinions qui, dans ce cas le rallie à la juste cause que le Gouvernement de la Reine de la Grande Bretagne se trouve bien incontestablement en droit de soutenir, en réclamant de l'esprit de justice d'un Gouvernement aussi éclairé que celui du Taïcoun, une honorable satisfaction pour le sang de ses sujets impunément répandu, malgré l'absence de toute provocation, en pleine paix et contrairement à tous les principes, soit du droit naturel soit du droit conventionnel.--

En portant cette communication à la connaissance du haut Gouvernement japonais, je nourris l'espoir que le résultat que le Gouvernement de mon Auguste Souverain a eu pour objet d'amener en prenant cette décision, ne pourra que servir utilement la cause de la paix et des bonnes relations du Japon avec les Puissances Occidentales.-

Le Ministre Plénipotentiaire de France
(Signé) Duchesne de Bellecourt. -

The Minister of France
to the Gorogio

Yokohama (Kanagawa) 21 April 1863.-

Excellencies

I exceedingly regret at this grave juncture, that an accident which seriously affected my health this last fortnight prevented me from communicating to the Government of the Taicoon, as well my personal views always animated by the sincerest feelings of equity and conciliation as those of the Government of Hell the Emperor of the French my August Sovereign, respecting the question of the demands now being presented by the Government of Hell the Queen of England on the subject of the several murderous assaults upon British subjects in the Empire of Japan, where the Government of the Taicoon had solemnly engaged itself to guarantee free movement and security to foreigners

Notwithstanding the illness which prevented my occupying myself actively with the business now pending, I have had an opportunity of obtaining information upon all the various phases of the present situation - and I have embraced every opportunity to give to the Government of the

Taicoon

I accom my advice and the opinion of the Imperial Government. hoping, that this advice and my comment, which accompanied it might have some influence upon the decision of the Japanese Government.

I time paper rapidly, though without hinting any solution, and from the silence kept towards me by the high Government of Japan, even in regard to the various questions specially relating to France, notwithstanding the steps I personally took at Jedo in February last, I must conclude, that my officious (officieuses) Communications have not reached the Japanese Government in the manner in which I took care to present them in a conversation, which I had with the Minister of the United States on the important subject of the British demand.--

Hence it is now my duty to renew this Communication to the Japanese Government more directly, in order that it may be enabled to derive from it in the deliberations which may arise in the Councils of State on the present situation such benefit, as may best subserve the interests of justice, as also those of the Quiet and tranquillity of this Empire, with which the European Powers have no other object than to live in perfect harmony and that unchangeable respect for the right and the

dignity

dignity of all the Treaty Powers, of which the principles of International Law prescribe to all Nations a scrupulous observance, a courteous reparation, when accidental offence has been given to the right of the dignity of one or other amongst them.-

The Government of the Emperor has been informed by the British Government, that the representative of Hell. the Queen of Great Britain had received instructions to claim from the Government of the Taicoon justice for the barbarous assaults so audaciously committed by Subjects of the Japanese Empire upon British Subjects.

The Japanese Government will acknowledge that the Government of the Emperor of the French has given earnest proof of its kind disposition towards Japan.-

Taking into consideration in various respects and for a certain time the internal difficulties, which as stated by the Government of the Taicoon, it meets with in the execution of the Treaties,- but on the other hand and even because of the cordiality, of which it has so often given proof to the Japanese Government, it has deemed proper in the interest of the Japanese Government itself,

(6)

to manifest its opinion on the bearing of the obligations of the Government of this Empire in such regrettable circumstances as those now in question. Hence the Imperial Government actuated by the hope, that this manifestation of opinion would furnish the Government of the Taicoon with additional argument to triumph over the obstacles, which his disposition to respond to the demands of England might encounter on the part of obstreperous minds, has decided, that the presence of the French flag in the waters of Yedo, when the representatives of Her Britannic Majesty would present their demands, should establish, in promotion of a happy solution of the present difficulties, its concurrence in opinion, which in this case joins it to the just cause; which the Government of the Queen of Great Britain finds itself in the incontestable right to maintain, by claiming from the sense of justice of a Government so enlightened as that of the Taicoon an honorable satisfaction for the blood of its Subjects, shed with impunity, in the entire absence of provocation, in time of peace and contrary to all principles of Natural as well of Treaty rights.-

In bringing this communication to the knowledge of the high Government of Japan I cherish the hope, that the result, - the accomplishment of which the Government of my August Sovereign has had in view in taking this decision, will only promote peace and good relations between Japan and the Western Powers. -

The Minister Plenipotentiary of France.

(Signed) Du Chesne de Bellecourt.

Enclosure No 2
with despatch No 24
dated Yedo. May 8. 1863.

The French Minister to
the Gorogio -

No. 52.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. May 7. 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning of Your Excellency's letter of the 5th instant, transmitted through the United States Consulate at Kanagawa.

The views therein communicated by Your Excellency as to the propriety of giving support to the Taicoon are in harmony with those expressed at our Conference at Tôô Senji the day succeeding the unfortunate murders of June. - It has always appeared to me, that it was the true policy and duty of the Treaty Powers to give to this Government

His Excellency
Du Chemede Bellecourt
Minister Plenipotentiary of France
in Japan.

moral

moral support, and material support even if called on against the hostility, which the liberal policy it has inaugurated has naturally aroused in a portion of this Empire.

The harmonious and vigorous "coöperation of all the Treaty Powers in support of the Emperor would be regarded by me as likely to confirm his power, and peaceably, but not the less effectually, to bring about a favorable Solution of all the internal troubles of this Empire, growing out of its foreign relations, and all its Complications with the Treaty Powers.

It would moreover be in accord with the proposal of the President of the United States to the Treaty Powers in 1861.-

I shall transmit a copy of Your letter to my Government with great pleasure, though I expect to receive instructions on the question before Your letter will have reached the United States.

On the 16th of February last I

Communicated

Communicated to my Government the information, that the Government of Japan feared a civil war might take place - and had asked me what course the United States would pursue in such event - to which I had replied, "that the United States would be deeply interested in such a struggle, and that all the moral Support it could render, and all the material Support, which would be justified by International Law, would doubtless be given - and that it was my opinion, that if called on by the Government of the Tycoon for aid, all the Treaty Powers would be justified in giving it in Self-defence, and would give it, - if, as was said, the object of the hostile Daimios was to drive out foreigners."

I have reason therefore to hope, that even by this time our respective Governments may have interchanged views on the Subject in question.

Should the Government of

His

His Majesty the Saicoon be dispoled meanwhile to accept the afsistance of the fleets of France and England now in these Seas. I have no observation to offer, as neither Your Excellency nor our Colleague of Great Britain has done me the honor either to invite me to Your Conference, or to ask my opinion in reference to the results of Your deliberations.

The Government of His Majesty the Saicoon has I have reason to believe full faith in the peaceful and friendly disposition of the Government of the United States, but, at the same time also, full knowledge of the conditions attached thereto, as it has very recently as heretofore been distinctly informed, pursuant to express instructions given me to that effect; that it can only have friendship or even peace with the United States by protecting Citizens and Subjects of foreign Powers from domestic violence."

Your allusion in Your letter

b

to the Gorogio of the 21st Ultimo with a copy of which You have kindly favored me: to a conversation, with myself, induced me to remark, that though Your Excellency made no request, that I should make the Japanese Government acquainted with the opinions You expressed, I did not fail - in view both of Your absence from Yedo - and Your unfortunate accident to make known, that Your Excellency was of opinion, that the demand of Her Britannic Majesty's Government should be promptly complied with, and that Your Excellency expected the French Admiral to arrive here for the purpose of testifying to the Sympathy of His Imperial Majesty's Government with the British demand for reparation.

Be pleased to accept Sir, the assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's

Most Obedient

Humble Servant

(Signed) Robert H. Pruyn.

Minister Resident of the United States in Japan.

Enclosure. No 3.
with despatch No 24.
dated Yds. May 8. 1863.

M. Drouyn de l'Huys
Minister. —

No. 36.

Yokohama 6th May 1863.

Sir.

I have had the honor on more than one occasion to communicate to You the situation of the differences pending between Her Britannic Majesty's Government and that of Japan, arising out of the barbarous murders Committed upon British subjects.

The last intimation which I had the honor to make was to acquaint You that upon the earnest representations of the Japanese Government I had extended the term for a definite reply to the categorical demands for reparation, which I had been instructed by my Government to make to the 11th instant

As the period approached for the expiration of this new term,

General R. H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the United States
in Japan. -

my

my Colleague the Representative of
His Majesty the Emperor of the French,
in pursuance of his instructions informed
the Japanese Ministers of the entire
sympathy of the Emperor's Government
with the just cause in which Her
Majesty's Government found itself at
issue with that of Japan, and of the
desire of the Emperor that the French
flag should appear by the side of that
of Great Britain during the demonstration
which might become necessary to bring
the Japanese Government to a true sense
of its duty and of its Treaty obligations.

- In this Conjuncture Rear Admiral
Jouriès Commanding His Imperial Majesty's
Naval Forces in China and Japan has
arrived at this anchorage, when, after
judging for himself of the situation of
affairs, he has declared his firm and
resolute intention of acting in Concert
with the British Admiral in the present
critical situation of affairs. -

Under these circumstances the
natural result has been the adoption

of

of a joint action between the Diplomatic and Naval Authorities of the two Nations in respect to the present difficulties.-

Impressed with these sentiments, and taking into earnest consideration the evident difficulties of the Taicoon's Government arising out of the unceasing hostility of certain powerful Daimios, thereby placing in peril the very existence of the Taicoon's Dynasty and its incapacity to carry out its Treaty engagements, my Colleague of France and myself have distinctly informed the Envoy of the Grogio Takemoto Kaino kami conjointly and in the presence and with the concurrence of the British and French Admirals, that desirous of averting by all possible means in our Power and to the last extremity all interruption of peaceful relations, the British and French Admirals were prepared to strengthen the hand of the Tycoon's Government by an active Coöperation against the hostile Daimios who have ranged themselves under the

banner

banner of the Mikado to wage a war of antagonism against the Tycoon and under pretence impede him from Carrying out the obligations he has deliberately contracted with Foreign States.-

The grounds upon which this proffered aid is based is 1st the avowal of the Tycoon's Government itself of the opposition it encounters in its relations with Foreigners on the part of certain powerful Daimios specifically named; 2nd upon the knowledge which has been conveyed to us of peremptory and arrogant written appeals addressed to the Tycoon and his Council by Eleven of the most influential of those Daimios against all intercourse with foreigners, and the authenticity of which is not denied by the Government Envoy and finally upon a correspondence between the Mikado and the Tycoon wherein the former enjoins the immediate expulsion of foreigners,- the authenticity of which, as You are aware, and did us the honor

officially

Officially to inform us was with slight
reserve acknowledged by the Tycoon's
Government.

The proffer of assistance then made
with as much frankness as earnestness
must necessarily be communicated
to the Tycoon himself, and with this
view an additional term has now
been solicited and granted for its
acceptance or rejection, or in other
wards whether it will accept such
undoubted and unmistakeable proof
of our earnest desire to make every
possible allowance for the difficult
situation of the Tycoon and his
Government by coming now to its
aid in order that it may become
enabled to carry out its inevitable
obligations or take upon itself the
responsibility of a refusal.

The new term referred to extends
to the 21st instant, at the expiration
of which I shall again have the
honor to inform You of the situation
of affairs; but I would especially

request

request your attention to the fact that the peak terms now accorded during which no aggressive act will be directed against the Japanese Government and territory is conditional the Japanese Envoy having consented to arrest the lamentable condition of affairs at Yokohama and to adopt measures to arrest any further departure of the inhabitants, and opening also the provisioning of the town. - A failure in carrying into effect these engagements will be held by the British and French Admirals to be an initiative of hostilities on the part of the Tycoon's Government, which is avowedly and in fact sufficiently strong to put a stop to a panic purposely instigated with a view to plunder and confusion. A continuance of the present condition of affairs on the part of the Japanese Authorities will therefore necessitate on the part of the British and French Admirals corresponding measures.

I have

which should they become necessary,
will be duly communicated to the
Representatives of Foreign States.

I have the honor &c

&c

Jon Mark Blodgett

Humble Servant

Signed W^m & John Neale.-

Enclosure No. 4.
with despatch No. 24.
Dated Yedo, May 8. 1863.

The British Chargé d'affaires
to M. Pruyn.

No. 53.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. May 8th. 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your letter of the 6th instant.

I was this day informed by the Government that a letter had been received from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs at Kioto, stating that Hell the Saicoon had arrived in that City on the 4th. and had an interview with the Mikado on the 9th of this third month. — which had been continued from 10 o' clock till till midnight; — that his reception had been agreeable in all respects and far more pleasant than he had anticipated; — that his final audience

Col. E. St John Neale
H B M. Chargé d' Affairs
in Japan.

was

was to have taken place on the 12th inst.,
and the time for his departure was
fixed for the 14th inst. of this third Japanese
month — but that the Taicoon at
the time of their writing has been
ordered to remain for some days longer,
and that the day when he would leave
was therefore unknown.

The tenor of the letter led the
Government to expect there would be
a letter accord between the Mikado
and the Taicoon.

I was also informed at the
same time that Takemoto Kai no kami
had that day left for Kioto on a
special mission to the Taicoon in
reference to the propolals made by
yourself and the Minister of France, —
— that it was expected seven days
each way would be occupied in his
journey, and one day for his stay
in that City — and he was expected
to return on the 27th instant.

I cherish the hope that an
arrangement may be made, which

will

will finally determine the Policy of
this Empire - and restore to it the
blessings of peace.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
(Signed) R H Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the United States
in Japan.-

Enclosure No. 5.
with despatch No. 24.
Dated Yedo. May 8, 1863.

M. Pruyn to the British
Chargé d'affaires.

Recd 9 Jun. Mr Chuta

No. 25. Cont.

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo. May 8. 1863

Sir,

I was this day informed by order of the Gorogio by Takemoto Kayato no kami one of the Governors for Foreign Affairs of the details of the interview between the Ministers and Admirals of France and England with Takemoto Kai no kami and himself as the Envoys of the Gorogio.-

They had several times declined the offer of assistance to the Taicoon, fearing that the knowledge even that such a proposition had been made, might disturb the peace of the Empire;- but that finally, as the Ministers and Admirals were not satisfied with their

The Honorable
Wm. H Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

answer

answer, the Government had reluctantly agreed to despatch an Officer, in whom they had entire confidence to the Taicoon, and that the first of the two Governors named had accordingly been despatched for the purpose of making known to the Taicoon this offer and returning with his reply.

This Governor Hayato no kami further stated, that the whole matter had been kept Secret and was unknown even to his Colleagues the Governors for Foreign Affairs; — the knowledge being confined to the two Governors named and the Gorogio.

Unless a collision shall have taken place at Kioto or the Civil War, which I wrote You on the 16th of February last was feared, shall break out or appear imminent, I do not anticipate the offer will be accepted.

I believe that if the alternative be

be distinctly presented, a foreign war will be accepted if thereby a civil war may be averted, — calamitous as it may prove.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your most Obedient Servant

To C. E. Pierce

Minister Resident in Japan.

Robert H Pruyn
Minister Resident

No 25.

No Enclosures.

Received.

Aid offered to Sycoon's Govt.
by British and French Representatives.

Japan = R

No. 26 Ext.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. May. 11. 1863.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith No 1. Copy and translation of a letter from the Minister of France. supplementary to his letter of the 5th. instant, copy of which formed Enclosure No 1. of my despatch No 24, —. and No 2. Copy of my reply to the same.— No 1. No 2.

I have the honor to be sir
Very respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.—

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.—

Robert M. Bruce
Minister Resident

No 26.

2 Enclosures

Received. -

Supplementary to British
demand.

Légation
et
Consulat Général
de France
au Japon.

Yedo. le 8 Mai 1863.

Monsieur,

Me référant à ma lettre du 5 de ce mois je dois appeler l'attention de Votre Excellence sur un point important relatif au nouveau délai qui a été convenu dans la Conférence du même jour entre les Représentants des Amiraux Français et Anglais; une des conditions de ce délai a été que le Gouverneur de Kanagawa arrêterait immédiatement l'état de choses déplorable, résultant de la cessation de tout Commerce et de la disparition de tous domestiques et coolies employés au Service des étrangers, à défaut de quoi les Amiraux considéreraient qu'en

A Son Excellence
Monsieur R H Pruyn
Ministre des Etats Unis
Actuellement au Japon.

tolérant cette situation les Japonais prennent eux-mêmes l'initiative d'hostilités, et adopteraient alors, dans l'intérêt de la sécurité générale de l'établissement de Yokohama, toutes les mesures nécessitées par l'état des choses.-

Il est convenu Monsieur, que le cas échéant, nous vous donnerions immédiatement avis de dites mesures.

Veuillez agréer Monsieur, les nouvelles assurances de la haute considération avec laquelle j'ai l'honneur d'être

de Votre Excellence

très humble et très obéissant serviteur

(signé) Duchesne de Bellecourt

Ministre Plenipotentiaire de

France au Japon.-

Legation
and
Consulate General
of France
in Japan.

Yeds. 8th May 1863.-

Sir,-

With reference to my letter of the 5th instant I beg to call Your Excellency's attention to an important point relating to the fresh extension, granted in the Conference of the same day between the French and English Representatives and Admirals; - one of the conditions of this postponement being, that the Governor of Kanagawa should at once put a stop to the deplorable state of things, resulting from the cessation of all trade and the disappearance of all Servants and coolies in the employ of foreigners - on noncompliance with which the Admirals would consider

To
His Excellency
R.H. Pruyn Esqr.
Minister of the United States
in Japan.

that

that in suffering this state of things to remain, the Japanese themselves take the initiative of hostilities, - and would then, in the intent of the general security of the settlement of Yokohama, take all measures rendered necessary by the state of affairs.

It is agreed Sir, that in such case we would immediately inform You of these measures.-

Repeated to accept Sir the renewed assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's
most Obedient
Humble Servant
Signed Duchesne de Bellecourt.
Minister Plenipotentiary of France
in Japan.-

Enclosure No. 1.
with despatch N. 26.
Dated Yedo May 11, 1863.

The French Minister to
Mr Duryea.

No. 54.

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yedo May 11. 1863.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's letter of the 5th instant of which, being supplementary to Your letter of the 5th instant therein referred to, I shall also transmit a copy to my Government.

Be pleased to accept Sir the assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's
Most Obedient
Humble Servant
(Signed) Robt H. Pruyn.

Minister Resident of the United States
in Japan

His Excellency
Jules Henri de Bellecourt
Minister Plenipotentiary of France.

Enclosure No. 2.
with despatch No 26.
Dated Yedo. May 11. 1863.

M. Pruyn to the French
Minister.

No. 9. Jan.

No. 27. Cont.

Legation of the United States
Yedo May 12. 1868

Sir

England & France have offered to assist the Tycoon against the hostile Daimios. The offer will instantly be declined. Then coercive measures will follow. The U.S. Steamer Wyoming is at Nangasaki

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most obt humble Svt

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident

Hon Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

I transmit a copy of a dispatch sent to the Collector at San Francisco to be sent by telegraph to Washington

Rec'd 9 July. Ans'd
No. 28. Ent.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. May 12. 1863.

Sir,

I regret to be obliged to inform you that on the 6th instant, as the Japanese people were leaving Yokohama large bodies of laborers marched through the streets of the place demanding payment of the sums due for wages.-

A number gathered before the house of R Schoyer an American citizen threatening his life and property.- Mr Schoyer paid a large sum for labor which was not actually due under his contract. Another body gathered before the place of business of Mons Bowret, a French subject making similar demands

The Honorable
Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

No

in his absence. Here being probably too excited his Clerk Dupontes fired on the Contractor who headed them. - About the same time the Viceconsul of France La Peyrouse arrived and also shot the man, who likewise received two bayonet wounds from one or more of the French guard. -

The previous evening Mr J. O. P Stearns an American citizen was - attacked on his own premises by some laborers and greatly bruised. - He was fortunately rescued by his Servants.

On the morning of the 6th. Mr. Samuel Robertson an American citizen was seized in his house and forcibly carried off (as he thinks toward the Swamp in the rear of Yokohama for the purpose of putting him to death. Mr Robertson was fortunately rescued by Some Americans and Some of the British guard. -

I have not received any report from our Consul on these matters - he is now engaged in taking testimony.

I

I have at the request of the Japanese Government, to which I made vigorous remonstrances instituted some enquiries.-

I propose making no specific demand for reparation other than the punishment of the offenders.-

I abstain from making any demands for pecuniary compensation, though strongly urged to do so in the absence of full knowledge of the facts, because I think such demand would be ill-timed now and because I think it proper to Submit the whole case to the President.

Whatever demand be made should be made after due deliberation and then never abandoned.

I will inform this Government that I propose referring the case to the President, taking care to notify them that the punishment meanwhile of the offenders will be viewed with Satisfaction by the President.

I have the honor to be Sir.

Very Respectfully

Your most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.-

Robt H Pruyn
Minister Resident.

No. 28.

No Enclosures.

Received.

Lawless proceedings against
American citizens in
Yokohama.

Rec 26 Aug. Mr Wheaton

No: 29.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo. May 26 1863.

Sir,

I regret to have to announce to You the total destruction by fire of the buildings occupied by this Legation in this City at 2 o' clock in the morning of the 24th instant.

The books and Archives of the Legation with the exception of some printed volumes, I am happy to say, are saved, though mostly in a more or less damaged condition. A heavy rain was falling at the time, and it is difficult to say which had the mastery in the work of destruction -- rain or fire.

Although the buildings were about two hundred feet long and the fire

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Commenced

Commenced at the end farthest from the office, when I attempted to save some of my own clothing and furniture after attending to the public property I was borne off by the Jakunins in charge who remonstrated on account of the danger.-

In 15 minutes the entire building was in flames.- You will find it difficult to understand this unless you bear in mind that all the partitions are of exceedingly light wood and paper with thicker paper where privacy is to be secured.

All my furniture with a few trifling exceptions is destroyed but I think myself and each of my family can boast a change of clothing.

I received information a few moments ago that the mail Steamer leaves for Shanghai early to morrow. and have no time to enter into particulars.

I delire to believe for the sake of this Government as well as our own, that this fire was purely

accidental.

accidental. - Still for weeks and even for months past repeated attempts have been made to induce me to leave Jedo.

- A few hours after the fire occurred I received several visits of condolence from various Governors for Foreign Affairs by order of the Gorogio, at all of which it seemed taken for granted I would at once leave for Yokohama. - I was assured however of protection while here. -

I have replied that I have no fears for my personal safety, and never have had, and have demanded that other quarters be assigned me.

- While desiring to avoid the charge of being foolhardy and not disguising the fact that all our Citizens at Yokohama advise and desire me to leave Jedo, I have determined not to do so at least till other quarters have been assigned me and my right of residence here be thus acknowledged.

It is possible that I may then leave on a visit of a few weeks to Yokohama

as

as the Tycoon and his Ministers are still absent, and at the present time it may also be well to be near my Colleagues.

I am happy to say that no injury was sustained by any person.

The Yakunins on guard were active and kind - the number of guards around the premises on the night of the fire was over 500. - As the flames spread I was obliged to go from building to building on the premises, and it was a singular spectacle as I paped the different guardhouses to witness the men seated quietly at their posts, while the air was filled with huge sparks, which were flying over them.

If the building was purposely fired no better night could have been selected to prevent the spread of the conflagration.

The adjoining temple was not destroyed - only the Legation buildings, three dwellings occupied by priests, the building occupied by the Officers of the Guard and a few of the guardhouses.

Captain M. Dougal kindly offered to come up with the Wyoming at once; but I promptly declined his offer desiring him to remain at Yokohama for the protection of our citizens.

While believing that my remaining at Yedo thus far will meet the approval of the President, I hope that should I find it advisable to leave for a season, it will not receive his censure; but that he will kindly consider that I have stood fire long enough in the absence both of life and fire insurance Companies in this City.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
your most Obedient Servant

Wm. H. Pumyn
Minister Resident in Japan.-

Yedo. May 26. 1863

Robert H. Pruyn

Minister Resident.

No. 29.

To Lucolumes

Received.

The Legation buildings
destroyed by fire.

Rec'd 26 Aug. Mr Chuch

No: 30.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo.. May 26 1863.

Sir.

The time fixed for a reply to the British and French propolals - expired on the 21st instant.

I have been confidentially informed by this Government of the nature of the reply.. - The offer of assistance is declined. While apsurances are given of its willingness to pay the sum demanded by the British Government, it is represented that it must be at some future day after the Tycoon has succeeded in quieting the troubles which prevail - It is urged that the payment at this time would precipitate a Civil war - that there is a good understanding between

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

the

the Mikado and the Tycoon and that the authority of the latter will soon be greatly strengthened, and that as soon as the Sum can be paid with Safety, it will be done.

As the interview with the British and French Ministers terminated only yesterday. I have not been informed how they are disposed to regard this, but presume they will consider it evasive and insincere.

I have several important papers emanating from the Mikado and Tycoon, some of which are acknowledged to be genuine, which induce me to fear that a settled purpose has been formed to endeavor to avoid the treaties, though the Government entirely disavow any such device or purpose.

As I have few conveniences for writing and so little time I shall be obliged to postpone for a few days sending you Copies of these papers. -

I have the honor to be sir,
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.

Wm. L. Perry
Minister Resident in Japan.-

Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident.

No. 30.

No Enclosures.

Received.

Reply to British demand.

Recd 27 aug. Mr Clarke

No: 31

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yokohama June 12, 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform You that I remained in Yedo until the afternoon of the 31st Ultimo. - I thought it needful to do so, though greatly to the sacrifice of comfort in maintenance of my right of residence. -

Having secured a grant of a temporary residence, and a promise that it should be at once fitted up. I had completed my arrangements to leave Yedo meanwhile for this place, when at 3 o'clock P.M. of Sunday the 31st Ult. I was waited upon by Matsudaira Iwami no Kami Governor for Foreign Affairs, who stated that he had

The Honorable.
Wm H Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington.

been.

been sent by the Ministers to inform me of the discovery of a conspiracy to attack the Legation that night; that papers disclosing such intentions had fallen into the possession of the Government and that nearly 500 Ronins (two Swords men without means of support) were at that time assembled at a place known to the Government for such purpose; - that three Daimios had been charged with the duty of surrounding them - that it was feared they might take the alarm and disperse; or if attacked some might escape and in either event the attack on the Legation still be made and that in the confusion consequent thereon serious injury might be done to myself or some one attached to the Legation - that a large additional force had been sent for my protection, but that if I would consent to leave Yedo that afternoon, in one of their Steamers the Government would be relieved from great anxiety and would be able to act with more

vigor against the Ronins.

I did not feel at liberty to insist upon Remaining. - No useful object could be gained thereby as I intended in any event to leave in the morning and as this was known to the Government it seemed hardly credible that their alarm was feigned.

It appeared to me therefore that it would be foolhardy to Remain, - particularly as my residence at that time was outside the line of guard and incapable of perfect protection and that in the event of an attack and Consequent injury my doing so would not be justified by the Resident.

About 5 o'clock PM. Surrounded by a full regiment of guard I left for the Hattoba (wharf) and embarked for the Steamer Sho-Yo-Maro - On my arrival it was found that Officers and Engineers were on shore and no order had been given for my reception thus Confirming me in my opinion that it was not a mere contrivance for

Hastening

- hastening my departure.

Shortly after, these officers began to appear, steam was got up and the vessel prepared to leave.

At this time the Swiss Envoy who had arrived at Yedo a few days before made his appearance - When called on and urged to leave Yedo he had first repaired to the United States Legation to learn my intention - finding that I had already left for the Wharf he had consented to go onboard for the night but had declined to leave as his furniture, clothing presents &c were all unpacked. When he found the vessel was about starting he expressed his surprise and informed me he could not possibly prepare for his departure earlier than in two days.

- The Captain offered to carry him back to Yedo after I had disembarked at this place. - Finally arranged for his transfer to another vessel where he spent that night and to which he repaired each night during the remainder of his stay at Yedo. - He arrived at

Yokohama.

Yokohama a few days after my departure.

Before the Swiss Envoy had been transfered to the other vessel I received a message from the Minister of Foreign Affairs asking me to persuade him to leave Yedo which I declined to do. After my arrival here I received a formal letter making the same request but I declined to influence in any way his decision.

About 3 o'clock P.M. of the day before I left Yedo a two swonded man had been murdered near the Legation and very near the place of Mr Heusken's murder. I have information on which I think reliance can be placed that this man was one of the murderers of Mr Heusken and that he was well known as such in Yedo, having frequently made boasts to that effect. I have the honor to enclose No 1 copy of a paper furnished me by the British Minister bearing on that point. It is one of a series of reports he has obtained

No 1.

by

by means of the Secret Service fund placed at his disposal. My information was received from an entirely distinct source - a person in Government employ, and who, at the time he made his communication did not appear to Comprehend the bearing it might have showing the falsehood of the repeated declarations of the Government of its inability to discover and apprehend the murderers

I regret to say that though the Ronins then gathered to attack the United States Legation have been arrested they have not been punished, but are actually now in the pay of the Government.

I have Complained of this and the answer given is that the word Ronin meant a person destitute of means of support & that there are many good men among them and the Government must discriminate.

I have also asked for information as to this murdered man and his Connection

with

with Mr Heusken's murder. — Of this the Governor with whom I had the conversation denied all knowledge saying that it was conjectured he was the Chief of the Ronins, but not known as such, as his head was cut off and had disappeared and he could not be identified. — This I know to be false as on the day of the murder some Japanese officers from the Legation visited the place of the murder, where the body still laid, awaiting the appearance of an officer similar to our Coroner, and they at that time described the head as being only partially severed from the body.

As to his participation in the murder of Mr Heusken the same Governor denied having heard any such report, and if such a rumour prevailed, it was probably unfounded.

I consider it useless to write to the Ministers on the subject as their answer will doubtless be the same.

It is difficult to know what to believe or even to believe anything

Legation of the United States
Yokohama June 12 1863.
Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident.

No. 31.

1 Enclosure.

Received.

Left Jedo temporarily -
one of Mr Heusken's murderers
supposed to have been killed.

I have the hon. to be
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant
Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

Copy.

Information received on the
3rd of June 1863.

Kiokawa Katsiro the chief of the Anti-Foreign Loonins (Disbanded retainers) at Yeddo, - who was connected with the murder of the Regent I- Kamon no-Kami last year, that of Mr Heusken the Secretary of the United States Legation, and implicated also, in the first attack on Her Majesty's Legation, as well as in the attempted murder of Ando Tsusima-no-kame (member of the Gorojio) was killed about a week ago at Yeddo by some of his own companions in the middle of the day and near the spot where Mr Heusken received his wounds.
He was killed in consequence of his having changed his minds as to the plan determined upon for the extermination of Foreigners stating that it was useless to assault, at the time agreed upon the American Legation, where there were but three citizens including the Minister, and thereby endanger or render more difficult their general slaughter at

Kanagawa

Kanagawa and Yokohama on the 24th of their 4th month (16th of June 1863).

His brother in revenge, went to the Gorojio, and denouncing himself as a Joonin, confessed all the plans which had been agreed upon and which they had formed themselves to carry out:- Hence the precautionary measures taken by the Government. The placing of the Taikuns guards round Yokohama:- the efforts resorted to to induce the American Minister to leave Yeddo:- and the detention in Daimios palaces of 7 or 8 of the leaders of this bands, having arrested some thirty and the greater part of whom have been since set at liberty.—

Robt H. Pruyn
Minister Resident

Enclosure No: 1
with despatch No: 31
Dated Yokohama June 12th, 1863.

Recd 27. Aug.

No. 32.

Mr Clubb

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yokohama June. 15. 1863.-

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit No. 1. Copy of a letter addressed by me to the French Minister, informing him of the destruction by fire of the United States Legation buildings at Yedo., and No. 2. & 3. Copies of replies from the French Minister and British Chargé d'Affaires, to whom a similar letter had been addressed by me. No 1 No 2. 3

The Consul General of the Netherlands left Nagasaki on his way to Java.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan

The Honorable
Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Yokohama June 10 1863

Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident

No. 32.

3 Enclosures.

Received. -

Correspondence with the French
& British Representatives on
the occasion of the destruction
of Legation buildings.

No: 63.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yokohama June 9. 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you of the destruction by fire of the buildings occupied by the United States Legation in Yedo on the 24th Ultimo at 2 AM.

As I have already unofficially stated to you the fire originated in the kitchen or in a small building adjoining and in fifteen minutes from the time of its discovery enveloped & completely the entire buildings as to allow me only opportunity to save the public archives.

My interviews with the Japanese Government in relation to the cause of the fire and provision for another residence and my temporary removal to this place must be my

His Excellency Duchesne de Bellecourt
Minister Plenipotentiary of France
in Japan.

apology.

apology for the delay in this official announcement.

I have no wish to attribute the destruction of the Legation buildings to design, nor have I any reason for any such belief aside from the great desire which has been constantly shown to have me take up my residence in this place.

Some occurrences calculated to excite suspicion had attracted my notice, which I have frankly stated to the Government. While their force has been admitted I am nevertheless assured that the evidence taken establishes beyond a doubt that the fire was accidental.

The Government has prepared plans for a temporary residence for me in the large temple within the enclosure which was not destroyed and I suppose the work for such temporary residence has been commenced. I remained in Yedo one week after the fire to arrange this, refusing to leave

the

the City even for a visit to this place until I had positive assurances of such provision for my residence at Yedo.-

I had fixed the time of my departure from Yedo on such visit for the first of June, but was induced to leave late in the evening of the day preceding on receiving notice from the Government of the discovery of an organization to attack myself and the guard that night. I was informed that an additional force had been sent for my protection, but that in the event of a night attack some accident might happen to me.- the additional argument was strongly urged that my removing that afternoon would leave them free from apprehension for my safety and enable them to act with more vigor against the Conspirators (Ronins) - whom the Government at the very time were causing to be surrounded.-

Under these circumstances I did not feel at liberty to refuse leaving

a

a few hours earlier than I had intended.

It is my present intention to resume my residence at Yedo early next month.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
Obedient humble servant
(Signed) Robt H Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the United States
in Japan.

U.S. Legation in Japan

Enclosure No 1.
with dispatch No. 32
Dated Yokohama June 15. 1863.

Mr Pruyn to Mr de Bellaconr.

Translation.

Legation
and Consulate General
of France.
in Japan

Yokohama Kanagawa
10th June. 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your letter of Yesterday informing me of the destruction by fire of the United States Legation building at Yedo and of the circumstances which induced You to hasten the arrangements taken for a short visit to Yokohama.

Your Excellency is aware of the Sympathy I felt at this untoward event. I beg to add that I hope with You that the Japanese Government will prove by energetic action that under pretext of Domestic troubles it will not allow that claule of the Treaties to be

Her Excellency
General R. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident of the United States
in Japan.

&c

set aside which stipulates the right of residence of the diplomatic Agents in Yedo.

Replealed to accept his the assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's
most Obedient
humble Servant
Signed Duchesne de Bellecourt
Minister Plenipotentiary of France
in Japan.

Enclosure. No 2
with despatch No. 32
Yokohama June 15 1863

M. de Bellecourt to
M. Drouyn.

No: 50.

Yokohama 12th June 1863.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your despatch No 64 of the 9th instant upon the subject of the destruction by fire of that portion of the Temple at Yedo which was occupied by the United States Legation.

I beg to express my extreme sympathy and deep regret at this untoward and unexpected event. That it was occasioned by the act of political incendiaries of which You have some suspicion, I have little doubt, judging from the Contents of past and passing events of a similar character. - The general plan (now evident and not disavowed by the Japanese Government) for the expulsion of foreigners from localities where their presence is most distasteful is

General Robert Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the United States
in Japan.

visibly

visibly enacting before our eyes. — The multiplicity of grievances and absence at present of fitting opportunity, having special matters on hand, alone retard the sweeping away of the ill advised and futile efforts which more or less hostile parties in Japan oppose to the entire and Complete execution of Treaty obligations — In myself I beg leave to declare that I will enter upon that work Systematically taking the obstructions presented to us Seriatim in the order of their importance

I have the honor to be.

Sir

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant

(Signed) C. L. Johnstone

H.B.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires

&. &. &.

Enclosure No 3
with despatch No. 32
Dated Yokohama June 15, 1863

Mr Heale to Mr Pruyn.

No. 33 Recd 27 Aug. Mr Clubb

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yokohama June 14, 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that Mr Aimé Humbert Envoy from Switzerland arrived here last month for the purpose of making a Treaty with this Country.

I was informed by Mr deWit Consul General of the Netherlands, that the Japanese Government had promised such Treaty whenever Switzerland should see fit to send an Embassy.

This appeared to me however to be inconsistent with the Circular letter addressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs through Mr Harris in 1861. to Austria, Brazil, Denmark

The Honorable
Wm H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sardinia.

Sardinia, Spain and Sweden, in which no such promise is mentioned, but a decision announced, without any reservation whatever, that no Treaty will be made with any Nation.-

Although not wishing to embarrass, but rather to aid the Swiss Minister, I considered it nevertheless my duty to address a letter to the Japanese Government, of which I enclose Copy
N. 1. No 1, which will so fully disclose my views as to require no Comment.-

I have been informed by the Government, that a promise was given to Mr Donker Curtius the Dutch Commissioner, that the first Treaty should be made with Switzerland, that when Mr Harris was urging them to make the Treaty with Prussia, it had been resisted at first by them as being really a Treaty with three Powers, in consequence of the then existing promise to Switzerland, and the necessity of entering into an engagement with Mr Alcock the British Minister in

behalf

behalf of Belgium, - and that now the Government was under obligations to both Belgium and Switzerland. -

To this I answered, it was an unfortunate position, - that if this had been stated in their Circular Letter no exception could have been taken to it; but that now they had made the United States the unconscious medium of making an announcement, which they were about to falsify.

My attention was then called to the Letter of the Ministers & Mr Harris, accompanying the Circular Letter, at the close of which he was requested to send the same to all Governments except Belgium and Switzerland, - which exception in the absence of the assignment of any reason; and of any memorandum in relation thereto, I had supposed, until apprised of the promise, was made because these Powers were not regarded as being likely to devise Treaties, or as not being leading Powers

Ire

The obvious answer to this was, that the Circular letter was to govern, as that was the only one that was to be transmitted, though on referring to the record of Mr Harris' letter to the Ministers of the respective Countries, I perceive he also transmitted a translation of the letter to him which accompanied the Circular letter,. But as I learn he directed the concluding clause "except "Belgium and Switzerland" to be omitted, that appears irreconcilable with his posession of the knowledge of such promise.-

The Ministers admit, that a mistake has been made, and say they entirely relied upon Mr Harris, and supposed he understood what was to be done and would do it properly.-

You will perceive in my letter to the Ministers reference is made to a letter, which I had received from Col de Raasloff Envoy of Denmark in China.- I had been informed by him, that when he left the United States, he had not contemplated the possibility of

his-

his visiting Japan or he would have brought letters home from the Department, as he had done to Mr Burlingame, who also asked my advice and assistance. I have written him unofficially, advising him of the unsettled state of affairs here, promising my aid and advising him to come here, when clothed with power, and informed of the settlement of the British claims. -

I submit this subject for the decision of the President, hoping he will approve my action thus far.

It appears to me an opportunity is now presented to make a wider breach in the system of exclusiveness which envelopes this Nation, and that either of the Powers referred to is entitled to insist upon Treaty relations with Japan, and that the United States will be justified in making strong representations in their behalf. -

I have the honor to be Sir

Very Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan. -

Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident.

No. 33.

1 Enclosure.

Received.

Arrival of Swiss Embassy.
in connection with Jap:
Circular letter of May 1861.

No. 43. -

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yedo April 16. 1863.

Their Excellencies
Matsudaira Boodzen no Kami &
Inowuye Kawatsi no Kami
Acting Ministers of Foreign Affairs
&c &c &c
Yedo. -

I desire to call the attention of Your Excellencies to a very serious question now presented.

I understand that an Embassy from Switzerland is now at Nagasaki and daily expected here - and that a promise has been made that a Treaty shall be Concluded with Switzerland not only, but also with Belgium if desired.

The Government of the United States would regard with satisfaction the Conclusion of a Treaty with Switzerland

It is the only Republic in Europe. - Its institutions are similar to our own. - Liberty was nurtured there in its infancy. - it is attaining strength and proportion in our land. - Our sympathies, - our hopes

our aims are in harmony with theirs.-

I desire however to call Your attention to Your Circular letter which Mr Harris at Your request transmitted to the Governments of Austria, Brazil, Denmark Italy, Spain and Sweden in May 1861.

In that letter You informed these Governments that Japan was not prepared to conclude treaties with any other Nation.- This letter was communicated to these Governments through the Government of the United States acting as the friend of Japan.

Spain replied to this letter that serious Cause of ~~Complaint~~ offence would be given if a treaty were made with any other Power, without making one also with her. - A translation of this reply was sent to You by Mr Harris with his letter No 7 of February 18, 1862.

Replies from the other Powers were also received at this Legation a by my Government at Washington.

Austria, Spain and Italy are great Powers in Europe. Denmark and Sweden are two of its oldest and most respected

Monarchies. - Brazil has a territory equal to that of all the Nations of Europe. she is the unfaltering friend of the United States. and next to it the greatest Power in the New World, embracing almost half the territory of the Earth.

All these Powers are entitled to claim and will insist upon treaties of Amity and Commerce with Japan. - and the United States is placed in such a situation as to insist most earnestly that overtures be made to that effect.

I now learn that when Mr Harris transmitted that letter at Your request, a promise had already been made that treaties would be concluded with Belgium and Switzerland.

But Mr Harris knew of no such promise made by You, or he would not have transmitted the Circular letter as You desired, without mentioning it.

The promise being made to Belgium and Switzerland, it should have been communicated to the Six Governments before mentioned - and no Offence would then have been given. -

Yours

Your Circular letter of May 1. 1861.
was calculated to produce a false impression
in Your letter to Mr Harris You ask him
not to write to Belgium and Switzerland
giving no reason therefor, though I am
assured he was led to believe that only
the leading Powers were to be addressed.-

These six Governments will now
feel that their dignity requires that Embassies
be forthwith sent to Japan. - Indeed I have
a letter from the Danish Minister now in
China, which leads me to expect his
immediate presence here.-

Fortunately the interests of Japan
would be best consulted if Treaties should
be made with all these Powers. - Its
Commerce would not be immediately increased
Additional Treaties will not enlarge its
volume - nor will merchants be attracted
hereby such means. - It is the hope of
profit which draws them. - If their Country
has no Treaty they can come to Japan under
the protection of some one of the Treaty Powers
- The Treaty with Prussia went into effect
in January last. - All the Merchants from

Germany now in Japan and under Russian protection were before that time under the protection of some Treaty Power. — While therefore Treaties will not induce Merchants to come here, pecuniary profit will - even in their absence.

The political advantages would be great and immediate — . Peace would thereby be secured to Japan . — The powerful public opinion of all Europe and America would be brought to bear upon any Treaty Power disposed improperly to disturb peaceful relations. Japan would have support as the other Nations of the World have in an enlightened public Sentiment, disarming the Spirit of aggression and compelling Nations to act so as to ensure the general welfare.

I therefore desire Your Excellencies to request the Government of the United States to address a letter to the Powers, to which the Harris was desired to send Your Circular informing them that Japan is prepared to conclude Treaties of Amity and Commerce with them.

them.-

I deire Your Excellencies to understand that I cordially approve of Japan making treaties as promised with Belgium and Switzerland - but at the same time must insist that similar treaties be made if delired with the six Powers, whom You addreped through the friendly aid of the Government of the United States.

In the purpoe of enforcing there views on Your Excellencies and other important buineß which I have to present for Your consideration. I deire an early interview with Your Excellencies within a week from this date.

With respect and esteem

(Signed) Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the United States in Japan.-

Enclosure No. 1.
with despatch No 33.
Dated Yokohama June 15, 1863.

Mr Pruyn to the Min:
of F.A.

Rec'd Aug 27 Ans Mr Clarke

No 34

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yokohama June 16 1863.-

Sir,

I have the honor to inform You that after a protracted negotiation and the extension several times of the period noted for the acceptance a rejection of the British Ultimatum the Japanese Government have signed an obligation to pay the sum of fourhundred and forty thousand Dollars, ~~the Sum~~ demanded for the murders at Kō-sen-ji on June 1862. and of Mr Richardson in September last.

Of this amount $140.000 is to be paid on the 18th instant and the balance is to be paid in weekly instalments of $50000 each.

Negotiations are still pending in reference to the demand made of £25.000 from Satsuma and for the arrest and punishment of the murderers of Mr Richardson. The

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

British

British Minister informs me there would be no hesitation on the part of the Government to assume and discharge the additional sum claimed, but that thus far he has not separated the demands. He further states that these negotiations will probably be somewhat protracted and that there are difficulties on both sides.

The Government informs me that the murderers made their escape immediately after the Commission of the crime and that Satsuma has made repeated attempts to discover them, but without success.-

You will perceive by reference to my despatch No. 50 of 1862. that I urged their immediate arrest and predicted this very result unless prompt measures were at once taken for that purpose.-

I presume this part of the claim will be abandoned, which I should regret, as I think it will cause the Japanese to depreciate our character

In my despatch No. 15. I informed You that I thought the money

would

would be paid. - I arrived at this Conclusion, because I had strongly urged the payment as a measure of prudence and of real economy to avoid heavy demands for mercantile damages and for expenses of the fleet, which would inevitably follow, and because Takemoto Hayato no kami with whom I had several conferences on the subject, and who is high in the confidence of the Gorogio, had informed me that he had advised it - though he said if it were known his life would not be safe till he reached the Castle.

You will perceive by the enclosures I send that a decision had been arrived at adverse to any Concessions whatever.

As I have already informed You, the Taycoon left on the eve of the demands in Kioto, accompanied by all the members of the Gorogio Connected with the administration of Foreign Affairs: He still remains at Kioto with two of these Ministers - one having returned

a

a few days since.

It is the general belief that the Tycoon will never be permitted to leave Kioto, while many affirm he will be deposed.

The families from which the Taicoon is elected are Kshiu, Owari and Mito. - The present Prince Mito was a candidate for election against the pelent Taicoon, who is of the family of Kshiu.

It is certain that Mito, who has been opposed to foreign intercourse, is now acting as Vice Taicoon at Yedo. - The enclosures show that he was clothed by the Mikado with Supreme power, for the purpole of carrying out the policy determined upon at Kioto to exclude foreigners. - The work which appeared easy of execution at that distance, and while he was surrounded by proud and hostile Daimios and an arrogant heavenborn Mikado, apeared such formidable proportions when he arived at Yedo as to detec him from his purpole and he has been obliged to

yield

yield as every Sycoon must eventually do. . There will always be a formidable minority however, or I should rather say majority who will struggle ineffectually to bring back what they call the "ancient custom". - The Government while compelled to act otherwise will, for many years, represent a small minority of the Daimios, who are the sole governing class.

It is not yet known whether Mito before abandoning his hostile policy obtained the consent of the Mikado and Council at Kioto; or whether he has acted on his own responsibility relying on their acquiescence.

I think the presence of ships of war representing the United States France and Holland in this bay during the pendency of these negotiations, though exerting a silent influence, has greatly aided in producing this favorable result.

I have not been anxious till recently for the presence of any of our Naval Force here. . But my opinions

have.

have undergone a great change - and I now content myself with this simple proposition. - It must be obvious to the President that the presence of Commodore Perry's powerful fleet first opened Japan, and it is both natural and undeniable that the same means must be relied on, for some time at least, to preserve to the World what was thus gained.

It was the presence of the British fleet and of other vessels of war in these waters which have brought about a peaceful solution of the late complications - My advice and that of every representative of all the Treaty Powers and of all other Powers combined would have been powerless without such force. - I hope my influence was not unfelt. I am gratified both at the result and the apparent gratitude of the Government for my friendly services in procuring an extension of the time fixed for its decision and my readiness at all times to advise with them.

The great distance of all the

Treaty.

Treaty Powers from this Empire makes it desirable that a powerful fleet should for some time to come remain permanently in these Seas and I submit to your better judgment the propriety of the Treaty Powers Combining for that purpose.

When the British demand was made, impressed with the idea that the Citizens and Subjects of the other Powers would receive protection and that a discrimination would be popible and a measure desired by this Government. - I made every effort to procure a promise to that effect suggesting among other expedients a joint declaration of the open ports as Neutral territory. - While such proposition was received with favor, it was invariably accompanied by the declaration that it was feared that such discrimination would be practically impopible. - At that time I was under the impression that the Government was acting in good faith as I also now presume it was. -

Other Counsels however unquestionably

prevailed

prevailed at Kioto and expulsion was decreed. The fear of being involved with the other Treaty Powers as well as the threats of Great Britain have doubtless had their effect in producing an abandonment or at least suspension of that decision - or perhaps the necessary means and forces have not yet been collected.

Our relations continue as friendly as ever - but there never has been and never will be a time when the friendship of this Country for the United States will cause it to change its policy

It is idle to say that their friendship for any Government is so great as to cause them to desire foreign intercourse. Our presence is only tolerated from necessity. - The Governing classes are not so blind as not to see the danger to which the presence of foreigners exposes them. A Japanese Merchant cannot ride, cannot bear arms and is in every respect except wealth possibly, beneath even the two sworded retainer of a Daimio. - The presence

of

of merchants from abroad possessing and exercising rights denied to their native merchants is a danger felt and acknowledged and repeated attempts have been made to induce the foreign representatives to require their countrymen to forego the exercise of these rights.

All foreigners without distinction You will perceive have had a narrow escape. - If Mito's change of views has been approved and adopted by the Mikado and the hostile party we may reasonably hope for peace. - But a like threatening storm may overwhelm us, should the Naval force be withdrawn and the hostile Daimios re-establish their influence over the Mikado, whose shadowy power they are attempting to resuscitate in order to confirm their own: or it may break out at an earlier period if it shall be found that Mito has not acted up to his final instructions and is therefore denounced as vacillating and weak and another Daimio clothed with power to direct "the exterminating war". -

I.

N°1 I enclose No 1. copy of the
N°2. orders of the Mikado to Mito and N°2.
N°3 orders of the Sycoon and Gorojio and No 3
the Sycoon's order to the thirty six principal
Daimios to the same effect. for which
valuable papers I am indebted to the
kindness of the British Minister, who
informs me that he had referred to them
during his negotiations and their
authenticity was not denied by the
Envoys of this Government.

I have the honor to be sir
Very respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

President Jas. K. Polk
Robert H. Gwyn
Minister Resident.

No. 34.

3 Enclosures

Received.

British demands partly
settled.-
present foreign policy.

The Mikado's orders to the Prince of Mito.-

As You have been ordered by us to proceed to Kwanto (Province round Yedo) for the protection of that province. You will act in regard to the expulsion of Foreigners, as if You Yourself were Syoon.

As Your Ancestors have always up to the present acted faithfully towards the Mikados, we expect You will act according to the Spirit of Your Ancestors.

You will do Your utmost gathering together Your adherents, to expel totally the foreigners and Sweep them away as it were with a boom,- and You will inform us as Soon as Pposible of the result

May 1863.-

Enclosure No. 1.
with despatch No. 34
dated Yokohama June 16 1863.

The Taycoon's Orders to the Prince of Mito.

May 1863.

As I have been ordered by the Mikado to stay a long time in Kioto, and as You are going to Yedo. (Kwanto) and as You have received the Mikado's orders I leave to You the conduct of affairs in regard to foreigners to do what is right and proper, in order that the good name of Japan may not be lost.

Note by the Gorogio

At the desire of the Taycoon, Mito will proceed to Yedo and arrange everything with Owari and the Gorogio.-

(Note. The term Gorogio means five wise men. Three Members were at this time at Kioto; the two others at Yedo.)

R.H.P.

Enclosure - No. 2,
with Despatch No 34
dated Yokohama June 16 1863.

Memorandum addressed by the Shosidai a Representative of the Syeoon at Miako to the Sixty six principal Daimios of Japan.

The reason why the English Ships of war have arrived at Yokohama is on account of the murder of certain Englishmen by the retainers of Sabooro at Nama-mugi on his return from Yedo.

Three demands have been preferred in Satisfaction; but as none of them Can be accorded we intend to reject them entirely. - As this refusal will probably Cause immediate war we request You to assemble round Your Sovereign (the Mikado) like a wall and to make the necessary preparations for war.

Therefore we send You this note beforehand in order that You may be in readiness.

April 15. 1863.-

Enclosure No. 3.
with despatch No. 34
Dated Yokohama June 16, 1863

Rec'd 27 Aug.

No. 35.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yokohama June 17 1863.-

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that immediately after the destruction of the Legation buildings I received a very kind letter from M de Belle court Minister Plenipotentiary of France placing at my disposal the buildings of the French Legation at Yedo - and also one from Mr de Rauch the Consul of Prussia offering such spare rooms as he had in his residence at Yokohama for the accommodation of any of the Gentlemen attached to this Legation.

I have conveyed to both these Gentlemen my warm thanks.

The Honorable
Wm H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Merritt

merited by these proofs of sympathy
and kindness from which I know
the President will derive great satisfaction

I have the honor to be sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

Robt. W. Irving

Minister Resident in Japan.

Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident.

No: 35.

No Enclosures.

Received.

sympathy on the occasion
of the destruction by fire of
Legation buildings at Yedo

Rec 27 May

No: 36 Mr Schultz

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yokohama June 18. 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your despatch No 37. of the 20th March. -

I derive great Satisfaction from the approval of the President of my Submission of the Subject referred to, to his decision and from the announcement of his intention to recommend that Congress make the necessary appropriation.

The destruction of the British Legation buildings has put a stop to operations at Goten-Yama but it is probable that buildings for the different Legations will be at once provided at that or some other point.

It is quite possible the British

The Honorable
Wm H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Government

Government may now insist upon retaining Goten Jama. - I learn that a bearer of despatches has recently arrived who left London as intelligence by telegraph was received of the destruction of the British Legation building which aroused great indignation. - And it is supposed the next mail will bring instructions to the Minister in reference thereto.

I fear I shall be obliged for a season to take a residence here as well as at Yedo, as is done by all the other Ministers.

It has occurred to me that Congress may have insuperable objections to establish even in Japan, where in some form it is almost unavoidable, the precedent of an allowance to Ministers for rent; and would prefer as less objectionable to place this Mission at least on an equality with those to Peru and Chili; which would be an equivalent.

I venture this remark, fully aware of the delicacy in my position of

making any, but hope the President will give me credit for being influenced by proper motives. -

This would involve the payment of no larger sum than if an allowance were made directly and in form of rent. While accepted as a substitute it would make a change in the character of the Mission recommended by Mr Harris and the propriety of which appeared to him to admit of no doubt - The same conclusion must be reached by any disinterested person brought in contact with this people so powerfully affected by forms and rank.

. . In this connection it may not be uninteresting to refer you to Enclosure No. of despatch No. in which exceedingly able paper it is assumed as unquestionably true that both Mr Harris and Sir Rutherford Alcock have been punished by their respective Governments - I had heard from other sources that this belief prevailed very generally"

Such a thing as a voluntary relinquishment of office appears to be

an unheard of event here. - Few die and none resign - is more than an adage.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your Most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

Legation of the United States
Yokohama June 18 1863.
Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident

No. 36

No Enclosure.

Received.

Received May 27 of Lo & Maud
Legation Library at Yeddo.

No. 37

Rec'd 27 Aug.

Mr Colby

Legation of the United States in Japan

Yokohama June 20 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit enclosures No: 1, 2 & 3. - Copies of important papers for which I am indebted to the kindness of Col. Neale H B M's Chargé D'Affaires. - These papers he informs me have been laid by him to a Governor for Foreign Affairs and have been admitted to be genuine documents. Nos. 1. 2. 3

They are exceedingly interesting and will serve to give You a very Complete understanding of the condition of affairs.

I also enclose Copies of two very important proclamations, the Japanese versions of which were handed to me by an American Merchant who Nos. 4. 5.

The Honorable
Wm H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

understood

understood they were letters from Matsudaira Etizen no Kami late Regent announcing to his Agent at Yokohama that the Mikado was under the control of Satsuma and other Daimios hostile to foreigners and that he was about retiring to his dominions

It is known that this Matsudaira Etizen no kami was the only great Daimio who at Kioto spoke against the project of excluding foreigners, which he did warmly and eloquently.- Shortly after I received a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs informing me he had been removed from the Office of Regent and the cause stated on my making enquiry was that he had not been removed for his friendship to foreigners but for returning to his principality without leave, which no one could do in Japan however high his rank.

Whether the party from whom the papers were received intended to give them or accidentally exchanged them for the letter he proposed giving I cannot say.-

He

The Enclosure marked No. 4 I am assured by Sakemoto Hayato no Kami Governor for foreign affairs is of a Sacred character and was handed by the Mikado & the Sycoon at an audience at which no other person was present. It is not signed by the Mikado but receipted by the Sycoon as he says was always the Custom.

The Enclosure No. 5 is his translation which You will observe differs very materially from the others in changing wholly the warlike features into those of peace.

Enclosure No. 6 is the translation made by Mr Thompson attached to this Legation as Interpreter which was made before my interview with the Governor.

In order to satisfy myself which was correct I sent the Japanese version to the Rev^d S R Brown whose translation agreeing in substance with that of Mr Thompson I also enclose Enclosure No. 7.

Through the courtesy of Mr de Bellecourt the French Minister

I

I also received a translation by the abbé Monico a distinguished Scholar which substantially agrees with the translation of Messrs Brown and Thompson.-

Enclosures N. 5 and 8. are translations made by Messrs Thompson and Brown of another proclamation received by me which was on the same paper as N. 4 & 5.- The Governor said he knew nothing of any such proclamation, but it is unquestionably genuine.- It would be very difficult however by any translation to pervert its meaning as to remove its odious features and the only course left was to deny its authenticity.

Time alone can disclose whether this Government is acting with duplicity in their intercourse with the foreign representatives or in their relations with the leading Daimios

The Government of Japan is an oligarchy and that in as odious a form as can be imagined.

There are Castes here as well as in India from which for generations there is no escape.. There is no such

thing

thing as a middle class. - The merchant ranks below the mechanic. - Whatever their wealth or their education both classes must go on their knees before the poorest Daimio. - The two sworded men cannot labor because it is a degradation. With incomes they are the arrogant Lords of all other classes. - Without incomes they become their Scourge. -

Such a system could never be tolerated except in a Country shut out from knowledge and the World, and where the cost of subsistence is at the lowest possible point through the joint operation of such exclusion, a prolific Soil and simple habits.

The ruling classes undermined the fabric of their power and of their Government when they signed the treaty with Commodore Perry. - Trade was not thereby at once introduced but ideas were.

The mercantile class and the people generally are beginning to learn they have rights. A Japanese teacher said our people believe the United States

Save.

have the best Government in the World.
We must have such a Government. the
power of the Daimios must be broken.
the people will govern; two tenths of
the power of the Daimios have already
disappeared... He further said the British
demand does not perplex the Government
so much as our internal troubles.

His declaration that the power of
the Daimios has been so much lessened
is not true, but it is undeniable that
the people are beginning to understand
that there are better systems of Government
and also to desire an improvement in
their condition.

The Government assured me
there is danger of Civil war as I
have before informed You, the Cause
assigned being the differences between
the Daimios growing out of foreign
intercourse.

Should Civil war come, as
sooner or later it will, the power of
the people will be felt and whatever
else may follow, their elevation will

be

be its necessary and beneficent result.
I have the honor to be sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.

Lot. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.-

Yokohama. June 20 1863

Robt H Pruyn.

Minister Resident.

No. 37.

8 Enclosures.

Received.

On the state of affairs in Japan. —

This document is signed by the eleven Daimios of Satsuma, Daimio of Mito, Daimio of Saga, Daimio of Tosa-Kaisa, Daimio of Aizu, Daimio of Aidzu, Daimio of Mori, Daimio of Kokura, Daimio of Sendai-nagi-yama (Date-to-tonomino-kami)

(continues:)

to-tonomino-kami); Daimio of Wakasa (Saikai Wakasa-no-kami) and has created considerable excitement among the friends of Government

"We have to express our thanks
"for several acts lately passed by you and for your
"plans for the future.

"You felt the necessity of exonera-
"ting the Daimios from the troublesome and expensive
"journeys to Yédo; Unfortunately the changes made
"by you are very imperfect although you gave us
"excellent reasons which ought to have induced
"you to effect a complete change instead of adopting

"semi-

"demi-measures

"If we must economise in order to fort-
and prepare
"ify Japan to defend itself and dictate its laws
"to foreigners, we ~~xxxx~~ imagine more money need be saved
"our object more speedily attained if we were com-
"pletely exonerated from our journey to Yédo. You
"informed a Dairio who made this observation to
"you, that the relations between the Lords of Japan
"and the chief of the Government could not be com-
"pletely closed. But these relations might be kept
"up by deputies, sent to you by the Dairios; these
"deputies would communicate our ideas to you, As you
"~~have~~ you say you feel the necessity of resisting en-
"croachments of Foreigners we hope you will make
"radical changes.

"We have to thank you secondly for the
"just punishments inflicted upon the Dairios, and
"other members of Government, who have behaved so

"cowardly in their intercourse with foreigners. The pun-
"ishment is very light when compared with the crime
"Let we Hope it will be a salutary warning. We how-
"ever regret to say that those who profited by these
"punishments are unworthy of the confidence you placed
"in them.

"You also speak to us for the first time
"about some persons you have sent to the foreign
"nations. We do not approve of this mark of respect
"shown to people, who might misinterpret your
"intentions, and imagine that you endeavor to ob-
"tain the object in view by entreaty. It is an un-
"deniable fact that the Tartarians have gladly con-
"sented to your proposition never to open the ports
"which have not yet been opened; and restrict their
"liberty and privileges in the ports already opened,
"they felt too delighted, and too much honored
"in receiving Japanese, who although not high-born
"are respectable

"are respectable persons, and who must have given a
"lesson in politeness and diplomacy to these nations
"who are not yet formed – (imada fhiratadsaroo
"koone.) We ought not however to humble ourselves
"so much. You appear to be very satisfied and as-
"tonished at the results; this is because you un-
"fortunately allow yourself to be fascinated by the
"high-sounding expressions used by the Foreign "Fat-
"fairs" at Yokohama called "Ministeros" al-
"though it is now fully proved that they only
"wish to amuse themselves and frighten you;
"besides this they are the first to tremble; and
"when you address them as a superior ought to speak
"to an inferior (like a smaller person) they become
"very humble. It is also an undeniable fact that
"the Ministeros have been severely reprimanded by
"their respective Governments and that the latter have
"endeavored to palliate the conduct of their representa-
"by the

"by the extremely friendly and attentive manner in which
"they receive the peremptory sent by you. These apologies ought to
"have been made by the Ministers; two of them have already
"been punished by their Sovereigns and are now in disgrace. We
"are surprised that notwithstanding all these proofs, you do not
"yet comprehend, as we do, that you represent the Great
"Nipphon.

"You ask us whether we demand the total
"expulsion of foreigners. NB; that is not exactly what we
wish, at least we only want this expulsion on certain
"conditions. Allow us to explain our wishes; it has been
"justly affirmed that the treaty of Commerce was granted
"to the Jehitsroa (English, French, Russians and American)
"and the Dutch as a great favor, and after repeated
"and humble demands, and therefore bore no resemblance
"to a legal contract. Instead of enjoying this privilege as
"a favor, they wish to assert that it is their legal right;
"and the majesty and dignity of our Country cannot
"endure

"endure such audacious conduct. They must be
"allowed as in former times to gain money without
"defrauding our nation. We do not understand
"the necessity of all these Foreign Customs; the
"only person required is a chief of the factory, or
"of the merchants, who would have to learn our
"rules and regulations of commerce; this would
"save you a great deal of trouble.

"You say, they do not see matters
"in the light we do; all we have to do if this is
"the case is to withdraw the privileges we have
"granted to them. It is a law that every body
"who abuses a favor loses it ipso facto.

"Part of your proclamation is
"incomprehensible, you say 'In fifteen years every-
"thing will be ready!' What do you mean by this?
"Do you wish to affirm that Japan will be
"great and powerful then, and be able to resist the

"encroachment

"encroachments of the barbarians; or do you mean to
"say that you will then be able to expel them?
"In the first case you own that Japan is
"weak; this is a disgrace for the Country; in the se-
"cond you appear to be willing to submit to insults
"during fifteen years. You therefore see you are wrong
"in both cases. Why not say with us, Japan is ready
"and has ever been ready. What is the differenco be-
"tween to-day and 250 years ago. Had not the
"foreigners large vessels then as now? Had they not ar-
"tillery and large armies? Did they not know the
"tactics of war? Had they not large Kingdoms? The
"only difference is that their vessels were then pro-
"pelled by sails, now however they use steam. So
"much the better they will leave quicker. Every
"Japanese sighs when he thinks of the glorious
"past, and looks at the present. Remember
"how the barbarians respected the majesty and power
"of Nipphon.

of Niphon. They respected our slightest wishes; Japan was delivered from their presence. One single nation left hostages in Japan, as a proof of the good faith of the others. This was however a great mistake, as their presence in Japan excited the cupidity and envy of other nations. It is very difficult to understand you when you say that the world has changed and that it is difficult for a nation to seclude itself. You therefore suppose that other nations are like Japan and China !! You say the world has changed! Do you wish to repeat what an insane member of the Gorojo said, when he insinuated that we ought to adopt the customs, arts, and sciences of Foreigners! What science? To exchange a precious stone for a tile. As you say the Europeans have arts and sciences, it will be very easy to satisfy their wishes, as we only demand

that the

"that the foreigners shall first be punished, and then
"subjected to the old regulations of Nagasaki. Many
"of you would regret to see the Commercial intercourse
"with foreigners drawn to a close, as you pretend that
"some useful articles would be inacessible, particularly
"guns, which you say must make Japan more powerful
than all the other nations; We have however refuted
these objections by saying.

"1st" 'Japan has been deprived of these articles during many thousand years!'

"2nd" 'That it would be very easy to send our repels to China, in order to buy them from the miserly foreign merchants who bring them thither. They would be delighted to sell them to us, even after having been punished and sent out of our Country!

"'We regret to see that for some time past you have been making references to the customs

"and governance

"and governance of foreign nations, and you frequently
"speak directly and indirectly about imitating for-
"eign nations and concentrating the Government
"offices. In making such insinuations you ex-
"pose yourself to severe criticism, and excite distrust
"among your most faithfull and devoted partisans.
"Is there any authority among foreigners worthy of
"bearing the name of power? Have they a Mikado
"who is a grandson of the Kamis? Are not all our
"high families of celestial origin? It is absurd
"to wish to unite every power in one person, You
"might with equal justice say: "let us have one
"farmer; one merchant; one laborer. You are
"better aware than we that power proceeds from the
"Tenshi (Mikado) who has distributed it among
"the great families of Japan. This is a divine
"order established by the Kamis and he who wishes
"to change it pretends to be wiser than the

"Hearers.

"If you however absolutely wish to imitate
"foreigners, you must consult with an Foreign
"who is above everybody, and the supreme chief, as is
"also the case with foreign nations. As he has confided
"the Government to your care, and has instructed
"you to decide matters of general interest, you must
"use your power prudently; if the honor and safety
"of Japan is endangered, you alone cannot de-
"cide upon the measures which are to be adopted.
"If for instance a fire breaks out, it is useless for
"you to order the owners of houses which are in dan-
"ger, to protect houses which are safe, because the
"proprietor will endeavor to save the house which is
"liable to be destroyed by the flames.

"You appeared to understand
"this a few months ago; you then decided to
"accept the Mikado's invitation: now however

Yours Sincerely

"you hesitate, and postpone your journey; it is diffi-
"cult to understand why you hesitate; is it because
"some Daimios have expressed their intention of
"going to Kioto? It is however quite natural that
"all the Daimios should be convoked to Kioto; and
"several Daimios have probably manifested their
"intention of going to Kioto during your residence
"there, in order to suggest this plan to you.

"As regards the advice you give us
"about the purchase of foreign vessels, we fully
"believe this is dangerous for the Country. A naval
"force is useless, if it does not move about; if the
"vessels do not visit distant countries, and if the
"sailors do not exercise themselves, In order to have
"a navy, intercourse must be kept up with other
"nations, and we wish to abolish this inter-
"course.

"Unfortunately a great error in the
"foundation

"foundation of all your arguments upon this subject is —
"Japan is not yet ready — Several Daimios have fre-
"quently requested you" to place the foreign question
"in their hands."

("Ekokoons gurra ware warene makaros berhed.)

Enclosure No 1.
with despatch No 37
Dated Yokohama June 25 1863.

Dispatch from the Micado to the Tycoon.

The insolent intrusion of Foreigners has now lasted during several years, and it is extremely difficult to say when it will end. These barbarians occasion deep affliction to the Great Niphon, from its Sovreign down to the lowest native. I have frequently written to you upon this subject, partly ~~for~~ myself, and partly for my people, and as I have already told you this calamity does not cease.

The foreigners must either be banished by force, or they must be all removed to Nagasaki and Hakodate. Measures must be adopted to render it impossible for them to assert their pretensions, and if they are allowed to remain in Japan, let it appear that they are not here.

If these measures are not adopted a war will break out. Do not delay these

important

important reforms, and if they must be allowed to trade, their commerce must be restricted and duly controled.

Endeavr to settle this important affair with the Daimios; but I must add that these perverse and barbarian foreigners ought to be sent out of our Country.

12th Month

Enclosure No 2.
with despatch No 37
dated Yokohama June 20 1863.

Reply of the Tycoon.

In reply to your despatch we beg to state that we fully agree with you. We intend to hold serious conferences with the high officers of State, and we shall personally inform you of the result when we meet you at Kioto.

Over.

You have informed me that great anxiety is felt at Kioto, as it is not sufficiently protected, if the banished Foreigners intend to create disturbances. We are well aware that Kioto might be in danger if the barbarians revolted; but allow us to remind you that up to the present time Kioto has always been confided to the care of the Government of the Tycoon and we have never neglected this duty.

If you however consider the protection of Government insufficient we shall send several Daimios to watch over your safety. We have commanded the principal Daimios to fortify Japan and defend it, if the barbarians revolt; we therefore request you will inform us which Daimios you prefer.

When we are at Kioto this matter will be amply discussed and we shall

then

shew be able to consult about the manner in which the foreigners must be banished and about the internal Government of our Country

12th Month.

Enclosure No. 3.
with despatch No 37
Dated Yokohama June 20 1863.

The 21st day of the 3rd month at Kioto

Given to the Daimios in the
prelence of the Council of State.

The Taicoon in Compliance with
the advice of the Mikado has postponed
his return to Yedo.

As recently stated the office of
Shonguns (Commander in Chief) will
remain the same as heretofore. If
his authority extend from the Daimios
to the lowest classes, the Imperial mind
will feel relieved.

According to circumstances the
Mikado may perhaps take charge of
the Affairs of State.

Respectfully received.
Name of Taicoon. -

Enclosure No. 4.
with despatch No. 37
Dated Yokohama June 20 1863

(Copy)

No. 2.

Copy of a Government notification, sent to the Ometake (for general information & whom it may concern)

Given at Miako the 19th day of the 3rd mon

"The Taycoon having received his Imperial Majesty's Command to expel the barbarians, "orders that an understanding# be arrived at "with the Foreign barbarians, that they are "to be expelled from the Country. Should they "refuse to yield, they must be swept away by "force.

Therefore let all (the so-called samurai) understand and vie with each other in showing their diligence and fidelity to the end that the Empire may not come to shame.

3rd mon

The phrase here implies negotiation with foreigners to bring about a peaceable withdrawal from Japan

Enclosure No 5
with despatch No. 37
Dated Yokohama June 20 1863.

(Copy of Literal Translation)

3rd month 27th day

At Kiots in the 2nd Castle (Niyo)

To the Gorojo seated in order

and Daimios — A Copy of Proclamation

The Taikun being about to return at different times is delayed by commands of the Emperor. On a previous day it was declared accordingly; The rank of Shiogun and authority in all things, as hitherto, will be continued. All Daimios will perform everything according to his instructions

Then Imperial quiet (i.e. the anxiety of the Mikado will be relieved)

Depending upon events the Emperors high self, will of his Sovereign pleasure, condescend to conquer (Foreigners)

This is received submissively and with due honors

3rd month

(signed) His own name (Mikado)

(Copy of Literal Translation)

3rd month 19th day at Kioto

Copy of Proclamation

To the Ometske

(Jiyo-i) Expulsion of Foreigners

Imperial reaption of the Emperors command is done.

Soon there will be a consultation of intercourse; and in case Foreigners do not consent let them be attacked and swept away. Thus it is proclaimed.

Then let all with one mind be strong of heart, that shame do not come upon our country. Patriots will do this.

Let this, according to the foregoing, be communicated to Every one above and under 70.000 Koku* (of rice)

*300 pound about

Enclosure No 6
with despatch No: 37
Dated Yokohama 2nd June. 1863.

No. 1.

Copy of a document addressed to the Daimios by the Gorojo, in regular council seated on the 21st day of the 3rd moon, at his Imperial Majesty's citidel, Nijiju, in Miako.

"The Taikuns return to Yedo, is further postponed by order of His Imperial Majesty

"As lately instructed by His Imperial Majesty, the Jiou-ngoon's (Commander-in-chief's) official duties, are in all respects, as heretofore, confided to him, by His Imperial Majesty

"If therefore all the Daimios take the special direction of affairs in their respective commands, and trusts, His Imperial Majesty's mind will be at rest.

"It will depend upon circumstances how far His Imperial Majesty may desire personally to take the conduct of the exterminating war

The foregoing is reverently received.

(Signed) On Iminal i.e the august name i.e Taikun

over

* This sentence intimates that if the Taitum does not act so as to please His Imperial Majesty he will draw the sword himself and exterminate the barbarians

Enclosure No 7.
with despatch No. 37
Dated Yokohama June 20. 1863.

3rd month 19th day at Kioto

Proclamation
to the Ono Metske.

Expulsion of Foreigners.

Imperial reception of the Emperor's
command is done.

Soon there will be a cessation
of intercourse - and in case foreigners do
not Consent, let them be attacked and
swept away. - Thus it is proclaimed.-

Therefore let all with one mind be
strong of heart, that shame do not
come upon Our Country. - Patriots will
do this.-

Let this, according to the foregoing,
be Communicated to every one above
and under. 10000 Koku of rice. -

Enclosure. No. 8.
with despatch No. 37
Dated Yokohama June 26, 1863.

No: 38 Rec'd Aug. Mr Carlton

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yokohama June 22 1863.

Sir,

In my No: 29 of the 26th Ultimo I advised you of the destruction by fire on the 24th of the Legation buildings at Yedo, together with all my furniture clothing books &c. but that the archives and most of the public property had been saved though in a damaged condition.

I have abstained from giving any opinion as to the cause of this unfortunate occurrence and now submit the facts, as far as I am able to do that the President may form his own judgment.

The Honorable
Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

I

I have already informed you of the great anxiety of this Government to induce me, at least temporarily to remove my residence to this place an anxiety shown not only by repeated and persistent attempts to excite alarm, though at times representations were made that I would be less lonely and have more freedom of movement here, but even extending so far as to offer to pay all additional expense of rent &c. which might be occasioned by such removal. No foreigners whatever - would then have been at Yedo, and then as now it could be. So stated at Kioto and represented probably without contradiction as a voluntary and final abandonment of our right to a residence there at all.-

The afternoon preceding the fire this same subject had been again discussed. - I had announced my purpose to go to Yokohama on a visit for two weeks - a decision I

had

had formed in consequence of the excited state of feeling there and because the Government had represented that my presence with my Colleagues might be of service in the interests of peace, but I had again announced my inflexible determination to continue to reside in Yedo.-

At 2 o'clock AM that night I was aroused from sleep by the information that the house was on fire and in fifteen minutes I had neither bed bedding table chair or furniture of any description and scarcely any clothing save what I had on, or what was in charge of my servants for washing.- A message was brought to me shortly after in the place where I had taken shelter from a heavy rain with Mr Portman and my son and Mr Thompson his tutor that our horses were saddled, and I have reason to believe that it was supposed I would at once proceed to Kanagawa.

Before 9 o'clock I had several

visits

visits from Governors & Foreign Affairs
and other officials and a small (spirited)
house was apigned for our accommodation
- There for two days we were left; two
of the rooms being in the occupation
of guards and the only one at my
own dispolal occupied for all purposes,
(except that Mr Potman slept in his
own house nearly opposite.) - During
that time I abstained from sending
any Message to the Government by
way of Complaint or otherwise, though
satisfied that it was supposed my
speedy removal to this place would
follow - in view of my narrow quarters & my
being deprived of bed. and furniture
and almost of the means of preparing
food. - At the close of the 2nd day I
sent a message that I wished to see
a Governor for Foreign Affairs the
next morning, to which a reply was
sent that one would come the next
succeeding day. - I then sent a
message that I could not consent
to such delay and the next morning

I

I was visited by Takemoto Hayato no Kami, the Governor with whom I had the interview the day preceding the fire.

I then informed him I wished better accommodation provided for me - that it would take more than one fire to drive me from Yedo and that I would not leave until the arrival of my Successor unless I had some building assigned to me and a positive pledge that it should be immediately fitted up for my use. -

The day following another Governor brought me a plan for the alteration of the Main Temple building which had been preserved from the fire, which I agreed to accept temporarily. - I was also informed that no decision had been taken as to rebuilding - that if the Government undertook it there would be danger - the buildings would be destroyed and that it had been proposed to place the necessary funds in the hands of the priests for such purpose and thus leave it to be supposed that the buildings

were

were erected for their use and not my accommodation.

I regret to have to state that thus far the alteration of the Temple has not been Commenced though promised the day after I left.

In my conversation with Sakemoto Hayato no Kami I told him I propoled frankly to mention the Circumstances which would lead to the Suspicion that the premises had been purposely fired.

I then reminded him that in February he had called on me asking me to agree to give up Goten-Yama -- that the British Legation had been destroyed by fire within ten hours after he had left me -- that the destruction by fire of the American Legation buildings had followed a similar visit precisely at the same hour.

I also noticed their congratulations that the fire had not Spread, which had also given me great Satisfaction, but it was proper to remark that a better

night

night: in consequence of the heavy rain could not have been selected for the destruction of my residence without involving a large number of buildings in the same fate.

It was also proper to say that the fire took place four hours after every fire had been put out, and if it commenced in the kitchen a place where the floor was of earth and stone, it was difficult to imagine how it could possibly have arisen from accident.

I further informed him that I had learned from Mr Portman, that while I was absent from my residence the previous week the priests of the Temple had applied to him for permission to enter the house - that he had found them there with a plan of the building and grounds unfolded, and that they were engaged in counting the mats in the different rooms. - The significance of this consists in the fact, that when this house is rebuilt, the size and shape of every room will be unchanged... - This was the case even when the Tycoon's

palace

palace was rebuilt. - It was a perfect duplicate of the one which had been burned. - Buildings are not measured by feet but mats and every hall and room is made to as to receive a certain number of mats each 6 feet by 3 feet. - Nor must it be overlooked that the very hesitation of the Government to rebuild, for fear of provoking the destruction of the building seems to show, that if such a fate was apprehended in the future, that which had already taken place might fairly be inferred as other than accidental. - I conclude by saying that I feared it would be universally believed that the buildings had been destroyed so as to force me to leave Yedo.

To this the answer was made "That it was true that the circumstances stated were suspicious, - nevertheless the fire was accidental!" - That they had examined witnesses and had arrived at that conclusion. - I have not yet been furnished with a

Copy

Copy of the testimony, though I have asked for it, and it has been promised.-

The Governor also said that if I gave it as my opinion that it was accidental every one would be Satisfied it was so and that I had the day succeeding the fire said I was so Satisfied.

I assured the Governor if he had so understood me he had derived a false impression from the interpreter.- I then repeated what I had said "That I wished to regard it as accidental for my own sake, for the sake of the Japanese Government as well as that of the United States.- That in the event of the President being Satisfied that the destruction of the premises had been wilful, whether with the connivance of the Japanese Government or not, he would doubtless feel compelled to demand an indemnity, but that so great was his friendship and that of the United States for Japan, I felt sure he would be pleased to have evidence which would relieve the Government and people from suspicion.

Suspicion, and that my Government if so satisfied would be more willing to indemnify me for my loss than to accept of an indemnity from the Japanese Government, even if freely offered. And that I should content myself with laying the whole subject before the President for his decision.

My loss will amount to something over $6000, including articles of Japanese ware and manufacture, which I had purchased for use and for ornament. This includes also a private library of over 300 volumes and a large store of wines &c. which are necessarily required in all business interviews.

M. Portman's residence was not destroyed but as the fire at one time threatened to reach it his furniture was removed and his loss by breakage and other injury amounts to about $400.

It is due to this Government that I should remark that fires are of daily occurrence in Yedo, owing to the combustible materials of which

most

most of the buildings are constructed in whole or in part and also to the universal use of tobacco and of fires which are invariably made of charcoal placed in hibathis (a species of pot or vase) and in rooms the floors of which are covered with mats and the sides formed of paper sliding doors.

It may not be improper also to call the attention of the President to the peculiar situation in which the representatives of the United States must always be placed at Yedo. No insurance of property can be effected at any premium, as being so greatly exposed and any loss from fire must always be necessarily almost total.

When the Japanese officers burst into my room they were clothed in uniform worn on occasions of fire, which they generally have with them. But whether this is to be charged as the result of preparation for the event or as an evidence of praiseworthy vigilance and activity will depend upon the judgment to be formed of the origin of the fire.

I have given notice to the Government that I propose returning to Yedo early in July and that if the building promised me is not Completed (as now appears probable) I shall avail myself of the obliging offer made by Mr de Bellecourt the French Minister and occupy for a Season Sakaiji the French Legation buildings.

I have the honor to be Sir

Very Respectfully

Your most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

Yokohama June. 22 1863
Robt H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident.

No. 38

No Enclosures.-

Received.

Destruction by fire of
the Legation buildings. Yedo.

No: 39. Rec'd 27 Aug. Mr Chiles.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yokohama June 23 1863.-

Sir.

As nearly all the Stationery was destroyed by the fire I have to request that a Supply be sent part via Southampton and Peninsular and Oriental Steam Line and part via San Francisco to be sent thence as opportunity may offer direct, or via HongKong or Shanghae

I also require four Large Blank Books lettered "Department of State Vols 1 and 2. - and Miscellaneous Vols 1 and 2. - It will be necessary to recopy all the records in the Office for which extra work for the Secretary I recommend a suitable allowance.-

The Honorable
Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

I have

The Legation seal has been lost. - I wish one much smaller than the seals used by Consuls without a prep and counter die - simply an ordinary seal.

As I have been requested to discontinue the use of sealing wax I also request that some gummed seals may be sent to me of an oval shape small size and on red glazed paper stamped "United States Legation in Japan." to be used as a substitute for sealing wax.

All the printed books are unfit for use having been thoroughly wet through

The 1st Volume (folio) of Kaempfer's Japan 1st Edition, very valuable, belonging to the British Legation Library had been kindly loaned to me by Col Neale. H.B.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires and I regret to say was also destroyed. I have informed Col. Neale that I shall endeavor to procure another. Meanwhile I have returned the 2d Volume for use. - I regret this loss as the work

was

was procured for public purposes and belonged to the British Government.

I have the honor to be sir
Very Respectfully,
Your most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

Yokohama June 20. 1861

Robert H. Pruyn.

Minister Resident

No. 39.

No Enclosures

&

Received.

Requisition for stationery

blankbooks. Seal &c.

For Mr. Pruyn

A full supply of Stationery of all kinds, part to be sent via Southampton & Peninsular & Oriental Steam Line & part via San Francisco, to be thence as opportunity may offer, either direct or by the way of Hong Kong & Shanghai.

Four large blank books lettered "Department of State" Vols 1 and 2, and "Miscellaneous Vol. 1 & 2.

A small Legation Seal, without press or counter die.

A supply of red glazed paper seals, gummed, ~~Stamped~~ "United States Legation in Japan" - small size and oval in shape. -

National Almanac

Official Register

Wheaton's International Law.

Statutes at Large.

No. 40 Rec'd 27 Aug Mr Conk

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yokohama June. 24th 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform You that the British indemnity was not paid, as agreed, on the 18th instant but payment was refused.

Thereupon Col. Neale suspended all intercourse with the Japanese Government and handed over the settlement of the Kanagawa to Vice Admiral Kuper. Inclosed No. 1. Copy of his letter to that effect. No 1

On the 20th instant the two Governors of Kanagawa waited on me and informed me, that the indemnity was not to be paid, though the money was all ready, because orders had been received from the Tycoon

The Honorable
Wm H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

forbidding

forbidding it

Late in the evening of that day the French Minister Called on me and informed me that the same Communication had been made to him, but that the Governor had also announced the receipt of orders from the Dycoon for the expulsion of foreigners

I thereupon sent for the Governor and one of them waited on me the next day and upon my enquiry whether any orders had been received by him for the expulsion of foreigners I was met by the Question "From whom did You hear this?" I replied, I will tell You as soon as You answer my question — He then informed me that orders to that effect had been received On my asking why he had informed the French Minister of their receipt and withheld the knowledge of the same from me, he replied, that he had done so because the French Minister had asked him (. this the French Minister denied) but that it was proposed to

disregard the orders. - They were not supposed to reflect the wishes and views of the Tycoon - that the Mikado had been prejudiced against foreigners by bad men at Yeddo - that he had given such orders - that the Tycoon was obliged to obey them or he would lose his office and life; but that the Ministers at Yeddo knew that the orders could not be executed - they had neither ships of war nor arms to accomplish this besides the Tycoon had made the treaties and wished to observe them. - In reply to my questions he further stated that protection would be extended to American citizens and that he would give orders that the Japanese Merchants and Servants should not leave the place as before. and that no attempt would be made to execute the orders of the Tycoon.

About Midnight of the next day the Governor of Kanagawa waited on me. and informed me, that he would pay the British indemnity on the 24th instant (the day) that Ogasawara Dewio no kami

Minister

Minister of Foreign Affairs would proceed to Kioto the next day by sea for the purpose of changing the hostile views of the Mikado - that he would stop at Yokohama and wished to see all the Ministers - that as time would not permit him to see them separately, he wished to know if I would meet him onboard the French Admiral's Ship as he had important business and the French Minister had proposed that place of meeting - I consented to attend at any hour - On the previous day I had received a letter from the same Ministers informing me he wished to see me on important business.

Yesterday the Minister of Hawie informed me that he had made such propositions but had not finally agreed to it - That it was understood that the Governor was to wait on him the next day and receive his decision

The Governor accordingly visited him and informed him that the Ministers

proposed

proposed to notify the Ministers of the Treaty Powers that orders had been received for their expulsion and to request them to leave.

The French Minister then said that such communication had better be reduced in writing. The Governor asked what form had better be adopted and received a very short one. He then asked what the Minister's reply would be.?

He said first he would say that he would transmit a copy of such letter to his own Government and await orders. further that he would demand that Yokohama meanwhile be given up to the French Admiral to guard - that trade should not be interrupted and that the Governor of Kanagawa should not be changed.

Shortly after the Interpreter returned and said that the form of letter given by the French Minister was too strong and that it would be modified - that it would be announced to the Japanese that foreigners were

ordered

ordered to withdraw - that the Ministers had written to their Government for instructions - that meanwhile trade should not be interrupted. - that the Governor would probably call frequently on the different Ministers - that the people would be given to understand that this was done for the purpose of negotiating with them about leaving - but that it would be for the purpose of giving information as to the situation of affairs at Kiota. - He also said he would that day pay the money and that he would do this even if orders were issued from Yedo forbidding it - he would keep his word and then commit hara-kiri. - The French Minister begged him not to speak of suicide, which was regarded by the Civilized world as an act of cowardice - he replied that the custom of his Country required that an officer disobeying orders should commit it

The French Admiral Jauréguiberry was present at all the interviews held with the French Ministers and Commander Le Dongal

at most of those held with me.

The French Minister has promised me a copy of Memoranda of these different conversations, which I shall send at an early day together with memoranda of those between the Governor and myself.

At 5 o'clock PM of this day the indemnity was paid

At 9 o'clock I received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs the letter of which I enclose translation Enclosure No. 2, asking foreigners to withdraw No 2

As the mail closes at 10 o'clock I have no time for comment

The Minister is now onboard the steamer Empress lying in this harbor and may at any moment ask an interview.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

Robert H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

Yokohama June 24 1863

Robt H Pruyn

Minister Resident

No 40

2 Enclosures

Received

Orders from Mikado and Tycoon to close the ports and remove foreigners.

No: 55.

Yokohama June 20. 1863.

Sir

I have the honor to Communicate to You the present situation of affair in regard to the Subject of the British demand upon the Japanese Government.

The patience and moderation which I have exercised in my Communications with the Tycoon's Government in the earnest desire of bringing about a peaceful Settlement of the avowedly just demands & reparation preferred by Her Majesty's Government are well known and sufficiently manifest.

At the most recent date (the 18th instant) those objects which I had in view were on the very eve of being happily accomplished. The Japanese Government

General Robt H Pruyn
Minister Resident of the United States
in Japan.-

through

Yokohama June 20 1863

through its Envoys had after innumerable difficulties solemnly and unreservedly entered into a written engagement with me to pay the pecuniary demands at short specified intervals, the first payment to have been made on the date above referred to.

That day has been reached and passed - and the Japanese Ministers have flagrantly, unequivocally and deliberately broken their faith.

In the most unjustifiable and audacious manner, the Tycoon's Government now seeks to reopen negotiations previous to accomplishing their solemn assent to the settlement of the pecuniary portion of the demands and openly declare their intention to withhold all payments, their most effectually extinguishing all remaining faith in even their most solemn engagements.

As Her Majesty's Representative I have now therefore to declare that the utmost limits of my patience (consistently exerted and directed to exact the

Separation

separation sought by peaceful means and which I had good reason to hope had been successfully exercised) - are exhausted.

I have had the honor during a period of ten weeks at intervals to inform you that the adoption of coercive measures was an impending contingency though the probability or otherwise of their occurrence was alternately stronger or feebler as matters progressed.

On my part I have not failed to advert to the worst and most regrettable emergency which could arise, namely the necessity which might present itself (with a view to the security of their persons and property) of abandoning the open Ports while the Vice Admiral - Commanding in Chief has as often and as consistently declared his inability to hold militarily the settlements if coercive measures were actually resorted to, effectually to enforce compliance with the demands.

As long as a chance of

honest

honest though tardy action could be anticipated on the part of the Japanese Government. I have scrupulously refrained initiating hostilities by an appeal to force. — But I now feel myself urgently called upon to leave the adoption of the only measures which the Rulers of this country would appear to understand or appreciate viz: those of coercion to the Admiral into whose hands I will this day consign the Solution of affairs.—

Thus within a very short period the policy of expediency invariably adopted by the Japanese Government may possibly lead them to repair their broken faith by the actual payment of the indemnities and a more peaceful aspect of affairs may present itself again — or on the other hand the Admiral may have deemed it advisable to profit by circumstances to carry out some of the operations he may decide upon.

You will no doubt judge for

the measures which the Subjects of Your
Nation should most expediently adopt
under all the circumstances here most
unreservedly and explicitly set forth.

I need hardly add that I shall
not fail immediately to concert with
Admiral Kuper and with Admiral
Jouves, whose frank and Cordial proffered
Cooperation I am fully assured of,
expecting such temporary measures
as the safeguard of the Community
in this emergency as may be practicable

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obedient
humble servant
Signed Edwd St John Neale.
Wm Mrs Chargé d'Affaires
& acting Consul General
in Japan.

Enclosure. No. 1
with despatch No 40
dated Yokohama June 24th 1863.

To His Excellency
R. H. Pruyn.
Minister of the United States
&c. &c. &c.

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that I have received full power to act on the subject herein stated.

I have received orders from HIM the Tycoon now residing at Kioto and who received orders from the Mikado to cause the opened ports to be closed and the foreigners (subject) of the Treaty Powers to be removed, as our people will have no intercourse with them. - hence negociations on this subject will afterward take place with Your Excellency.

With respect and Esteem
the 9th day of the 5th month of the
3rd Year of Bunkiu. (the 24th June 1863

Signed Ogasawara Dzusio no kami.

Enclosure. No 2
with despatch No 40
dated Yokohama June 24. 1868

EXTRA TO
"THE JAPAN HERALD."
YOKOHAMA, TUESDAY, 23RD JUNE, 1863

Our presses, &c., not being yet in order for the recommencement of our Journal after a temporary suspension, we need to explain that this EXTRA is produced (by a very make-shift process) only for the convenience of our subscribers here, and their and our own friends and correspondents in America and Europe, for transmission per "J. B. Ford."

The documents we print below so fully explain all that can with discretion be said upon the subject of the position of the Foreign relations at present existing at this Port, that it is quite unnecessary to add anything in introduction of them.

On the afternoon of Saturday (20th) a meeting of British Residents was convened at the Consulate by Dr Winchester H. B. M.'s Consul, who after a few introductory remarks to the effect that he had abstained, since the meeting he had convened about 10 weeks since, from assembling those under his jurisdiction together for the purpose of communicating to them the course of events, for so many had been the changes in the aspect of things that his doing so could only have had the effect of uselessly exciting or depressing their hopes of a peaceful and satisfactory issue from the present difficulties; indeed there appeared the less occasion for his doing so because, so far as the most solemn written obligations could afford any indication, the peaceful settlement of affairs might have been reasonably anticipated: at the last moment, however, this singular people had repudiated these obligations;—read the following Despatch received by him from H.B.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires.

[Copy.]—No. 44.

YOKOHAMA, *20th June*, 1863.

SIR,—I have to instruct you to adopt as early as possible, such measures as may be most effectual to make known to the British Community and to your Colleagues the Consuls of Foreign States the present situation of affairs in regard to the subject of the British demands upon the Japanese Government.

The patience and moderation which I have exercised in my communications with the Tycoon's Government, in the earnest desire of bringing about a peaceful settlement of the avowedly just demands for reparation preferred by Her Majesty's Government, are well known, and sufficiently manifest.

At the most recent date, (the 18th instant) these objects which I had in view were on the very eve of being happily accomplished.

The Japanese Government, through its Envoys, had, after innumerable difficulties, solemnly and unreservedly entered into a written engagement with me to pay the pecuniary demands at short specified intervals, the first payment to have been made on the date above referred to.

That day has been reached and is passed, and the Japanese Ministers have flagrantly, unequivocally and designedly broken their faith.

In the most unjustifiable and audacious manner, the Tycoon's Government now seeks to re-open negociations previous to accomplishing their solemn assent to the settlement of the pecuniary portion of the demands, and openly declare their intention to withhold all payments; thus most effectually extinguishing all remaining faith in even their most solemn engagements.

As Her Majesty's Representative I have now therefore to declare that the utmost limits of my patience (consistently exerted and directed to exact the reparation sought, by peaceful means and which I had good reason to hope had been successfully exerted) is now exhausted.

Her Majesty's subjects and your Colleagues the Consuls of Foreign States have, during a period of ten weeks, been at intervals informed that the adoption of coercive measures was an impending contingency, though the probability or otherwise of their occurrence was alternately stronger or feebler as matters progressed. On my part I have not failed urgently to advise through yourself British subjects and the Foreign Community generally to be prepared for the worst and most regrettable emergency which could arise, namely, the necessity which might present itself (with a view to the security of their persons and property) of abandoning the open Ports, while the Vice-Admiral Commanding-in-Chief has as often and as consistently declared his inability to hold, militarily, the settlement, if coercive measures were actually resorted to effectually to enforce compliance with the demands.

So long as a chance of honest though tardy action could be anticipated on the part of the Japanese Government, I have scrupulously deferred initiating any hostilities by an appeal to force: but I now feel myself urgently called upon to leave the adoption of the only measures which the Rulers of this country would appear to understand or appreciate,—namely, those of coercion,—to the Admiral, into whose hands I will this day consign the solution of affairs.

Thus, within a very short period, the policy of expediency, invariably adopted by the Japanese Government, may possibly lead them to repair their broken faith, by the actual payment of the indemnities, and a more peaceful aspect of affairs may again present itself,—or, on the other hand, the Admiral may have deemed it advisable to profit by the circumstances to carry out some of the operations he may decide upon.

Thus, also, Her Majesty's subjects and your Colleagues will judge of the measures they may individually deem it practicable and expedient to adopt under all the circumstances here, most unreservedly and explicitly, set forth.

I need hardly add that I shall not fail immediately to concert with Admiral Kuper and Admiral Jaurez (whose frank and cordially proffered co-operation I am assured of) respecting such temporary measures for the safeguard of the Community in this emergency, as may be practicable.

I have, &c.

(signed) EDWD. ST JOHN NEALE.

To CHARLES A. WINCHESTER, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.,

H. B. M.'s Consul then read some notes of an interview which had been held between the Governor of Kanagawa and some of the Foreign Consuls on the 20th inst., which had been kindly forwarded to him by a Colleague. By this it appeared that the Governor stated that on the night of the 17th he had received commands not to pay the money the next day, but that Ogosowari would come down on the 22nd; that he had received a letter from the Tycoon commanding him not to pay the money, because it was impossible for the Gorogio to communicate with officers of inferior rank. The Tycoon had every intention to pay the money, but if he did so he would lose his life. The Tycoon was the firend and the Mikado the enemy of Foreigners: the latter had forbidden the Tycoon to pay and the latter had been compelled to obey or lose his position. The Governor did not know that the money would be paid, for the rumour of such an intention had spread through the country, and the Ronins and other bad people said—"Why pay the money to these poor fools—to these bad Foreigners? The opinion of the Tycoon's government was that the money ought to be paid, and the proof of this was that when the ultimatum was sent to Yedo on the 6th April, the Tycoon, who was still there, ordered the Governor to do so. On his way to Miako the Tycoon had received a communication from his Spiritual superior which had made him reflect; subsequently a great many things had occurred at Miako. The Governor had done nothing, therefore he hoped the Admiral would do nothing.

On the evening of Sunday (the 21st) another meeting of the British Residents was held at the residence of H. B. M.'s Consul, when the following Despatch was read.

[Copy.]

"Euryalus" at Yokohama,
21st June, 1863.

SIR,—Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires has placed in my hands the solution of the questions at issue between the Japanese Government and that of Her Majesty, in consequence of all peaceful and diplomatic negociations having failed to bring the Government of the Tycoon to a due sense of its obligations.

The instructions under which in this contingency, it will now be my duty to act, will necessarily involve coercive measures to be undertaken by the naval force under my command; and as such measures will probably lead to action on the part of the Japanese, which would endanger the safety not only of British subjects but also of all Foreign residents in Japan, I have to request you will forthwith communicate this circumstance to all British subjects, and to the Consuls of Foreign Powers, with a view to their immediately adopting such steps as they may think desirable for the security of their persons and property, the force at my disposal being inadequate for the efficient protection of Yokohama, whilst carrying out the instructions of Her Majesty's Government in other parts of Japan.

In order that the community may have sufficient time to make arrangements for their personal security, I desire you will inform them that, unless called upon by any iniative act of hostility on the part of the Japanese, to maintain the dignity of the British flag, I shall not take any hostile step until the expiration of eight days from this date, inclusive.

I have also to acquaint you that all the precautionary measures adopted some weeks since for the speedy relief of the Foreign community in the event of any sudden attack or disturbance, will be continued during the interval mentioned, and subsequently if possible, with the same vigilence as hitherto; and such additional assistance rendered as will be consistent with the duty of preserving the efficiency of Her Majesty's Ships.

Under the existing state of fairs, and the great probability of approaching strife and turmoil, I think it necessary to recommend most strongly that all those of the community who have wives and families at Yokohama, should take the earliest opportunity of removing them, at any rate from the scene of danger, should they themselves determine upon awaiting the issue of events.

I have, &c.

(Signed) AUGUSTUS L. KUPER.
Vice Admiral and Commander-in-Chief

To CHARLES A. WINCHESTER, Esq.,

No 15.

No 15

I duplicate this despatch, fearing the original may not reach the Department. It was forwarded to Shanghae in charge of Capt Cressy of the Am. Ship Stocker

I have this day learned that he failed to deliver most of the letters confided to his care, to the serious injury of many merchants. And though I took the precaution to inform him of its nature, fortune, & quantity, fear my letter met with the fate of many others

June 12 1863.

L. H. P.

Rec'd Nov. 4th 1863

No. 4.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yokohama June 24 1863.

Sir,

British indemnity paid US Legation buildings at Yedo destroyed by fire on the 24th Ultimo.- Letter received by Treaty Powers demanding their withdrawal pursuant to orders of Mikado and Tycoon from Kioto.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your ~~most obedient~~ servant

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan

Above despatch sent to ~~Collector~~ San Francisco to be telegraphed.

The Honorable
Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Yokohama. June 24. 1863.

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident

No. 44. (Telegram)

No Enclosures.

Received.

British indemnity paid
U.S. Legation building. Attempt by Gov.
Removal of prisoners from Japan
demanded.—

Rec'd Aug. 27. Mr Clarke

No 42

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yokohama June 24 1863

Sir

I have the honor to transmit Enclosure No 1. Copy of my reply to the Letter of the Minister of F. Affairs, the translation of which letter formed Enclosure No 2 of Despatch No 40.

I hope that it and the replies of my Colleagues may Counsel wiser more friendly Counsels to prevail at Yeddo.

It will afford me great pleasure if my action in this grave and delicate quest-

tion

Hon Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
&c &c &c
Washington

Yokohama June 24. 1863.

this shall meet your approval
& that of the President.

I avail myself of the
unexpected detention of the Schr.
"L B Ford" to send this
despatch

I have the honor to be
Sir
Yr most humble Svt.

Robt H Pruyn
Minister Resident

Robert W. Schufeldt
Minister Resident

Despatch No 42

June 24. 1883

No Inclosures

Answer to Letter. Communicating orders to close the Ports &c

68½

№ 68 Legation of the United States in Japan

Yokohama June 22nd 1863

His Excellency

Ogasawara Dsusis no Kami

Minister of Foreign Affairs

&c &c &c

I have received Your Excellency's letter of this day announcing that you have full powers to carry out orders of the Micade and Taicoon for the closing of the ports and removal of foreigners from Japan

I have the honor to reply that a solemn treaty has been made by the Government of Japan with the United States granting to its citizens the liberty to reside and trade at these Ports

The rights thus agreed will not be surrendered and cannot be withdrawn.

Even to propose such a measure is an insult to my country and equivalent to a declaration of war.

I shall send a copy of your

of your letter to the President of the United States, by whom it will be received with mingled emotions of astonishment, sorrow and indignation.

The determination of the Mikado and Taicoon if attempted to be carried into effect must involve Japan in a war with all the treaty powers. It is perfectly absurd to hope for success. It will only bring ruin upon this flourishing Empire

Nothing can justify this deliberate disregard of solemn obligations. The attempt to carry it into execution would be an act of such extreme folly as only to be attributable to an unwarrantable estimate of your own power and of the overwhelming power of the Western Nations.

I have only to say in addition that the Citizens of the United States will remain in Japan, protected by the U. S. Naval forces now here and on their way.

If life and property is threatened or attacked both will be defended to the last extremity.

I enter my solemn
protest against your letter and the proposed
measures and declare your Government
responsible for any consequences which may
follow and liable for all loses which
Citizens of the United States may sustain
by reason there of

With respect and esteem

(signed) Robt H Pruyn

Minister Resident of the
United States in Japan

Despatch No 42
Enclosure No 1.

Rec'd. Sept 1st at Chicago

No. 43

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yokohama June 25. 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit No. 1 translation of a letter No. 1
of the Minister of France in reply to the notification of the Japanese Government of the intention to close the ports, and No. 2 copy of the No. 2
letter of the British Charge d'Affaires
- I sent forward a copy of my letter on the 24th instant via San Francisco
- Both letters were written - without our having had a - conference, which would have been advisable in view of the great importance of the subject had time been afforded. - We were however compelled to reply immediately.

The Honorable
Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

on

on the receipt of the letter of the
Japanese Minister. as he was onboard
a Steamer on his way to Osacca.

We have been told by the Governor
of Kanagawa that there is no intention
of enforcing these orders - But his
declarations may at any moment
be disavowed by the Government. - I
thought and it appears to also to my
Colleagues that the letter must speak for
itself and that no clandestine whispered
explanations should be entitled to any
weight in modifying its offensive
declarations.

At present the Government at
Yedo no doubt honestly intends to
preserve peaceful relations and is
fully aware of the extreme folly of
attempting to carry the Kioto decrees
into effect. - The mass of papers I
have sent forward will enable the
President to judge whether it will be
wise to depend too securely on the
continuance of that policy - and whether
it is not apparent that an imposing

exhibition of force can alone be relied on.

I enclose H. B. translation of the order of the Taicoon to Mitsbashi of the family of Mito, who is charged with the execution of the decree of expulsion. - I am indebted for this as well as the important proclamation handed to the Tycoon by the Mikado at their Secret audience (of which I have sent You a copy translated by a Governor (or Foreign Affairs) to Eugene M. Van Reed an American citizen. H. B.

I hope my reply to the Minister will be regarded as sufficiently pointed and direct. It appeared to me an occasion when the living truth should be spoken and stand forth free from the cerements of diplomatic phrases.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

Yokohama June 25. 1863.

Robert H. Pruyn

Minister Resident.

No. 43.

3 Enclosures.

Received.

Political affairs in Japan

Translation.

Yokohama the 24th June 1863.

The Minister of France.
to
Ogasawara Dsuko no kami
Minister of Foreign Affairs

I received Y.E.'s communication concerning the instructions which You state to have received from the Taicoon in relation to negotiations with me on the subject of the closing of the Japanese ports opened to French trade by the Treaty concluded by my Sovereign in 1858 with the Taicoon of Japan, Empire of the Mikado, as stated in the act of ratification of the French Treaty.-

In reply I have to say to Y.E. though Your announcement is not confirmed by the signature of Your Colleagues of the Sorogio for Foreign Affairs, that I, as well as the Government of the Emperor my August Sovereign, consider that the

Yokohama June 24, 1863.

Treaty concluded with Japan still remains in force, any notification by any Japanese Authority whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding, and that it must be executed according to the terms agreed upon with the Japanese Embassy sent to Europe in the course of last year.

I shall nevertheless transmit to France the audacious notification which Your Excellency addressed to me, in order that it may be promptly decided to take measures for redress for this fresh violation of the right of Nations - which is without precedent in the history of Civilized Nations and which may bring severe chastisement upon those who had the temerity to conceive it.

Considering that the Treaties must remain in face until the arrival of "the reply of the Imperial Government I have the honor to inform YE, and to request You to make known to all Authorities in Japan that I have placed

the Safety of the subjects of the Emperor my Sovereign residing in this Country under the protection of the French Military Forces in the China and Japan Seas under the Chief Command of Mr Admiral Jaures now in Yokohama, and that henceforth this General Officer will take, and may deem proper, all necessary measures to act by land or by sea against any one unwarrantably acting Contrary to the Spirit of the Treaty of 1858.

With respect and Esteem

(Signed) Duchesne de Bellecourt
Minister Plenipotentiary of France
in Japan.-

Enclosure No 1.
with despatch No 43.
Dated Yokohama June 25, 1863.

1

To His Excellency
Ogasawara Dzuki no kami
Member of the Gorojio
&c &c &c
Yedo.

The Undersigned Her Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires in Japan has received in Common with his Colleagues and with extreme amazement the extraordinary announcement which under instructions from His Majesty the Tycoon His Excellency has addressed to him.

Apart from the audacious nature of this announcement which is unaccompanied by any explanations whatever, the Undersigned is bound to believe that both the Spiritual and Temporal Sovereigns of this Country are totally ignorant of the disastrous consequences which must arise to Japan by their determination thus conveyed through You to close the opened ports and to remove therefrom

the

the Subjects of the Treaty Power.

In himself as Representative of H.B. Majesty. the Undersigned has to observe in the first instance that the Rulers of this Country may perhaps still have it in their power to modify and soften the severe and irresistible measures which will without the least doubt be adopted by Great-Britain most effectually to maintain and enforce its treaty obligations with this Country - and more than this, to place them on a far more Satisfactory and solid footing than heretofore, by speedily making known and developing any rational and acceptable plans directed to this end, which may be at present concealed by the Tycoon or by the Mikado, or by both to the great and imminent peril of Japan.

It is therefore the duty of the Undersigned solemnly to warn the Rulers of this Country, that

when

when the decision of Her Majesty's Government, consequent upon the receipt of Yr E's announcement shall have in due course been taken, the development of all ulterior determinations now kept back will be of no avail.

The Undersigned in the meanwhile has to inform Yr E with a view that You may bring the same to the knowledge of HIM the Tycoon, who will doubtless make the same known to the Mikado - that the indiscreet communication now made through Yr E is unparalleled in the history of all Nations civilized or uncivilized. - that it is in fact a declaration of war by Japan itself against the whole of the Treaty Powers and the consequences of which, if not at once arrested - it will have speedily to expiate by the severest and most merited chastisement.

Signed) Chs John Neale
H B M's Chargé d'Affaires
in Japan.

H B M's Legation
Yokohama 24th June 1863.

Enclosure No. 2
with despatch No. 43
dated Yokohama June 25. 1863.

Translation of a Document purporting to be an Order from the Taicoon to the Gorogio Dated the 4th month 20th day.

The time is positively fixed for the expulsion of the barbarians - viz: the 10th day of the 5th month (25th June). As we have determined to expel them and have so represented to the Emperor let it also be made known to all the princes.

(signed) Oye Shingo
Taicoon

On the return of Kotsbashi (to Jedo) when the negociations for expulsion take place, though there should be a series of discussions, yet the main idea is the original treaties of Commerce. — In consequence of our having opened the ports at first without conferring with the Emperor, the minds of men in this exclusive country have not been united. - For this reason this necessary to negociate for the absolute exclusion of the barbarians.

A Communication for all the Daimios
As to the removal of the barbarians
they must be utterly expelled on the
10th day of the 5th month. — Having
received such instructions from the
Emperor let each one of You with an
understanding of the foregoing make
every preparation for the defence of
the Sea coast of his domain, and
when invaders come, let them be
utterly swept away.

The 4th month.

Enclosure No. 3
with despatch No 43.
Dated Yokohama June 25. 1863

Rec'd Sept 9

No. 44

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yokohama. June 26. 1863.-

Sir

I have the honor to call
your attention to the remark made by
the French Minister in his letter to
Ogasawara Dzusio no kami, translation
of which forms Enclosure No 1. of Despatch
No. 43. "Your announcement is not
"confirmed by the signature of your
"Colleagues of the Gorogio or Foreign Affairs".-
— and to say that I think he
misapprehends the true position of
Ogasawara who issued the notification.-

The members of the Gorogio
now at Yedo only acted as Ministers
of Foreign Affairs during the absence
of himself and his two Colleagues.

The Honorable
Wm H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

ab

at Kioto. On his return he returned I suppose his post in the Department of Foreign Affairs and war the Sole Minister. — As he again leaves the two Others again take the post ad interim. —

I have the honor to be Sir
Very respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident of the United States
in Japan. —

Yokohama June 20. 1883.

Robert H. Pruyn.

Minister Resident.

No. 44.

No Enclosures.-

Received.

Ogasawara Shima no Kami.

Recd Ga Sept. 16 Mr Schultz Despatch

Despatch No: 45.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yokohama June 27. 1863.

Sir.

In the hope that the situation of affairs at home may soon be so improved as to admit of your proposal of 1861 being carried into effect, it may not be improper to say that I am satisfied the public mind in this country will not be quieted until the Treaties are ratified by the Mikado

Until this is done the position of foreigners must continue precarious, and their presence occasion intrigues & perhaps civil war, became not sanctioned by the right Sovereign which the Mikado doubtless is, —

The Honorable.
Wm H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

theoretically

Yokohama June 27, 1863.

theoretically and also practically should the Tairiot gather around him.

The opponents of the Tycoon's Government can only in this way be driven from the cover which they now assume in their machinations to accomplish their selfish purposes, whether such be to supplant the Tycoon, or by confining trade to its former channel (Nagasaki) again reap the sole advantage.

To secure this ratification a demonstration on Osacca (20 miles from Kioto) would be necessary, backed if this should not at once be successful by a land force to move on Kioto.

I have no doubt the treaties would be ratified as soon as a strong joint Naval force reached the bay of Osacca. — Should it be necessary to march inland 10.000 men would suffice. — I understand that the neighbourhood of Osacca is

not

not cut up by canals and rice fields as this is;- the land being higher and more hilly.- But on this subject the Government of Great Britain has doubtless in its possession the reports of competent military officers.-

I have the honor to be Sir
Very respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.-

Yokohama June 4. 1868

Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident.

No. 45.

No Enclosures

Received.

Military demonstrations
recommended to obtain the
ratification of treaties by Mikado

Rec'd 28. Sept. to Mr Cushing

No. 46.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yokohama July 1. 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith No. 1. my account for Salary. No. 1
and No. 2. account Salary interpreter. No. 2.
this Legation for the quarter ending the
30th Ultimo - - and to inform You
that I have drawn this day on the
Department for $844 34/100 and $282 84/100,
in the prescribed form, which drafts are
supported by the required vouchers.-

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable
Wm H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Yokohama Japan. July 1. 1863.
Robt H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident

No. 46.

2 Enclosures
with 4 Vouchers each

Received.

Acc. Salary myself and the
Interpreter this Legation for the
Quarter ending June 30. 1863

Rec'd 28th Sept'r.

No. 47.

Mr Pruyn

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yokohama July 1. 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith No. 1. my account for Contingent Expenses for this Legation for the Quarter ending the 30th Ultimo, showing balance in my hands of $89.20/100. No. 1

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.

Robt H Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable
Wm H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Yokohama Japan July 1. 1863.

Yokohama Japan July 1. 1863
Robert H Pruyn
Minister Resident

No. 47.

1 Enclosure.
5 Vouchers.

Received

A/c Contingent Expenses for
the quarter ending June 30. 1863.

en 28. Sept.

Mr Chitra

Yokohama July 1. 1865

P. S. to Letter of Nov

Office

Dear Sir

As my Commission and Passport have been made abundantly legible by mistake will you have the kindness to send them? also Register for receipt of letters with Initials heading & open small blank books

We are preparing for a 4th July Celebration with an Immense Landing Force.

With my respects to your honored Father & kindest remembrances to your wife.

I am Dear Sir Yours Truly

E. W. Bunyon

Hon F. W. Seward

Asst Sec of State

Wash

Copy sent to Navy Dept. Sept 25th 1862

The Wyoming unfortunately is ordered home and will soon leave

Should this meet accounts of Rebellion reach the low depths of its deeds to plant come here, we regret like the Wyoming [illegible] flag ship and small gun boats [illegible] the rest of the squadron are absent on expeditions. Large vessels would be totally useless. The Mississippi with the exception of the above vessels like the Wyoming is employed in gunboat service and is constantly [illegible] flying, but the vessels are highly serviceable

Recd 2nd Oct

No. 48.

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yokohama. July 24. 1863.-

Sir.

It now becomes my painful duty to inform You, that the hostility of the Daimios, which thus far has only ventured on day attacks, when surrounded by a thousand associates, on unarmed men and women; and more frequently sought the cover of night for their apalling, has culminated in Separate attacks on vepels, bearing the flag of the United States, Holland and France.—

On the afternoon of the 25th Ultimo the Pembroke, a Small Merchant Steamer owned by the American house of Russell & Co of China, in charge of a Government pilot, anchored near the Straits of Simonoseki, which Separate

The Honorable
Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

the

the Islands of Kinsiu and Nipkow, at the Western entrance of the Inland Sea, the state of the tide not permitting her then paping through the Straits.

In the afternoon, while carrying the United States flag, she paped a Japanese armed bark under the National flag, which bark, immediately after the Steamer had come to anchor, paped her and also anchored near the Eastern entrance of the Straits. - Shortly thereafter a signal gun was fired from a shore battery, which was repeated at several points along the Coast.

At 1 AM. of the next day the bark commenced firing into the Pembroke, and shortly after the brig Lawrick of ten guns paped the Steamer, her crew shouting as she passed by, and anchoring near the bark, - and opened also with her guns on the Pembroke. -

It was fortunately quite dark; the Steamer having her fires banked, speedily got up steam and retracing her way a short distance went to sea through the

Bungo

Bungo Channel, which opens into the Pacific towards the South, abandoning her voyage to Nagasaki.-

I received intelligence of this on the evening of the 11th instant through a Governor for Foreign Affairs despatched from Yedo, at which place, it was said, the Steamer had been Sunk. - Whether this information was the result of wilful misrepresentation, or given through mistake arising from the darkness of the night, I cannot say. - The fact that the Pembroke was an American vessel, it appeared was well known.-

Later in the evening I received a letter from Messrs Russell & Co, accompanied by affidavits of the Captain and other Officers of the Pembroke, giving a pretty full Statement of the affair.-

I transmit Nos 1 & 2 copies of this affidavit and Statement of Loss.- No. 1. 2.

Early the next day I sent for the Governor and read the affidavit to him - and calling his attention to the fact, that these vessels carried the

Japanese flag, I asked whether they were Government vessels. - He informed me that they belonged to Matsudaira Daizen no Daibos. Fuishi no Shoshi Prince of Mowori and Nagato, - and that I was correct in saying, that a regulation was in existence, requiring the vessels owned by Daimios to carry the Prince's flag at the fore. -

I made known the claims which had been presented by Russell & Co for damages, and said that the insult to our flag was a far more serious matter, for which ample Satisfaction would be demanded. -

I stated that I proposed visiting Nagasaki in the Wyoming, and on my return would expect to receive a Communication from the Japanese Government in relation to this serious offence. -

I had requested the presence of Commander Mc Dougal of the Wyoming at this interview. - At its close we had a conference as to the proper course to pursue, and I was gratified to find he

had

had decided to proceed instantly to the Straits, for the purpose of seizing and if needful destroying the two vessels. - This course was one which I felt could not safely be avoided, and I was pleased to find such entire accordance in the views of Com. McDougal and myself. -

Aware of the grave responsibility assumed, I hasten to make known the Considerations which influenced my judgment. -

You will have observed by reference to Copies of proclamations, which I have heretofore transmitted, that the Daimios had been required to place their territories in a state of defence. - They had also been invited to rally around the Taicoon, and aid in the expulsion of foreigners. - The Government though Subordinate Officers, whose declarations could be easily disavowed, declared the Taicoon was under duress, and that these proclamations did not reflect his real Sentiments.

The Prince of Nagato was evidently carrying out in good faith the orders of the Mikado and the Taicoon. - In

doing

doing so he had used the National flag
- His acts if justified by the Government
constituted war; - if disavowed - they were
acts of piracy.-

Information regarded as reliable
had been communicated by Merchants of
Osacca, that the retainers of the Princes of
Tosa and of Satsuma had engaged in
conflict with those of the Taicoon. - A
few days before formal application had
been made by the Government through
Sakai Hida no kami a Vice Minister for
the Wyoming to carry troops to Osacca for
the defence of the Taicoon. - I had in reply
offered the services of that ship if required
for the purpose of bringing the Taicoon from
that City to Yedo, but had stated, that it
was utterly impossible to place her under
the Japanese flag, and in the sole charge
(except that her Engineers were to be
retained) of Japanese Officers and Seamen
as desired. - The same result attended
similar applications made to the Ministers
of France and Great Britain - and finally
two British Merchant Steamers the Ranjah

and

and Elgin chartered for the purpose left this port for Osacca, filled with troops, the one on the 11th and the other on the 13th instant.-

There was good reason therefore for believing, particularly as it was conceded, that this Daimio was at heart very hostile to the Taicoon and his foreign policy,- that his chastisement would not only be, not unacceptable to the Government, but of great aid to the Taicoon in breaking the influence and strength of the hostile Daimios.-

On the other hand it appeared to me, that if the outrage was not promptly punished, great encouragement would be given to the hostile Daimios, and our inaction attributed either to fear or weakness, and thus an alliance be formed by them; which would eventuate in hostilities with all Japan.-

Nor could I be unmindful of the fact, that our domestic difficulties were well known to the Japanese Government and people, that many publications had been issued and had an extensive

circulation

Circulation giving accounts of our battles, and of the operations of our fleets, and especially of our ironclads; — And there was great reason to apprehend, that the failure to act with energy, would be attributed to our inability to act at all; — and that instead of being respected for calmly awaiting the action of the Government, our position in Japan would become precarious, ~~and~~ our people be liable to insult and injury, and our Government regarded as either too powerless to protect its Citizens, or as being obliged to postpone the punishment of outrages on them, until again at peace at home. —

You will remember also that in February I was informed a Civil war was apprehended and asked, whether the United States would give the Taicoon assistance. — This very Prince was one of those then named as among the most hostile. — It appeared to me the time had arrived when such assistance could be incidentally given and be of value, while vindicating the honor of our flag. —

I have thus briefly stated my conclusions, though subsequent outrages committed by the same Prince, and the Satisfaction with which the operations of the Wyoming have been received both by foreigners and Native Officials, have amply vindicated the propriety of our course.-

I had intended to accompany the Wyoming, but being quite unwell at the time, my physician thought it was not prudent for me to do so.-

On the morning of the 13th instant the Wyoming proceeded to Sea bound for the Straits of Simonoseki, about 600 miles distant, in charge of two pilots furnished by the Government.-

On the 15th instant intelligence was received by the French Minister that H.I.M.'s steam gunboat Kiencheng of 4 guns had been fired into by the Same ships and by batteries on shore, and had reached Nagasaki almost in a Sinking condition.

Rear Admiral Jaures with the Semiramis steam Frigate of 36 guns and the Steamer

Jaurès.

Jan. side of 4 guns got underweigh in the
morning of the 16th instant, fortunately, when
just out of the harbor, Speaking H. Neth. Mis
Steam Sloop Medusa of 16 guns, which had
been fired in on the 11th instant in the
Same Straits, and receiving from Captain de
Casembroot charts, showing the position of
the vessels and batteries. -

On the arrival of the Medusa we
learned that she had left Nagasaki on
the 10th instant, with D. de Graeff van Polsbroek
Esq. the Neth. Acting Consul General on
board, and had met the Keinchang and
learned of the attack on that vessel. - Not
Supposing it possible, that the Dutch
flag, which had been so well known in
Japan for 250 years would be fired on, the
Medusa entered the Straits from the Westward,
with her men however at quarters, and
on approaching the large Island at the
entrance of the Straits, heard a signal of
two guns fired from a battery on the island,
which was repeated by 8 guns at distant
points. - Immediately after leaving the
cover of the Island she was fired on by the

(two)

two vessels which I have before described and received the fire of 6 batteries, while passing, during a period of 1½ hours.-

The Medusa can only steam 6 knots an hour, and as the tide was running out at 5 knots, her progress was slow. - She was hulled 14 times and had four men killed and five wounded.-

Five of the shots were very near the Waterline, and she had a very narrow escape from destruction.-

During this entire action the Japanese vessels showed no other flag than that of the Prince. - The Medusa returned the fire of the batteries and ships with promptitude and animation. - The loss of life is supposed to have been heavy although not positively known.-

The existence of these formidable batteries, each of at least 3 guns (12, 24 and 32 pounders) lining the Northside of the Straits, cut out of the precipitous rock about 70 feet above the water, skilfully masked and most admirably served, made me feel very anxious for the safety of

the

the Wyoming - Her mission was under any circumstances bold and daring. The Naval Officers of ~~the~~ Nations ~~now~~ at this port expressed fears for her safety.

I had been quite glad that no offer of assistance had been made by the British or French Admiral. - It is unnecessary to say to You, that I felt precluded from asking any.

My anxiety was relieved by the return of the Wyoming early in the morning of the 20th instant.

From a Copy of the report to the Secretary of the Navy, with which I have been furnished by Commander McDougal, it appears, he entered the Straits on the 16th instant from the Eastward, passing up the Bungo Channel. When the Wyoming was seen approaching a signal gun was fired from the first battery. As she rounded the point the Steamer Lancefield of 4 guns, the brig Lanrick of 10 guns and a bark of 4 guns were seen anchored opposite the village of Simonoseki.-

All

All Six of the batteries fired on the Wyoming as She Steamed past them, (Carrying the National flag after the last battery had fired). The Wyoming reserving fire till She reached the Ships. -

By skilfully avoiding the main Channel on which the guns of the batteries were trained, and keeping close to the batteries, the shot and shell mostly passed over the vessel, only damaging the rigging. -

Approaching the vessels & against the remonstrances of the Japanese pilots, who declared he would run aground, Captain McDougal carried the Wyoming between the bark and brig on the one side and the Steamer on the other, receiving from and delivering broadsides into, each of the Ships. - It was at this point the Wyoming was most under fire. -

Putting the ship about, he sent three 11 inch shells into the Lancefield, the last of which exploded her boilers, and she was then run aground. - The brig Lanrick was sinking as the Wyoming left and the bark badly injured.

The

The Wyoming then returned through the straits, pouring shot and shell into the batteries.

The Lancefield had the Japanese flag at the peak, but quickly lowered it. - The other vessels carried both the flag of Japan and that of the Prince. -

I regret to have to say, that this success was attended with the loss of four seamen killed and seven wounded of whom ~~one~~ has since died.

The loss would have been much more severe, had it not been for the skill and judgment shown by Captain McDougal in avoiding the usual route by the Main Channel. - The guns in the batteries were depressed so as to strike the hulls of passing ships at that point, and stakes were set up near the guns, giving the range, so that each gun could be fired as the foremast of the ship came in range with the stake at the gun. -

The Lancefield was a fine iron steamer of near 600 tons purchased of the English firm of Jardine Matheson & Co. for the sum of $115000.

and

and the brig Lawrick, formerly in the opium trade, pierced for 18 guns, though carrying only 10, was purchased of the same firm for $ 20.000 .- She bark was built by the Prince of Thizen, and sold by him to the Prince of Nagato.-

The Officers of the Custom House were overheard (as I am informed by the Consul General of the Netherlands) by one of his employes to say, that when the boilers of the Lancefield exploded, 40 men were killed being scalded or Suffocated.-

This morning Admiral Jaurès returned in the Séminramis. - He reached the Straits on the morning of the 20th instant, but as his frigate was very heavy he did not enter the Straits .- The Jeanne d'Arc only reached a point opposite the first three batteries .- Apprized of their existence he anchored outside landing a force of 150 men under the cover of his guns, seized and destroyed one of the batteries, blew up a powder magazine and a Daimio's residence near the entrance, and burned the small village of Amidasamme, in which several thousand.

thousand horse and foot Soldiers were stationed, who made but a feeble resistance.

On one of the batteries a European work was found, marked at a top, giving directions for the management of a battery engaged with a steamship embarrassed by difficult currents.

The bark and Steamer were not seen by the French, having probably been taken into Some of the numerous inlets near, but the masts of the Sunken brig were visible.

It was quite fortunate that in all these affairs no Guns were fired from the Southern shore in the territories of other Daimios. These Straits can very easily be rendered impassable, and had these vessels been exposed to a severe cross fire, escape would have been almost impossible.

It is greatly to be regretted, that intelligence of these different outrages reached this port at different times so as to lead to separate action. The punishment though Severe is not so thorough as may be needed. Still it is thought by the Representatives

of

of the Treaty Powers, that the promptitude with which it has been inflicted, will have a favorable influence and will tend to the preservation of peace... - If the Taicoon is sincere in his professions of friendship to us, and if he is acting with duplicity only at Kioto, where he is under duress, he may have heart and courage to maintain his authority. - But all we can now say is, we are groping in the dark. -

At this place we have little or no intercourse with the Government. Our letters from the Ministers are limited to information concerning changes made in their officials, fires at Yedo and other kindred subjects, while every enquiry in relation to important events, is met by professions of ignorance, or promises of information at some future unnamed period. -

I enclose Nos 3 and 4 copies of letters addressed by me to the Ministers, briefly detailing the operations of the Wyoming also No 5 translation of letter

No. 3 & 4.

No. 5.

letter from the Acting Consul General of the Netherlands in relation to the Action of the Medusa.-

Yesterday afternoon Sakai Hida no Kami assistant Minister and Member of the Second Council came down in a steamer from Yedo on his way with troops to Osacca and asked for an interview with all the Ministers. At this Conference the Representatives of France Great Britain Holland and myself were present.-

He commenced by saying he had nothing to communicate to us, but that he could not think of passing by this port without calling on us and enquiring about our health. After many Compliments he asked about the wounded on the Wyoming and expressed his regret, that our Ships and those of Holland and France had been fired into, and said he was on his way to Kioto to give the Taicoon full information.

I replied that this information must have reached the Taicoon, who was so much nearer the Scene, much earlier than it reached Yedo, - and I enquired why

orders

orders had not been given by the Taicoon for his vessels and troops to punish such an unauthorized use and abuse of his flag.-

He said he supposed the Taicoon had not sufficient force.- I said that if, when I was informed of the outrage, any disposition had been shown by the Government to act, the necessity of the visit of the Wyoming would not have arisen, and I then asked what can the Taicoon do now - and what will he do? - To this he replied that he could not say. - that the Taicoon could not of course approve of such conduct - that he had made the treaties - that he would observe them "for a very long time or as long as he could". - but that it might be found that the Prince of Nagato had acted under the orders of the Mikado, and if so, the Taicoon would be compelled "exteriorly" to approve his conduct but that "interiorly" of course he would disapprove and continue the friend of the foreigners.-

I then asked this Vice Minister whether it was true that the troops of Nagato Tosa and Satsuma had been engaged in conflict

with

with those of the Taicoon, and whether the Taicoon was regarded as being in danger.- He said he did not know.- I asked why then are You taking troops and artillery to Osaca. -He said it was his own idea - he thought they might possibly be required for the defence of the Taicoon.-

You will see from this statement how unsatisfactory our relations are; liable as they are to changes from the operations of influences we know to be busily at work, but which are carefully and skilfully hidden.- We can only hope for the best, while we advise preparation for the worst.-

I have already informed You, that the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, in office at the time of my arrival, have been punished by a fine of about half their property. All who have occupied these positions up to the exception of the present Ministry have shared the same fate. The Regent, who alone raised his voice at Kioto, for the observance of the Treaties, has been deposed.- The danger is that the Ministers who constitute the forlorn

hope.-

hope (of Japan) (as it were,) in order to save themselves, will be overawed by the hostile Daimios. - The current is now setting strongly against us, as is proved by the fact, that those regarded as most friendly - such as the Prince of Owari of the Imperial family - instead of declaring, that the Treaties should be observed, content themselves with deprecating hostilities, only, because Japan is not yet quite ready for war. - The French Minister has an account of a Conference of Owari with the Gorogio and others, at which such language was used, to which he referred Yesterday, and the orders stated to have been then given were admitted by the Vice Minister to have been issued. - but he said they were given only in view of the British demand for indemnity. -

I have confined my narration of the conversation which took place, thus far, to what relates to the affairs of the Prince of Hagato.

The British and French Ministers

made

made strong declarations against the right of daimios to own armed vessels and said, that it might become necessary to seize them.-

There is entire harmony between myself and all the foreign Representatives, though perhaps I have greater sympathy for the people, and am only beginning to surrender a confidence, which they have long felt obliged to withhold.- I shall never cease exercising forbearance until it would degenerate into weakness, nor shall I yield to distrust, except in cases, (and alas there are too many), where I can only believe by distrusting my own senses, or proof equally convincing.

I must here state my conviction, that Mr Harris must have foreseen the probability of such occurrences. His sagacity and keen observation could not have been entirely baffled even by Japanese dissimulation.. It is not surprising, that isolated as I have been at Yedo and with only

occasional

occational and very infequent visits to and from my Colleagues, and prepared to regard every one with friendship and favor, and very properly left by Mr Harris free to form my own judgment, I should have been slow to believe, that any difficulty could or was likely to arise.

The Archives of the Legation, I am able to say, will prove that no Minister could have tried more faithfully and more perseveringly to cultivate and continue friendly relations than I have done, and I have the satisfaction of knowing, that no word or act of mine has impaired the friendship which has existed.-

I still believe the feelings of this Government and people towards the Government and people of the United States are decidedly friendly, but recent occurrences have proved what I predicted, that any discrimination is practically impossible; -- We are foreigners and must share the common fate.-

The despatches which I have sent, particularly since February, when I was

infamed

informed that civil war was apprehended, will have prepared the President for this unfortunate state of things. - The people of the United States, who have had rather sole-colored views of Japan, will I apprehend, not be prepared for the shock, which will be given to the ideal, they have formed of our relations with this Country. -

The visit of the Ambassadors to the United States, affording to large a multitude glimpses of the Rev. customs and manners of this strange people; - and the many proofs of friendship for our Government and people, which have been given, and which are still proffered, have diffused very generally the belief, that, as if in an instant, the barrier of isolation, reared nearly three centuries ago, and which have been so sedulously and carefully maintained, with at least overleaped if not broken entirely away. - Prejudices, rendered venerable by age; animosities, strengthened by time and cultivated by national pride, as well as National policy;

as

an intolerable pride of birth, which, attributing to the ruling class a heaven-born origin, requires all others to grovel in the dust before a favored few; Laws founded on and fostered by ignorance, and prejudices, & hedged around with divinity, as not to be susceptible of alteration or suspension, except by violence, are not to be altered or broken down in a day. - Their grasp on the Nation is too firm to be loosened by paper or parchment; and by Signatures to a few Treaties. - Treaties which have not been really accepted by Government; or Nations but only submitted to, though still viewed as a public injury and a National disgrace. -

No outlet has yet been made for the Subsidence of the dark waters of prejudice pride and hatred, which have been so long accumulating. - None of the Ministers who have been accredited to this Country have ever exchanged a Syllable or been admitted to a sight of one of the Chief hereditary Princes

L

of this Empire, except the Taicoon, seated at a distance, and as if on a Scenic Stage.- Probably the Smallest of the great Daimios would feel disgraced by contact with the most powerful of the Western Potentates.-

The individuals described as Princes in our Treaties and sent to the United States and Europe as Ambassadors were not even of the lowest class of Daimios. They had and have only titular, not hereditary, rank; and You will See - are described in the Manifesto, Signed by the Great Daimios, which I Sent You, as "respectable persons".-

I have no time, nor is it necessary I should enlarge on this theme. It is Sufficient to say, that, to this day, the Law of banishment against foreigners is unrepealed. - With all its grim barbarity it is in full force. The meanest Coolie, who strikes down a foreigner, violates neither public Sentiment nor political law. - If unembarrassed by fear of foreign force it would be decreed he had deserved well of his Country.

No

No conviction of public Good and no respect for other Nations opened this Country to residence and to Commerce. - the silent, but no less potent, utterances of bayonets and wide mouthed Cannon burst away the barriers of isolation, and our foothold here can be maintained only by a firm attitude and with the hand on the sword. -

It is useless to enquire, whether the trade of Japan is worth the expenditure of treasure and blood which it may involve. - This Country cannot again be sealed up, even if no merchandize should ever again be sold or bought here. - It is on the great high way of Commerce in the East, where Ships will soon be counted by thousands. - The sea is tempestuous the currents treacherous, the coast lock bound and dangerous and Shipwrecks, of which two of American vessels have occurred within the last eight months, will soon be greatly multiplied. -

These remarks are not made because I believe hostilities will or should ensue with this Government. - On the contrary

I

I hope and think they may and will be averted, but simply with reference to a proposition true everywhere, but here more than anywhere else, that the price and the only security of peace is preparation for war.-

The British fleet will leave this port in a few days, but it is undecided whether it will first visit the Straits of Simonoseki, or proceed directly to Kagoshima the Chief City of Satsuma, for the purpose of demanding the surrender of the murderers of Mr Richardson, and the payment of £ 25000 sterling indemnity.-

I enclose a printed list of Daimios, with their incomes, carefully compiled from Japanese documents, and quite accurate, which may greatly interest You, and give You valuable information, also printed accounts of the different attacks at Simonoseki.-

I also have the pleasure to enclose a small map, showing the track of the Medusa and Wyoming &c and the position of the batteries and

Japanese

Japanese vessels, for which I am indebted to the kindness of Captain Prine of the Royal Engineers.-

I only add, that I await with great solicitude the decision of the President, but with entire confidence that my conduct will meet his and Your kind approval, and that also of a great Nation, never more truly great than now, when engaged in the noblest struggle for freedom, in its fullest and most generous sense, which the World has ever witnessed.-

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.-

Yokohama. July 24. 1863
Robt H Pruyn
Minister Resident

No. 48
5 Enclosures.

Received -

Hostilities in Japan

Copy

Consulate of the United States
Shanghae July 3rd 1863

Before me George F. Seward Consul for the United States at Shanghae China personally appeared Captain Simon W Cooper. Samuel Weavitt Engineer J. L. Folsom 1st Asst Engineer and Wm Jones 2nd Officer. All of whom are attached to the American steamer "Pembroke" in the several capacities mentioned. Who being sworn all depose. ——"——

On the 28th ultimo while we were pursueing our voyage from Jokohama to Shanghae via the Inland sea and Nagasaki we then being near the Western entrance of the Inland sea were attacked by armed Japanese Government rebels under the following circumstances.

We left Jokohama on Sunday the 21st ult. We proceeded as above on our voyage to Shanghae. On the 25th ultimo at 2 P.M. about we payed a Japanese European built barque. The barque was well armed and full of men

but with no ensign at. After we had anchored for the night say at 4 P.M the barque came down with a fair wind and a Japanese flag flying, the flag was the same as those used on all Government war steamers. It is a square flag - a white ground with a red ball in the centre. The barque passed our vessel and anchored at the head of the entrance straits about a quarter of a miles away.

As she approached as a gun was fired from a bluff about 4 miles off and the signal was repeated all along the coast.

During the evening she was worked around broadside to the wind and to our vessel At about 1 A. M she commenced firing at us. We could discern the vessel plainly and the position by the lightning although the night was very dark.

After she had fired a dozen shots one of which cut away our topmast back stay and all passed close to us. A brig which we recognised as the former Br. brig "Lanrick" suddenly appeared coming from windward. She passed about 40 yards from us and

dropped anchor close to the Largue.

Both rebels then fired as rapidly as they could load and discharge but we had got steam up and ran out of fire escaping to sea through the Bimgo Channel, a narrow and unfrequented strait. We had to restrain the native pilot who attempted to escape. During the attack many lights were in motion on shore and the noise of many boats distinctly heard by us. When the Lancick passed us a lenifie cell was raised from both rebels, if her guns had been discharged at that moment we would have been destroyed. Our guns were loaded and we fired no return shots - All our efforts being directed to getting under weigh.

The Inland sea is frequented by Foreign rebels. We had no notice that we should not make the voyage that way.

Sworn and subscribed to before the day of the year above mentioned

(sgd) Lemuel W Cooper
(sgd) J. W. Leavitt.
(sgd) J. L. Folsom
(sgd) Wm Jones

(sgd) J. F. Seward

I George D Porter Dy Asst Samuel USN do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original deposition

(sgd) G D Porter
Dy USC.

Enclosure No 1
with despatch No 48.
dated Yokohama July 24. 1863

Statement of loss suffered in consequence of a murderous assault made upon the steamer "Pembroke" in the Inland sea on the 19th of June by armed rebels flying the flag of the Government of Japan

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Loss of time by being obliged to go through an unknown and circuitous passages to reach the open sea. 5 days at $300 $1500.00

Loss of freight and passengers through not being able to visit Nagasaki whither she was bound estimated at $6.500.00

Consideration to be distributed among the officers and crew as recompense for the deadly peril to which they were subjected $2000.00

Dollars $10.000.00

Shanghai July 4th 1863

(Sgd) Rufell & Co

True Copy
Robt Bruyn

Enclosure No 2.
with despatch No 48.
dated Yokohama July 24. 1863.

No: 85.

Legation of the United States
Yokohama July 20. 1863.

Their Excellencies
Matsudaira Boodzen no kami
Inowuye Kawatsi no kami
Ministers for Foreign Affairs
&c &c &c
Yedo.

I have the pleasure to inform Your Excellencies that the United States Ship Wyoming immediately on the receipt of the information that the US Merchant Steamer Pembroke had been fired into at Simmoseki by the Prince of Nagato proceeded to the place and on the 16th instant engaged his batteries, the Steamer Lancefield, the brig Lamick and a bark whose name I have not learned.

The brig Lamick was sinking at the time the Wyoming left, and the Steamer Lancefield was driven on shore her boilers struck by a shell and blown up.

The

The attack on the Penhoke was an act of piracy; which required immediate punishment. - As it was also an insult and a defiance of Ullk the Taicoon in treating as enemies those whom he regards as friends, I regret, that Your Excellencies did not propose to inflict this punishment Yourselves, or to unite Your flag with ours in doing so. - This You doubtless omitted to do, as all Your forces at that time were required at Osacca for the defence of Ullk the Taicoon.

I have the honor to inform Your Excellencies, that I propose to concert with the Ministers of the Powers, whose flags have been insulted for such other and further measures of punishment as may be ~~thought~~ advisable.

With respect and Esteem.

(Signed) R H Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the United States in Japan. -

Enclosure No 3.
with despatch No 48.
dated Yokohama July 24. 1863

No. 86.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yokohama July 22. 1863.

Their Excellencies
Matsudaira Goodzen no kami &
Inowuye Kawatsi no kami
Ministers for Foreign Affairs
&c. &c. &c.
Yedo.

It appears from the report made by Commander Mc Dougal of the Wyoming, that on the 16th instant he arrived in the Straits of Simonoseki, and was at once fired on by the batteries on the North side of said Straits, - That he paped through without firing a shot, receiving the fire of six batteries. - Opposite the village of Simonoseki he passed between the big Sawrick and a bark anchored near her - and the Steamer Lancefield. - These vessels poured broadsides into the Wyoming, which she at once replied. - On her return through the Straits she sent three of

her

her 11 inch shells into the Lancefield, exploding her boilers, and left the Sawrick in a sinking condition, as I have already informed Your Excellencies.

The Wyoming fired into the batteries only on her return.

My object in writing this is to call Your Excellencies' attention to the fact, that without the provocation of a Shot from the Wyoming, which indeed was not aware of the existence of any batteries at that point, these batteries and vessels fired into the Wyoming, killing four and wounding seven of her crew. -

The Wyoming proceeded to that place for the purpose, as I have informed Matsudaira Iwami no kami and Ogasawara Seki no kami Governors for Foreign Affairs, of seizing those vessels. - Had this been accomplished, it would have been a pleasure to deliver them to Your Excellencies, as having committed a serious offence against HM. the Tycoon as well as the United States.

The

The Prince of Nagato, by firing into the Wyoming, has added to his crimes one against a National repel of the United States.-

I was happy to hear the above named Governors disavow on Your behalf there criminal acts of that Prince.- And it will contribute to a good understanding and the friendship, which has thus far so happily existed between the United States and Japan; if Your Excellencies shall give practical effect and value to that disavowal, by causing ample reparation to be made for the insult and injury to both the Pembroke and the Wyoming.

With respect and Esteem.

Signed/ R. H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the United States.
in Japan.-

Enclosure No. 4
with despatch No. 48.
Dated Yokohama July 24. 1863.

N:261.

Yokohama 17 July 1863

Translation.

Sir,

Hostile encounters are usually misreported and in order to avoid this, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency of an engagement, into which the Netherlands Steam Sloop Medusa was forced by batteries and two armed Japanese vessels in passing through the Straits of Simonoseki the western entrance to the Inland Sea.

Having left the Bay of Nagasaki on the 9th July, we met near its entrance the French Steamer Keinchang on Mail Service Commanded by Lieutenant Lafont, who kindly came onboard with letters addressed to us, and gave us his report to the Admiral Commanding in Chief the French Naval Forces in the China and Japan Seas at Yokohama.- Lieut Lafont informed us, that the batteries in the Straits of Simonoseki

His Excellency General Pruyn
Minister Resident of the United States in Japan.

and also two foreign built ships under Japanese colors had the audacity to open fire against his vessel where the French flag was hoisted.-

The Commander of the Medusa having decided before leaving Nagasaki to proceed to Yokohama by the Inland Sea, had been accordingly furnished with a pilote by the Governor of Nagasaki; and he immediately started for the Straits under full steam and canvas, which the Medusa entered on the 11th July at 7 o'clock in the morning.

When we have in sight two guns were fired from a battery followed by eight others from an armed brig.-

As we heard no whizzing of balls, we thought these guns might be Signals between the Japanese on the arrival of a ship.-

The Medusa prepared for action however, the batteries on both sides were manned and every man was at his station, ready to fire as soon as the first shot should be directed towards us by the

enemy.-

The greatest Silence reigned onboard and no one believed, that the Japanese would dare Commit the slightest hostility, when Suddenly an eight-gun battery of 24 pounders and thoses of the two vessels anchored in front of the town, having a flag blue and white (that of the Prince of Nagato) at the fore royal masthead, but no flag at the peak, opened fire with shot and Shell, fortunately aiming too high thus saving us from a perfect shower of iron.- A port broadside was our immediate reply; owing to the short distance from two to three cablelengths at most; each shot and two shells of 20 (Centimetre) hit the great battery admirably, and two shots inflicted much injury upon the battery of one of the vessels.

The order was given to proceed as slowly as possible, in order to have time to point the guns well, and as there was nothing doing on Starboard side, every one was employed at the port guns, keeping up the fire with two guns at the time,

when

when suddenly the guns of a fourth battery added their thunder to that of the others.

To our great regret the Medusa could not approach near enough to the vessels to either sink or take them by boarding, a sandbank lying between these vessels and our own, and they were anchored in only two fathoms water.

Exposed to the sharp a crossfire of four batteries, the Medusa was struck by 24 Centimetre shot and by two 16 Cent. shells which exploded after penetrating.

The Commander seeing three men fall horribly mutilated by a single shot, and apprehensive of fire from the shells, sent some men to put out the fire, which had already commenced at the bulwarks and below in the Engine room.

The firing from the great battery had however slackened, which raised the spirits of our men, one more of whom fell mortally wounded.

The fire of the vessels becoming less brisk, we could perceive that our shot had seriously damaged their pieces. The Medusa

still proceeded slowly, throwing shell and shot and war, while winding her way through the straits. successively exposed to the fire of five other batteries mounted with guns of heavy calibre, the accurate firing of which caused the Commander to feel some apprehension for our boilers and our engines, without mentioning the danger of having the rudder disabled, in which case the ship might have been sunk in these straits so narrow and of such difficult navigation.-

God saved us from this imminent danger. After passing the ninth battery which like four others was masked by trees or protected by rocks, we reached the inland sea, having been an hour and a half in paping through the straits under a steady fire of shot and shell.-

It can hardly be realised that we lost not more than four men and only had five wounded, two of whom are still in a dangerous condition, having been struck in the head by fragments of shell.- and one would believe in a miracle when taking into account the damage.

to the hull. - The Medusa was struck
31 times; 17 solid shots of 24 centimeter
and shells of 16 centimeter penetrated
the ship - of these projectiles three shells
exploded - one among the guns, another
in the engine room and the third on deck,
while the other poped through the launch,
the cutter, the smoke stack and various
other places above deck, where I came
very near being killed myself by a
shot, which killed the Captain of a gun; -
at the same moment the Commander
and Midshipman Wissel were slightly
wounded by splinters. -

All the officers were near the
guns or on deck at their station and
directed the fire with perfect coolness,
and considering that most of the crew
were for the first time called upon to
vindicate the honor of their flag under
many chances of getting killed, and
that, while having at every moment
to change the direction of the guns, they
kept up a steady fire a well deserved
admiration for the excellent discipline

onboard of this ship of war cannot
be withheld from them.

I have the honor to be with
great respect and high consideration
The Consul General of the Netherlands
(Signed) D de Graeff van Polsbroek.

Enclosure No: 5
with despatch No: 48
dated Yokohama July 27. 1863.

LIST OF DAIMIOS.

☞ The standard value of a Koku of Rice is 11 itzibus:—this, at the Treaty-price weight for weight, $100—311 itzibus—and the dollar at the value of 4s. 2d., would give the Koku of Rice at (say for all practical purposes) 15s. Sterling.—Eds. *J.H.*

	Family Name.	Daimios' Name.	Province.	City.	Class of Daimio.	Revenue in Kokus.
Gosankay or Sankay (previously called 1st Owarri, 2nd Kii, 3rd Mito	Owarri	Owarri Chiunangoong	Owarri	Nangoya	Gosankay or Sankay	610,500
	Cadet of Owarri	Matz daira Setsu no-Kami	Mino	Takass	Kammong	50,000
	Kii	Kii-jiu-san-mi no-Chiunangoong	Kii	Wakayama	Gosankay or Sankay	555,000
	Cadet of Kii	Matz daira Sa Kioh no-daiboo	Iyo	Seijo	Kammong	30,000
	" " "	Matz daira Sa-hioh-yay no-Kami	Kowotsuki	Yado	"	10,000
	Mito	Mito-jiu-san-mi no-Chiunangoong	Fitatsi	Mito	Gosankay or Sankay	350,000
	Cadet of Mito	Matz daira Sanuki no-Kami	Sanuki	Takamatz	Kammong	120,000
	" " "	Matz daira Dai Kuku no-Kami	Mootz	Morlyama	"	20,000
	" " "	Matz daira Harima no-Kami	Fitatsi	Footeboo	"	20,000
	" " "	Matz daira Oee no-Kami	"	Sisido	"	10,000
		The above are of the Sankay or Cadets of the three families.				
	Etsizen Kay (family of Etsizen)	Matz daira Mikawa no-Kami	Mimmasaka	Tsuyama	Kammong	100,000
	" " " "	Matz daira Etsizen no-Kami	Etsizen	Fookooee	"	320,000
	" " " "	Matz daira Jitsu no-Skay	Etsingo	Itoocengawa	"	10,000
	" " " "	Matz daira Dewa no-Kami	Iisumo	Matsuyay	"	180,000
	" " " "	Matz daira Sado no-Kami	"	Hirossay	"	30,000
	" " " "	Matz daira Setsu no Sing	"	Mori	"	10,000
	" " " "	Matz daira Yamato no-Kami	Musasi	Kawagoee	"	170,000
	" " " "	Matz daira Hio-bon no-Tayu	Harima	Akashi	"	100,000
		Matz daira Higo no-Kami, Jiu-si no-Chioojo	Kootz	Ardzoo	"	230,000
		Hoshima Danjo-nochioo Jiu-goee	Kadsusa	Ceno	"	20,040
	Mayedda Kay	Kanga Jiu-san-mi Chiunangoong	Kanga	Kanasawa	Kokoshioo	1,027,700
	Cadet of Mayedda	Matz daira Chomatz	Etsjin	Toyama	Tozamma	100,000
	" " "	Matz daira Hida no-Kami Jiu-si	Kanga	Daishujee	"	100,000
	" " "	Mayedda Tango no-Kami Jiu-goee	Kowotsuki	Nanukaitchi	"	10,000
	Shimadzoo Kay	Matz daira Shuri no-Daiboo, Jiusi no-Shosho	Satsuma, Osumi, Fiuga & Loochoo	Kagosima	Kokoshioo	710,000
	Cadet of Shimadzoo	Shimadzoo Awadsi no-Kami	Fiuga	Sadowarra	Tozamma	27,070
	Datté Kay	Matz daira Mootz no-Kami "Sendai" Josi Chioojo	Mootz	Sendai	Kokoshioo	325,600
	Cadet of Datté	Tamura Ewajiro	"	Itchinoseki	Tozamma	30,000
	" "	Datté Towotomi no-Kami Jiusi no-Jijui	Iyo	Ooajima	"	100,000
	" "	Datté Wakasa no-Kami Jiu-goee	"	Yoshida	"	30,000
	Hossokawa Kay	Hossokawa Etsjiu no-Kami Jiusi no-Shosho	Higo	Kumamoto	Kokoshioo	540,000
	Cadet of Hossokawa Kay	Hossokawa Wakasa no-Kami	"	Shindeng	Tozamma	35,000
	" " " "	Hossokawa Shumenoskay	"	Oodo	"	30,000
	" " " "	Hossokawa Gengba no-Kami	Fitatsi	Yatabay	"	16,360
	Kooroda Kay	Matz daira Mino no-Kami Jiusi no-Chioojo	Tsikuzen	Fukuoku	Kokoshioo	520,000
	Cadet of Kooroda Kay	Kooroda Toku no-skay	"	Akidzuki	Tozamma	50,000
	" " "	Kooroda Isse no-Kami Jiu-goee	Kadsusa	Kooroori	Fudai	30,000
	Assano Kay	Matz daira Aki no-Kami, Jiusi no-Shosho	Aki	Hiroshima	Kokoshioo	426,000
	Cadet of Assano	Matz daira Owomi no-Kami, Jiu-goee	"	near do.	Tozamma	30,000
	Mowori Kay	Matz daira Daizen no Daiboo, Jiusi no Chioojoo	Nangato	Haugee	Kokoshioo	369,000
	Cadet of Mowori	Mowori Awadsi no-Kami, Jiu-goee	Suwo	Tokuyama	Tozamma	40,010
	" "	Mowori Sa Kioh no-Skay, Jiu-goee	Nangato	Futchioo	"	50,000
	" "	Mowori Sanuki no-Kami, Jiu-goee	"	Kiossnyay	"	10,000
	Mowori Kay (another family)	Mowori Awa no-Kami	Bungo	Sayeki	"	20,000
	Nabeshima Kay	Matz daira Hizen (Fizen) no-Kami Jiusi no jijiu	Hizen	Saga	Kokoshioo	357,000
	Cadet of Nabeshima	Nabeshima Kanga no-Kami, Jiu-goee	"	Koshiro	Tozamma	13,290
	" "	Nabeshima Kahi no-Kami, Jiu-goee	"	Hassueckay	"	52,625
	" "	Nabeshima Bizen no-Kami	"	Kashima	"	20,000
	Ikeda Kay	Matz daira Segami no-Kami, Jiusi no-Chioojo	Inaba	Towotori	Kokoshioo	325,000
	Cadet of Ikeda	Matz daira ase no-Kami, Jiu-goee	"	Shinden	Tozamma	30,000
	" "	Matz dhira Sa-yay-mon no-Skay, Jiu-goee	"	"	"	15,000
	Ikeda Kay (2nd family)	Matz daira Koora no-Kami (knowu as "Bizen dono") Jinsi no-Shosho	Bizen	Okayama	Kokoshioo	315,200
	Cadet of 2nd family of Ikeda	Ikeda Sinano no-Kami	"	Shinden		25,000
	" " " "	Ikada Sho-maro			Tozamma	15,000
	Ee-yee Kay	(Ee-yee) Eekammong no-Kami Jiusi no chioojo	Owomi	Hikonay	Fudai	350,000
		Ee Hioh-boo no-shó	Etsingo	Yoseta	"	20,000
	Towodo Kay	Towodo Idsumi no-Kami, Jiusi no chioojo	Issé	Tsz	large Fudai	323,900
		Towodo Sado no-Kami	"	Hissayee	Tozamma	53,000
	Hatchiska Kay	Matz daira Awa no-Kami, Jiusi no chioojo	Awa	Tokushima	Kokoshioo	257,900
	Yamano-ootchi Kay	Matz daira Tosa no-Kami	Tosa	Kowochi	"	242,000
		Yamano-ootchi Tootomi no-Kami	"	Shinden ¶	Tozamma	13,000
	Arima Kay	Arima Nakatskasa no Tayu, Jiusi no Shosho	Tsikugo	Koorumi	‖Kokoshioo ?	210,000

¶ Common name, means new field or ground. ‖ Formerly Tozamma.
‡ Those marked ? are in rank and importance nearly Kokoshioo.

Explanation of Titles — Gosankay — Imperial Family Line which Tycoon is chosen
Kokoshioo — Territorial Princes of the 18 first Ranks — possessing Sovereign Power
Fudai Vassals of Tycoon
Tozamma — Independent Daimios (Th a certain Rate)
Kammong — Great Princes of Sanguin Family founded since the Dynasty of the Tycoon
Usurped powers and Territories taken away from great Princes depended

LIST OF DAIMIOS.

Family Name.	Daimios' Name.	Province.	City.	Class of Daimio.	Revenue in Kokus.
.....	Arima Hiogo no-Kami	Shimotsuki	Fooklangay	Tozamma	10,000
Arima (2nd family)	* Arima Sa-hioh-yay no Skay	Etsizen	Maruoka	‡ Fudai	50,000
Satoki Kay	Satoki oo Kioh no daib oo	Dewa	Akita	‖Kokoshioo ?	205,800
.....	Satoki Eekay no-Kami	,,	Akita Shinden	Tozamma	20,000
Iwaki Kay	Iwaki sa Kioh no daiboo	,,	Kameda	,,	20,000
Namboo Kay	Namboo Mino no-Kami, Jiusi no Shosho	Mootz	Moriyoka	‖Kokoshioo ?	200,000
.....	Namboo Tanba no-Kami	,,	Morioka	Tozamma	11,000
....	Namboo Towotomi no-Kami	,,	Hatchinohay	,,	20,000
Ooyay soongee Kay	Ooyaysoongee Danjonodai shitz Jiusi no shosho	Dewa	Yoonesawa	Kokoshioo	150,000
Cadet of Ooyay soongee Kay	Ooyay soongee Suruga no-Kami	,,	Yoonesawa shinden	Tozamma	10,000
Matz daira Kay	Hissamatz Matz daira or Matz daira Oki no-Kami, Jiusi no Shosho	Iyo	Matsuyama	Kammong	150,000
.....	Matz daira Etsjiu no-Kami	Isaé	Kooanna	,,	110,000
.....	Matz daira Suruga no Kami	Iyo	Imabarri	Fudai	30,000
.....	Matz daira Boongo no-Kami	Shimosa	Tako	,,	12,000
.....	Matz daira Shimosa no-Kami	Musashi	Oshi	,,	100,000
.....	Matz daira Setsu no-Kami	Kowotsuki	Obutta	,,	20,000
Okudaira Kay	Okudaira Daizen no daiboo	Boongo	Nakatz	,,	100,000
Matz daira Kay (2nd family)	Matz daira Ookon no sho genn	Iwami	Hamado	,,	61,000
.....	Matz daira Kahi no-Kami	Yamato	Koriyama	,,	151,288
.....	Yanangisawa Mimboo no sho	Etsingo	Knookawa	,,	10,000
.....	Yanangisawa Shotaro	,,	Mikaitchi	,,	10,000
Sakakibarra Kay	Sakakibarra Siki boo no Tayu	,,	Takatta	,,	150,000
Honda Kay	Honda Mino no-Kami	Mikawa	Okasaki	,,	50,000
.....	Honda Higo no-Kami	Harima	Yamadaka	,,	10,000
.....	Honda Noto no-Kami	Mootz	Idsumi	,,	20,000
.....	Honda Hoki no-Kami	Suruga	Tanakka	,,	40,000
.....	Honda Shusenn no-Kami	Owomi	Zezzay	,,	60,000
.....	Honda Iyo no-Kami	Isee	Kando	,,	15,000
.....	Honda Boongo no-Kami	Sinano	Eeyama	,,	20,000
O-ngasawarra Kay	O-ngasawarra Daizen no daiboo	Buzen	Kokura	,,	150,000
.....	O-ngasawarra Owomi no-Kami	,,	Do. Shinden	,,	10,000
.....	O-ngaswarra Kowomatz maro	Harima	Anjee	,,	10,000
Gorogio —	O-ngsawarra Sado no-Kami (his son O-Dzus-ho no-Kami is now in the Gorogio	Hizen	Karatz	,,	60,000
Hayashi Kay	Hayashi Higo no-Kami	Kadsusa	Iosayee	,,	10,000
.....	Ongasawarra Sa-yay-mon no-Skay	Etsizen	Katsuyama	,,	22,270
Sakkye-ee Kay	Sakkye Oota no Kami	Harima	Himejee	,,	150,000
.....	Sakkye Shimotsaki no-Kami	Kowodzuki	Ishizaki	,,	20,000
.....	Sakaye Wakasa no-Kami	Wakasa	Obamma	,,	112,580
.....	Sakkye oo Kioh nos Kay	Etsizen	Tsuroonga	,,	10,000
.....	Sakkye Sho jiro	Awa	Katzuyama	,,	120,000
.....	Sakkye Sa-yay-mon no-Kami	Dewa	Shonaee	,,	140,000
.....	Sakkye Daikakoo no-Kami	,,	Matzuyama	,,	25,000
Owokubo Kay	Owokubo Kanga no-Kami	Segami	Odawarra	,,	153,000
.....	Owokubo Nagato no-Kami	,,	Hangeenoya-manaka	,,	13,000
.....	Owokubo Sado no-Kami	Shimotsuki	Karassuyama	,,	30,000
Inaba Kay	Inaba Naguta no-Kami	Yamashiro	Yodo	,,	102,000
....	Inaba Hioh boo no sho	Awa	Tatteyama	,,	10,000
Inaba Kay (2nd family	Inaba Iyo no-Kami	Boongo	Oossookee	,,	56,000
Tatchibanna Kay	Tatchibanna Hida no-Kami	Tsikugo	Yamagawa	Tozamma	119,600
.....	Tatchibanna Idzumo no-Kami	Mootz	Shimotedo	,,	10,000
Niwa Kay	Niwa Sa Kioh no daiboo	,,	Nihonmatz	,,	100,700
....	Niwa Nagato no-Kami	Harima	Mikoosa	,,	10,000
Tsoongaroo Kay	Tsoongaroo Etsjiu no-Kami	Mootz	Hirosaki	,,	100,000
.....	Tsoongaroo Siki boo no sho	,,	Koorokshi	,,	10,000
Sanada Kay	Sanada Sinano no-Kami	Sinano	Matzushiro	,,	100,000
Abé Kay	Abé Harima no-Kami	Mootz	Sirakawa	Fudai	100,000
....	Abé Kadsuyay no-Kami	Bingo	Fukuyama	,,	110,000
.....	Abé Inaba no-Kami	Kadsusa	Samuki	,,	16,000
Ambay Kay	Ambay Setsu no-Kami	Musasi	Okabbe	,,	20,200
Toda Kay	Toda Ooneme no-Kami	Mino	Owogaki	,,	100,000
.....	Toda Awadsi no-Kami	,,	Do. shinden	,,	10,000
....	Toda htsizen no-Kami	Shimotsuki	Ootsoonomia	,,	? 77,000
.....	Toda Htschi no skay	,,	Ashkanga	,,	11,000
Akimoto Kay	Akimoto Tajima no-Kami	Kowotsuki	Tattebayashi	,,	60,000
Hotta Kay	Hotta Ko no skay	Simosa	Sakura	,,	11,000
....	Hotta Setsu no-Kami	Shimotsuki	Sano	,,	10,000
.....	Hotta Kanga no-Kami	Owomi	Miagawa	,,	13,000
Fso Kay	Fso Tsussima no-Kami	Tsussima Island	Futchioo		100,000
Ashkanga Kay	Kitsuri ngawa yo itchi maro	Shimotsuki	Kitsurigawa		
Tsucheeya Kay	Tsucheeya Ooneme no-Kami	Fitatsi	Tsucheeoora	,,	95,000
Do-ee Kay	Do-ee oee no-Kami	Simosa	Kouga	,,	80,000
.....	Do-ee Osumi no-Kami	Mikawa	Kareeya	,,	23,000
.....	Do-ee Noto no-Kami	Etsizen	Owono	,,	40,000
Makino Kay	Makino Bizeu no-Kami	Etsingo	Nagaoka	,,	71,000
.....	Makino Towotomi no-Kami	Sinano	Komuro	,,	15,000
.....	Makino Etjiu no-Kami	Hitatsi	Kasamma	,,	80,000
.....	Makino Sanuka no-Kami	Tango	Tanabbe	,,	85,000
Nakagawa Kay	Nakagawa	Boongo	Oka	Head of small Tozamma	70,400

* The Roman Catholic in the 16th century. ‖ Formerly Tozamma.
‡ Those marked ? are in rank and importance nearly Kokoshioo.

LIST OF DAIMIOS.

Family Name.	Daimios' Name.	Province.	City.	Class of Daimio.	Revenue in Kokus.
2nd Matz daira Kay or Honjo Kay	Matz daira Hoki no-Kami	Tango	Miase	Fudai	70,000
	Honjo Koorsee no sho	Mino	Takatomi	"	10,000
3rd Matz daira Kay, Nangasawa Matz daira, properly Owogootchi	Matz daira Idzu no-Kami	Mikawa	Yoshida	"	70,000
	Matz daira Oribay no-Kami	Kadsusa	Owotaki	"	20,000
	Matz daira Kio Saburo	Kowotsuki	Takasaki	"	32,000
	Fookka Midzoo Matz daira, Matz daira Tonomo no-Kami	Aizen	Shimabarra	"	70,000
	Toda Matz daira, Matz daira Tanba no-Kami	Sinano	Matzumoto	"	60,000
	Owounki Matz daira, Matz daira Idzumi no Kami	Mikawa	Mshiwo	"	60,000
	Matz daira Sayay mon nojo	Boongo	Foonasee	"	21,270
	Matz daira Hioh boo sho	Mikawa	Okudono	"	10,000
	Matz daira Noto no-Kami	Mino	Iwamura	"	30,000
	Fusi Matz daira, Matz daira Yojuro	Sinano	Ouyedda	"	53,000
	Matz daira Yamashiro no-Kami	Dewa	Kamiuoyama	"	30,000
	Kattahaira Matz daira, Matz daira Buzon no-Kami	Tanba	Kameyama	"	50,000
	Seratta Matz daira, Matz daira Tango no-Kami	Suruga	Ojima	"	10,000
	Matzsuee Matz daira, Matz daira Suwo no-Kami	Mootz	Tanangura	"	60,400
	Sakurayee Matz daira	Setsu	Amangasaki	"	40,000
	Nomi Matz daira, Matz daira Osumi no-Kami	Boongo	Kitsuku	"	31,000
Midzuno Kay	Midzuno Idzumi no-Kami	Dewa	Yamagata	"	50,000
	Midzuno Dewa no-Kami	Suruga	Nomadzoo	"	50,000
	Midzuno Hizen no-Kami	Kadsusa	Tsurumaki	"	15,000
	Midzuno Fiuga no-Kami	Simosa	Yuki	"	18,000
Neito Kay	Neito Gonno Shogenn	Fiuga	Nobeoka	"	70,000
	Neito Katsu nojo	Mootz	Yoonagaya	"	15,000
2nd Neito Kay	Neito Kii no-Kami	Et-igo	Moorakami	"	50,000
	Neito Kin Itchiro	Mikawa	Koromo	"	20,000
	Neito Suruga no-Kami	Sinano	Takato	"	33,000
	Neito Sima no-Kami	,,	Iwamurada	"	15,000
Tosawa Kay	Tosawa Kadsusa no skay	Dewa	Mowongami		
			Sinjo	"	68,000
Ando Kay	Ando Taussima no-Kami	Mootz	Iwakidaira	"	50,000
Matzu oora Kay	Matzuoora Hizen no-Kami	Hizen	Hirado	Tozamma	61,700
	Matzuoora boofgo no-Kami	,,	Sinden	"	10,000
Soma Kay	Soma Daizen no skay	Mootz	Nakamura	"	60,000
Ishikawa Kay	Ishikawa Tonomo no-Kami	Isse	Kameyama	Fudai	60,000
	Ishikawa Wakasa no-Kami	Fitatsi	Shimodadi	,	20,000
Kiogokoo Kay	Kiogokoo Sado no-Kami	Sanuki	Marunigami	Tozamma	51,500
	Kiogokoo Iki no-Kami	,,	Tadotz	"	10,000
	Kiogokoo Hida no-Kami	Tajima	Toyo-oka	"	15,000
	Kiogokoo Bitsjiu no-Kami	Tango	Mineyama	"	15,000
Inooyay Kay	Inooyay Kawadsi no-Kami	Towotomi	Hamamatz	Fudai	60,000
	Inooyay Iyo no-Kami	Fitatsi	Shimotsima	"	10,000
	Inooyay Tsikugo no-Kami	Simosa	Taga oka	"	10,000
Koozay Kay	Koozay Yamato no-Kami	,,	Sekiyado	"	68,000
Wakisaka Kay	Wakisaka Awadsi no-Kami	Harima	Tatsuno	"	51,080
Okabbay Kay	Okabbay Tsikuzen no-Kami	Idsu	Kishino wada	"	53,000
Itowo Kay	Itowo Harima no-Kami	Fiuga	Obi	Tozamma	51,400
		Bitsjiu	Okada	"	10,300
Kattowo Kay	Kattowo Dewa no-Kami	Iyo	Ozoo	"	30,000
	Kattowo Okura no sho	,,	Neeya	"	10,000
	Kattowo Etsjiu no-Kami	Owomi	Minakootchi	Fudai, formerly Tozamma	25,000
Awoyama Kay	Awoyama Inaba no-Kami	Tanba	Sassayama	Fudai	60,000
	Awoyama Okura no Tayu	Mino	Hatchimany	"	48,000
Manabay Kay	Manabay Shimosa no-Kami	Etsizen	Sabayay	"	50,000
Itakura Kay	Itakura Suwo no-Kami	itsjiu	Matzuyama		50,000
	Itakura Kazuyay no-Kami	Kowotsuki	Annakka	"	30,000
	Itakura Setsu no-Kami	Bitsjiu	Neewassay	"	20,000
	Itakura Neizenn no-Kami	Mootz	Fookooshima	"	30,000
Akita Kay	Akita Awa no-Kami	,,	Miharra	Tozamma	50,000
Misongootchi Kay	Misongootchi Shuzenn no-Kami	Etsingo	Shibatta	"	100,000
Owota Kay	Owota Sojiro	Towotomi	Kakegawa	‡ Fudai ?	50,037
Kamayee Kay	Kamayee Oki no-Kami	Iwami	Suwano	Tozamma	43,000
Nangayee Kay	Nangayee Hida no-Kami	Setsu	Takatski	Fudai	36,000
	Nangayee Hizen no-Komi	Mino	Kano	"	32,000
	Nangayee Sinano no-Kami	Yamato	Shinjo	"	10,000
Kookee Kay	Kookee Nagoto no-Kami	Setsu	Sanda	Tozamma	36,000
	Kookee Osumi no-Kami	Tanba	Ayabbé	"	19,500
Tokee Kay	Tokee Yamashiro no-Kami	Kowotsuki	Numatta	‡ Tozamma ?	35,000
Nishowo Kay	Nishowo Yayki no skay	Towotomi	Yokoska	‡ Fudai ?	35,000
Suwa Kay	Suwa Inaba no-Kami	Sinano	Takashima	Fudai	30,000
Kootsukee Kay	Kootsukee Owomi no-Kami	Tanba	Fookujeyama	Fudai formerly Tozamma	32,000
Toriyee Kay	Toriyee Tanba no-Kami	Shimotsuki	Meeboo	Fudai	30,000
Inagakee Kay	Inagakee Sinano no-Kami	Shima	Toba	"	30,000
	Inagakee Wakasa no-Kami	Owomi	Yamangami	"	13,040
Sengokoo Kay	Sengokoo Sanuki no-Kami	Tajima	Idzushi	Tozamma	30,000
Matzmai Kay	Matzmai Idzu no-Kami	Matzmai	Yezo	"	30,000 Kokus 18,000 Kobangs
Horee Kay	Horee Sa Kioh no skay	Etsingo	Mooramatz	"	30,000

‡ Those marked ? are in rank and importance nearly Kekeshies.

LIST OF DAIMIOS.

Family Name.	Daimios' Name.	Province.	City.	Class of Daimio.	Revenue in Kokus.
.....	Horee Idzumo no-Kami	Etsingo	Seeyeeya	Fudai	10,000
.....	Horee Nagato no-Kami	Sinano	Sasaka	Tozamma	10,050
.....	Horee Iwami no-Kami	"	Kedah	"	17,000
Akidzuki Kay	Akidzuki Tagato no-Kami	Finga	Takanabbe	"	27,000
Koeeday Kay	Koeeday Tchikara	Tanba	Sonobay	"	26,700
Owomura Kay	Owomura Tango no-Kami	Hizen	Omura	"	27,200
Ooyaymura Kay	Ooyaymura Suruga no-Kami	Yamato	Takatori	Fudai	25,000
Kinoshta Kay	Kinoshta Bitsjiu no-Kami	Bitsjiu	Ashimori	Tozamma	25,000
.....	Kinoshta Hida no-Kami	Boongo	Heejee	"	25,000
.....	Miura Bingo no-Kami	Mimmasaka	Katznyama	Fudai	23,000
Masuyama Kay	Masuyama Kawadsi no-Kami	Isse	Nangashima	"	20,000
Sagarra Kay	Sagarra Etsizen no-Kami	Higo	Fitoyoshi		22,000
Rokoogo Kay	Rokoogo chogoro	Dewa	Honjo	Tozamma	20,020
Mori Kay	Mori Mimmasaka no-Kami	Harima	Ako	"	20,000
.....	Mori Idzu no-Kami	"	Mikazuki	"	15,000
Seki Kay	Seki Bizen no-Kami	Bitsjiu	Neemee	"	16,000
Otta Kay	Otta Hio boosho	Dewa	Tendo	"	20,000
.....	Otta Yamashiro no-Kami	Tanba	Kaibarra	"	20,000
.....	Otta Setsu no-Kami	Yamato	Shibbamura	"	10,000
.....	Otta Taikuzen no-Kami	"	Yanangeemoto	"	10,000
Wakkebay Kay	Wakkebay Wakasa no-Kami	Owomi	Omizzo	"	20,000
Owoka Kay	Owoka Hiogo no-Kami	Musasi	Iwadzuki	Fudai	23,000
.....	Owoka Etsizen no-Kami	Mikawa	Nishiowohira	"	10,000
Ozekki Kay	Ozekki Higo no-Kami	Shimotsuki	Koorabanne	Tozamma	18,000
Itchi hushi Kay	Itchihashi Idzi no-Kami	Owomi	Nishijee	"	18,000
Ootchida Kay	Ootchida Tonomo no-Kami	Shimosa	Omigawa	Fudai	10,000
Wattanabbe Kay	Wattanabbe Tango no-Kami	Idsumi	Hakatta	"	13,500
Koorooshmia Kay	Koorooshmia Shooko	Boongo	Mori	Tozamma	12,000
Gotto Kay	Gotto Owomi no-Kami	Hizen	Gotto Fooku-yay	"	12,600
Heezeekatta Kay	Heezeekatta muko chcoo	Issé	Komono	"	11,000
Miakay Kay	Miakay Bizen no-Kami	Mikawa	Tawara	Fudai	12,000
Yoonekura Kay	Yoonekura Shimotsuki no-Kami	Musasi	Kanesawa	"	12,000
Owotawarra Kay	Owotawarra Hida no-Kami	Shimotsuki	Owotawarra	Tozamma	11,400
Katagiri Kay	Katagiri Iwami no-Kami	Yamato	Koeedzumi	"	11,808
Yoonekeezoo Kay	Yoonekeezoo Isse no-Kami	Dewa	Nagatoro or Moorayama	Fudai	11,000
Toyama Kay	Toyama Mino no-Kami	Mino	Na-engee	Tozamma	10,021
Kanowo Kay	Kanowo Towotomi no-Kami	Kadsusa	Itchinomia	Fudai	13,000
Tagakee Kay	Tagakee Mondo no-Kami	Kawadsi	Tanuang	"	10,000
Morikawa Kay	Morikawa Dewa no-Kami	Shimosa	Oyoomi	"	10,000
Tattebay Kay	Tattebay Takumi no-Kami	Harima	Hyashida	Tozamma	10,000
Yamagootchi Kay	Yamagootchi Cho jiro	Fitatsi	Ooshikoo	Fudai	10,017
Howojo Kay	Howojo (Segami)? no-Kami	Kawadsi	Sayama	Tozamma	10,000
Awokee Kay	Awokee Genguro	Setsu	Asada	"	10,000
Tamri Kay	Tamri Daizen no skay	Tanba	Yamaga	"	10,000
Shinjio Kay	Shinjio Suruga no-Kami	Fitatsi	Asso	"	10,000
Stots Yanangee Kay	Stots Yanangee Tosa no-Kami	Harima	Ono	"	10,000
.....	Stots Yanangee Hiohboosho	Iyo	Kumatz	"	10,000
Yageyoo Kay	Yageyoo Tajima no-Kami	Yamato	Yageyoo	Fudai	10,000
Endo Kay	Endo Mimboo no tayu	Owomi	Mikami	"	12,000
Tanoma Kay	Tanoma Gengba no-Kami	Towotomi	Sagara	"	10,000

‡ These marked ? are in rank and importance nearly Kokus.

JAPAN.
To accompany my Report of the 24th July 1863.
Red Point
Capt. H.M. Ship
Yokohama
NIPPON
Cape Kusisaki.
INLAND OR SUWONADA SEA.
H.I.M.S. "Semiramis" 36. 10 July. 63.
Takeruse.
Mumasima
Simonosaki.
Straits
Tanoora
Cape Iesaki
Mons
HIKUSIMA
Sironoje
Kusuwura
Track of H.M. Corvette "Medusa" to Comm.
Straits of Capellan.
BOOZEN.
Komurije
Dairi
Cape Nabesaki
Sinnats
33° 33' 30" N. Lat.
130° 30' E. Long.
Nagahama
BATTERIES. 10.
25 Simonosaki. 7
Cape Kusisaki. 1
15 Kokura 1
Hikusima 1
24 32 pdr. 9 in. shell.
a. Screw sr. Tuneefield 2. 10 pdr.
b. Brig. Danrick 10. 12 "
c. Barque.
d. Junks.
Kokura
(Fr. de Angasawara Dazen no Daifoin)
Tsumurasima

Chart of the Straits
of Vanderlapellan or
Sonimerskie

Showing Track of
Wyoming &c &c

Lithographed from chart
of
Capt. Brine
Royal Engineers

Copy Kindly Furnished
by him

Rec'd 1. Oct
No. 49.

Mr Whiting

Telegram.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yokohama July 24. 1863.

Sir,

26th June. American Steamer Pembroke attacked at Simonoseki 600 miles from here by vessels of Prince of Nagato. — 16th July Wyoming blew up his Steamer, Sank a 10 gun brig engaged 6 batteries with loss of 4 killed 7 wounded. French gunboat fired into 8 July Dutch Sloop of war 11th July at same place. — 20th July French Admiral destroyed some of those batteries.

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable.
Wm H. Seward.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Yokohama July 24. 1863.

Robt H Pruyn
Minister Resident

No 49.

No Enclosures

Received

Telegram. Constitution
in Japan. In Care of
Collector San Francisco.

No 1

From U. S. Legation in Japa

Rough Proof
"Japan Herald"
July 25. 1863.

a/

Dear Sir,

I am authorised by Admiral Jaures, Commander-in-Chief of the French Forces in China and Japan, to communicate to you the following account of the proceedings of H. I. M.'s "Semiramis" and "Tancrede", and my own experiences in the recent retaliatory visit of those ships to the Straits of Simonoseki.

We left Yokohama on the morning of the 15th. and arrived in the Bungo entrance to the Inland Sea on the morning of Sunday the 19th. We anchored in the channel and prepared for action. Early on the morning of Monday we ran under slow steam into the entrance of the Simonoseki Channel, looking out for the batteries. When about two miles from the Nangato side of the Channel we saw the flashes and smoke of two guns fired from the midst of the trees, and soon after made out Cho-fhoo, the Castle of Saki-noski, a member of Matz daira Daizen no Daiboo's family, and proceeding a little further on, on the same i. e. Northern or Nangato side, a battery of 5 25 lbd- guns. The Admiral decided upon the destruction of this battery, and not of the Castle. We then came to anchor about three quarters of a mile from the Battery near the village of Tanoura, in the Province of Bouzen. When anchored it was found that the current put us stern on to the battery; about half an hour was spent in putting springs on our cable, and a hawser to a Japanese junk moored at some distance from us. During all this time the Japanese gunners remained at their guns, not even pointing them at us; had they done so they might have raked us fore and aft; we therefore thought that the guns were fixed in the one position viz pointed up the narrowes. part of the channel, but when we took the battery we found this not to be the case, the guns being perfectly mounted on good European fashioned carriages. When broadside on the Frigate fired a 60lb. rifle ball which went right over the battery: the second carried right into the middle of the parapet, and sent earthwork and stones, turf and sand-bags flying around in every direction. Still no answer was returned by the Japanese. We continued the bombardment till nearly eleven o'clock, sending in the shells every five minutes and making beautiful practice. I was then sent on shore in company with Monsr. l'Abbé Girard to the town of Tanaura, to distribute the proclamation of Admiral Jaores, to the effect that the country people had nothing to fear on that side, that he had come only to punish the Prince of Nangato for having fired into a vessel under the French flag, and inviting them to send provisions on board against payment

We found our way to the house of the Mayor without difficulty, not being molested in any way by the people who crowded round us in great numbers, and we were received by this official with all honors and politeness; he thanked us for the proclamation, and in our presence sent it by a messenger to the Prince of Bouzen. During this trip on shore I had heard both the Frigate and the "Tancrede" recommence their fire and on going on board I learned that the Admiral had ordered the "Tancrede" to run in towards Simonoseki, and that when she came into the narrowest part of the passage the battery opened fire upon her; our guns, however, soon silenced the battery I saw one gun toppled over by a shell and two or three Japanese guns fly into the air. The "Tancrede" was hit in three places, one shot went into her hull, one into the mizen top-mast, and one cut away the fore top mast, which only stood then by the stays. At noon after the men's dinner the Admiral ordered a landing, and I had the good-luck to be ordered to accompany Capt in Doquilliot, the commander of the troops. We landed in all 150 men, 80 sailors and 70 Chasseurs of the 3rd battalion [illegible]

2/

Yokohama July 24. 1863.

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2/ 4

On nearing the shore to the right of the battery, protected from her by a projecting bluff, the boat's rifled gun sent a few shells into the bushes as a precaution, but nobody stirred; we landed in good order, and made in 3 divisions for the battery; after we had well entered into the bushes we were attacked by the Japanese in several isolated troops of three or four, some with rifles some with swords, but most with old Brown Bess of Dutch manufacture; these lay concealed, aiming at us as we approached: they were immediately charged and bayonetted, some few made a stand, but generally took to immediate flight. I think there must have been about twenty killed this way. Passing through this brushwood we came upon the battery. It was quite deserted; the ptrapet was all ploughed up by our shells; one gun lay upset; another had its truncheons knocked off and pools of blood in all directions. The dead had all been carried away. In a hollow road behind the battery we found some clothes soaked with blood and some accoutrements. The guns having been spiked, the commandant ordered brushwood, mats, and all other inflammable materials to be placed under the gun-carriages, which was then fired. The powder magazine was found outside the battery, in a very safe position in a hollow road: the powder and all the ammunition was thrown into the sea. While this was going on in the battery Mr. Layrle, Chief of Staat Major of Admiral Jaures advanced by the right of the battery (keeping up a continual fire with Japanese hid in the bushes) to a village called Midaga-mome, which was abandoned by the peasants and evidently used as dwelling places for the troops belonging to the batteries. In the middle of this town there was a large

building a little way up the hill, half temple half palace like, in which there was found a great deal of powder and ammunition, having been fired by us, blew up with a tremendous noise just as we were re-embarking.

On entering the battery I went at once to the principal building where I found a good quantity of Japanese armour and arms, but no one in the house. In looking about I found several Japanese translations of Dutch books on fortification and gunnery, one of which (which I have now in my possession,) marked at the page where it treats of attacking ships that are carried away by the current.

Having thus accomplished our object, destroyed the battery and guns, and also burned the village, (the quarters of the soldiers), we re-embarked. I must not forget to mention that during the re-embarcation the frigate, the "Tancrede" and the boats' guns opened a heavy fire on some spot to the right of us, but hidden by the bushes. On going on board I learned that they had seen about 2,000 men, regular infantry, some men on horseback and even field artillery, coming down upon us from Simonseki by the road along the shore; they fired a few shells amongst them, which exploding in their midst did them considerable damage and they speedily retreated. We had in all three men wounded belonging the Chasseurs, two by musket balls and one by a stab of a dagger of a Japanese who was lying wounded on the ground, and stabbed him as he passed by.

It is difficult to arrive at any estimate of the casualties of the Japanese, but there was abundant testimony in the batteries that their loss there must have been very considerable: besides that which the shell practice, at a range of 3,000 yards did upon their advancing column.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Very sincerely Yours,
J. BLACKMAN,
Interpreter attached to the French
Admiral.

9

ENGLISH CHANNEL
NORTH SEA
IRELAND
WALES
HOLLAND
BOHEMIA
SWABIA
NASSAU

SUPPLEMENT
TO
THE JAPAN HERALD.
No 74.

ROUGH CHART OF THE INLAND SEA.

(OR SEA OF SUWONADA).

Showing the Provinces on its Borders.

SUPPLEMENT
TO
THE JAPAN HERALD.
No 74.

ROUGH CHART
Shewing the position of the
STRAITS OF SIMONOSEKI
relatively to the Provinces of
Nangato, Bouzen
and Tchikoudzen

REFERENCES.

1.—Town of Si nonoseki.

2.—Cho-fhoo. (Fhoo a common name for office, or Custom-house.

3.—Hangee, the Citadel residence of Mowori D izen no-Daiboo, Jiusino Chioojoo.

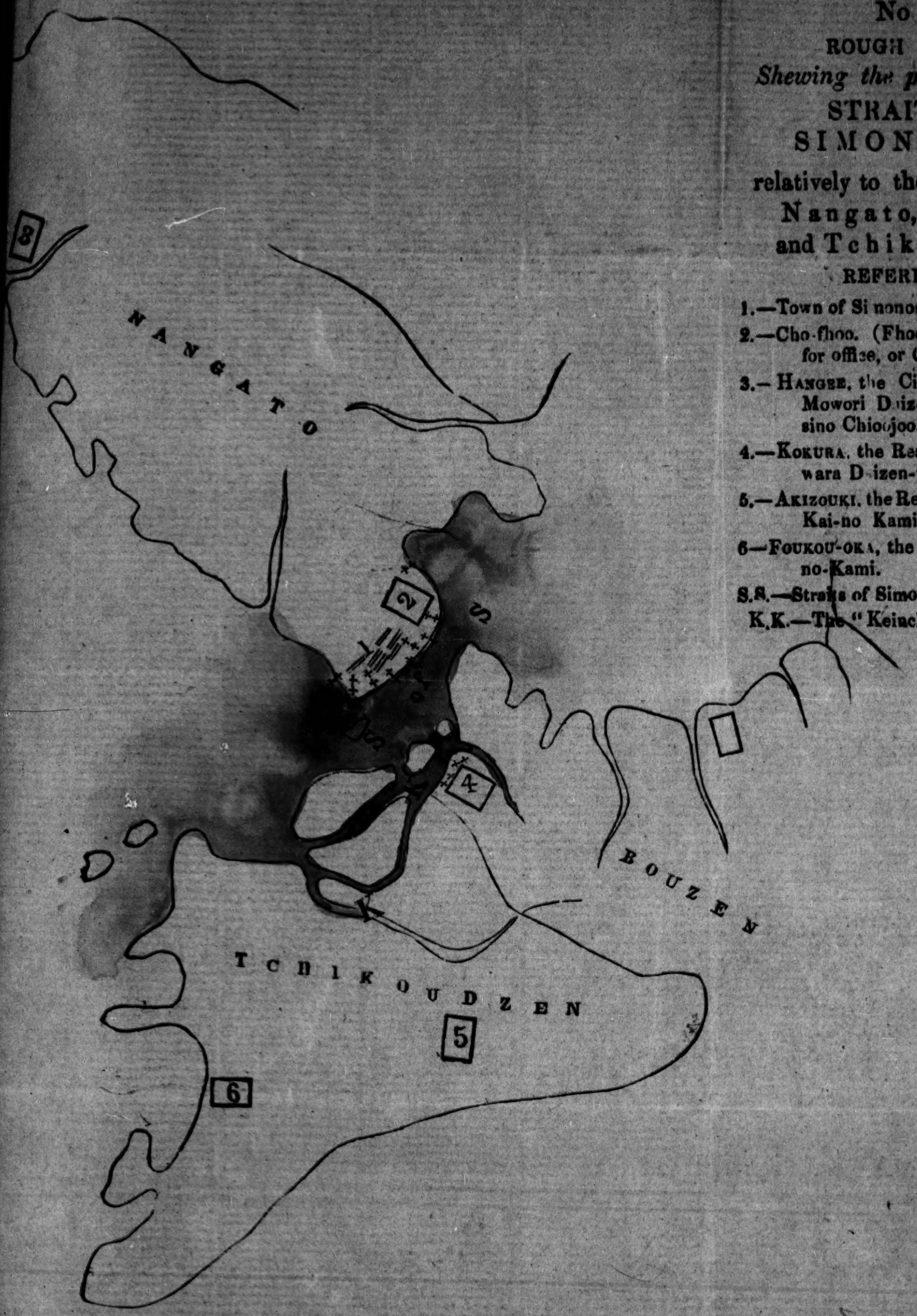
4.—Kokura, the Residence of Ongasawara D izen-no-Daiboo.

5.—Akizouki, the Residence of Kouroda Kai-no Kami.

6—Foukou-oka, the residence of Mino-no-Kami.

S.S.—Straits of Simonoseki.

K.K.—The "Keinchang's" Passage.



The Japan Herald.

VOL. II. No. 74.] YOKOHAMA, JAPAN; SATURDAY, 18TH JULY, 1863. [$25 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders "THE JAPAN HERALD" will be the Official Organ for the publication in Japan of Notifications, &c., emanating from HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S LEGATION, and CONSULATES in this Country.

R. EUSDEN,
Japanese Secretary.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, 23rd November, 1861.

AVIS OFFICIEL.—Le Journal "THE JAPAN HERALD" doit être considéré, jusqu'à nouvel ordre, comme l'organe officiel de toutes publications émanant de la Legation, du Consulat Général et des Consulats de Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français au Japon.

Par Ordre,

S. DE. LA PEYROUSE,
Chancelier de la Legation.

Legation de France a Yeddo, 31 Janvier, 1863.

Ordéna Sua Exa. o Governador de Macao, Ministro de S. M. Fidellissima accreditado no Japão, que o Jornal intitulado "JAPAN HERALD" seja, até nova ordem, considerado como orgão official de todas as publicações dos Consules de Portugal nos portos do Japão. Macao, Secretaria do Governo, 11 de Setembro de 1862.

GREGORIO JOZE RIBEIRO,
Secretario do Governo.

BANKING.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

...AD OFFICE,—32, Threadneedle Street, London.

...ID UP CAPITAL.—£500,000.

...SERVE FUND.—£100,000

LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England London Joint Stock Bank.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Shanghae, Hongkong, Singapore, and the Indian Presidencies.

Fixed Deposits received at interest, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Office Hours.....10 to 4
Saturdays.....10 to 1

ROBERT BRETT,
Manager.

...in Street, No 78.
Yokohama, 1st July, 1863.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £5,000 on Buildings, or on goods stored therein.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1861.

BATAVIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on Goods or Treasure to any ports in Asia, Europe, Africa and Australia on usual terms, and grant Policies payable either here, or at Nagasaki, Shanghai, Amoy, Canton, Hongkong, Saigon, Manila, Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Padang, Sydney, Melbourne, Newcastle, Penang, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Amsterdam, and London.

SCHULTZE, REIS & Co.

Yokohama, 10th October, 1862.

NOTICE.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BATAVIA.

London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and at almost every Port of India, China and Australia.

Policies can be made payable in London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and in almost every Port of India, China and Australia.

ADRIAN & Co.

Nagasaki, December, 1862.

NORTH CHINA INSURNCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies to cover Marine Risks.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.

Yokohama, 31st January, 1863.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Name of Vessel	Captain's name.	Flag and Rig	Tons	Where From	Date of leaving Port	Cargo	Consignees
July 15	Hellespont	Wright	Brit. steam.	445	Shghai via Nagki	June27 July 11	General	Order.
„ 16	Reiver	C. J. Bolton	„	327	Shanghai	July „ 12		S. Gower.
„ 17	Medusa	Casenbroot	H. N. M. S.		Nagasaki	„ 9		
„ 18	Racehorse	C. R. F. Bower	H. B. M. S.		Shanghai	„ 12		
„ 18	Broadwater	Stockman	Brtl. ship	571	Shanghai	„ 5		S. Gower.

DEPARTURES.

Date	Name of Vessel	Captains' Name	Flag and Rig	Tons	Cleared for	Cargo	Despatched by
July 13	Wyoming	Macdougal	U. S. Sloop		A Cruise		
„ 13	Cormorant	C. M. Buckle	H. B. M. S.		Shanghai		
„ 13	Najah	Catto	Brit stmr	390	Order of Jap. Gov.		
„ 13	Elgin	Beale	Brit.. stmr.	396	ditto		
„ 13	Teresa	Coasts	Brit. barq.		Hakodadi	General	Schuks, Reis & Co.
„ 15	Tancredo	Juilliet	H. I. M. S		A Cruise		
„ 15	Julie	Perre	French ship	332	Hongkong		De Coningh, Carst, & Leh.
„ 16	Semiramis	Dequillot	H. I. M. S.		A Cruise		

MERCHANT VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Name of Vessel	Captains' Name	Flag and Rig.	Tons	Date of Arrival	Where from	To be Despatched by	Destination	Intended despatch
Wilhelmina Louise	Preble	Dut brig	350	May 27	Batavia	Textor & Co.	San Fran.	25th inst
Amoy	Raiver	Brit Barq	229	June 4	Shanghai	Macpherson & Marshall	London	Quick despatch
Medina	Le Brun	„ „	375	„ 16	London	W. Kemptner & Co	„	Immediate
Gazelle	Siewarts	Prus. brig	200	„ 16	Shanghai,	De Coningh, Carst & L.	Uncertain	
Amelia Ghering	Hayais	Amer bar.	581	„ 19	„	Bagley & Co.	Shanghai	
Auld Reekie	Stanford	Brit. schr	193	„ 23	„	S. Maine.	„	
Queen Hortense	Cochrane	Brit. barq.	300	„ 23	„	Textor and Co.	Shanghai.	
Stork	Shoesmith	Brit. stmr.	475	„ 27	Nagasaki	Normap Hill	Uncertain	
Malwine	Hoogerwerf	Dutch schr.	229	„ 29	Ningpo	Textor & Co	(see advert.)	
Cambridge	Dennison.	Brit, Barq.	498	„ 30	Shanghai.	Macpherson & Marshall	London	(See advert.)
East	McEwan	Brit. ship	560	„ 30	„	S. Maine.	London	
Wandering Wave	Linnell	Amer. schr	183	„ 30	„	H. Marks	Uncertain	
Fanny	Gronsund	Brit. schr.	170	„ 30	Ningpo	Grauert & Co.	Hongkong	
Algonquin	Emery	Amer. bar.	650	July 2	Shanghai	Bagley & Co	Shanghai	Early
Gouverner van Swietern	Von Pagg	Dutch brg	252	„ 4	Ningpo	De Coningh, Carst, Lel		
Burnswark.	Brickstock	Brt. bar.	253	„ 6	Shanghai	S. Gower	Shanghai	Immediately
Japan.	Schwamberg	Prus. schr	298	„ 9	„	Walsh, Hall & Co.	Shanghai	
St Theodosius.	Sclerosa	Russ. str.		„ 11	„	H. J. Hooper.		
Beaver	C. J. Bolton	Brit. stmr.	777	„ 16	„	S. Gower.	Shanghai	
Hellespont	Wright	Brit str	445	„ 15	„	Order.		
Broadwater	Stockman	Brit. ship	571	„ 18	„	S. Gower.		

MEN OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S.

"Euryalus," "Pearl," "Perseus," "Encounter," "Havoc," "Kestrel," "Bouncer," "Hesper," "Coromandel," "Argus," "Coquette." "Racehorse."

"Duplex." "Monge."

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S.

UNITED STATES.

HIS NETHERLANDS MAJESTY'S.

"Medusa."

INSURANCES.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Association at this port are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks at current rates of premium.

Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Fooshow, and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured of each year, at the close of each current year, fifteen per cent of the profits of the Company for that year, devided *pro rata* to the amount of premiums paid by each Policy holder.

WALSH, HALL & Co.

Kanagawa, 12th December, 1862.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

The well known A. 1 Clipper Ship

"*MEDINA*,"

Captain Le Brun,

having half her cargo engaged will have quick despatch for the abo. Port.

For Tea and Silk freight only (Silk £6 10. Tea £5) Apply to

W. KEMPTNER & Co.

FOR LONDON.

The A. 1. British Barque

"*CAMBRIDGE*"

Will be despatched for the above Port Rates of Freight—Cotton, £4 10s.

Tea, £5 0.

Silk, £6. 10s.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The British Barque

"*AMOY*"

Will meet with quick dispatch.

For Freight, Apply to

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The A 1 Clipper Barque

"*BURNSWARK*"

Capt. Brigstock,

Will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, Apply to

S. J. GOWER.

FOR SAN FRANSISCO.

The A. 1. Dutch Brig

"*WILHELMINA ELISE*"

Will be despatched positively on the 25th inst. for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage Apply to

TEXTOR & Co.

PORT OF KANAGAWA (YOKOHAMA).

EXPORTS.

Exports of SILK since 1st July 1862.

Date	Ship's Name	Bales averaged at 80 catties
TO LONDON.		
Aug 19	Philippine,	948
Oct 23	Romeo,	1,279
Oct 24	Lady Alice,	884
Dec 11	Waterlily,	1,139
1863		
Jan 14	Henrietta Louise	29
Jan 21	Wynaad,	850
Feb 7	Adelicia,	939
Feb 16	Ocean Gem,	899
May30	Carnatica	434
Jun 30	Pradhoe	133
	Total 1862/63.	8,862
	1861/62.	3,159
	1863-64.	
July 2	Maravi	60
TO SHANGHAI.		
July15	Jeanne & Joseph	178
July15	Malvine,	29
July18	Una,	290
July22	Yangtsze,	628
Aug 5	Lanrick,	574
Aug 7	Gaston,	202
Aug 31	Dolphyn,	136
Sept 3	St. Louis,	719
Sept13	Una,	184
Sept17	Dwina,	42
Sept17	Jeanne & Joseph	346
Sept23	Lancefield,	264
Sept19	Columbia,	410
Oct 1	Offer,	202
Oct 26	Zwaluw,	87
Oct 27	Eliza Mary,	600
Nov 1	Leemin,	685
Nov 8	Martha Theresa,	26
Nov 12	Jinkee,	981
Nov 14	Lanrick,	37
Dec 2	Leemin,	1587
Dec 11	Shantung,	6
Dec 11	Eliza Mary,	669
Dec 13	Offer,	57
Dec 17	Japan Packet,	96
Dec 27	Ly-ee-moon,	137
Dec 27	City of Hankow,	636
Dec 31	Egeon,	105
1863		
Jan 8	Leemin,	730
Jan 11	Leichardt,	18
Jan 14	Malvine,	20
Jan 15	Wild Dayrell,	148
Jan 22	Jeddo,	217
Jan 27	Emperor,	407
Jan 31	Chusan,	347
Feb 7	Leemin,	318
Feb 19	Beaver,	90
Mar 5	Rajah,	206
Mar 7	Sperver,	21
Mar 8	Leemin,	235
Mar 8	Shanghai,	56
Mar 14	Lotus	304
Mar26	Gaston,	406
„ 31	Eliza Mary	198
Apr 15	Japan	200
„ 15	Egmont	581
May 1	Swatow	382
„ 9	Argonaut	526
„ 15	Rattlesnake	469
„ 17	London	437
„ 21	Josephine	151
„ 27	Lady Elizabeth	259
June 5	Japan	235
„ 5	Harkaway	42
„ 11	Dwina	147
„ 21	Pembroke	40
„ 23	Lucy E. Ashbey	68
„ 29	Reiver	312
	Total 1862/63.	17,740
	1861/62.	8,596
	1863-64	
July 2	Eliza Mary	98
TO HONGKONG.		
July17	Fiery Cross,	381
1863		
Jan 16	Selina Jane,	116
April 6	Malvine	397
May 4	Johanna Fredrika	251
	Total 1862/63	1,145
	1861/62.	180
TO AMERICA.		
Oct 8	Benefactor,	23
Nov 11	Josephine,	23
Nov 27	Scotland,	5
Mar 9	Benefactress,	30
May12	Curlew	34
Jun 24	J. B. Ford	19
	Total 1862/63.	144
	GRAND TOTAL 1862/63	28,891
	1861/62	11,915
	1863-64.	173

Exports of TEA since 1st June 1862.

Date	Ship's Name	lbs.
TO LONDON.		
Aug 20	Philippine,	260,000
Oct 23	Romeo,	275,921
Oct 24	Lady Alice,	202,165
Dec 11	Waterlily,	183,168
1863		
Jan 14	Henrietta Louise	60,000
Jan 21	Wynaad,	259,549
Feb 7	Adelicia,	236,072
Feb 16	Ocean Gem,	225,887
May30	Carnatica	268,241
	Total 1862/63	2,000,356
	1861/62	2,185,455
	1863-64	
Jun.30	Pradhoe	247,935
July 7	Maravi	68,381
		316,316
TO SHANGHAI.		
Jun 10	Ringleader,	4,627
Jun 22	St Louis,	86,444
Jun 24	Willem Eggerts,	16,612
July15	Jeanne & Joseph	76,207
July13	Malvine,	48,856
July18	Una,	23,864
July22	Yangtsze,	29,066
Aug 5	Lanrick,	102,456
Sept 3	St. Louis,	75,477
Sept13	Una,	114,900
Sept17	Jeanne & Joseph,	13,443
Sept19	Columbia,	9,480
Oct 1	Offer,	94,533
Oct 26	Eliza Mary,	25,948
Nov 1	Leemin,	42,220
Nov 12	Jinkee,	25,566
Dec 17	City of Hankow	72,100
Dec 31	Egeon	14,653
1863		
Jan 8	Leemin	30,080
Jan 11	Leichardt,	8,666
Jan 15	Wild Dayrell	32,200
Jan 22	Jeddo	39,537
Jan 31	Chusan,	51,681
Feb 7	Leemin,	4,600
Mar 8	Leemin,	19,900
Mar 14	Lotus	38,720
Apr 15	Japan	53,852
May 7	Argonaut	131,183
„ 15	Rattlesnake	176,153
„ 17	London	243,140
„ 21	Josephine	44,600
„ 27	Lady Elizabeth	114,223
	Total 1862/63.	1,842,819
	1861/62.	2,466,701
	1863/64.	
June 5	Japan	41,200
„ 5	Harkaway	14,800
„ 11	Dwina	39,222
„ 23	Lucy E. Ashbey	50,454
„ 28	Reiver	70,585
July 2	Eliza Mary	20,957
		236,217
TO HONGKONG.		
Jan 22	Flatworth	98,300
1863		
Jan 16	Selina Jane,	2,000
April 6	Malvine	43,235
May 4	Johanna Fredrika	41,562
	Total 1862/63	180,817
	1861/62.	900,020
	1863/64.	
July 4	Kinsam	40,617
TO AMERICA.		
Oct 8	Benefactor,	588,000
Nov 11	Storm Cloud,	94,448
Nov 27	Josephine,	14,300
1863	Scotland,	50,140
Jan 1		
Jan 3	Emily Banning	28,640
Mar 9	Timandra	15,166
May12	Benefactress,	287,540
„ 9	Curlew	84,975
„ 18	A. A. Eldridge	15,049
	Hersenham	14,710
	Total 1862/63.	1,172,510
	1861-62	288,948
	1863-64.	
Jun 24	J. B. Ford	28,571
	GRAND TOTAL 1862-63	5,720,200
	1861-62	5,947,139
	1863-64	709,622

Yokohama Market Report.

(18th July, 1863.)

IMPORTS.

There has been an improved demand for Grey Shirtings, and sales to the extent of about 10,000 pcs are reported at quotations; dealers are now showing less disposition to buy.

AMERICAN DRILLS—
GREY SHIRTINGS—5¼ cotty ... 3 to 3 10
Do. Do. 6 cotty .. 3 25 to 3 70
Do. Do. 6¼ cotty .. 3 60 to 3 90
WHITE Do. ...
Do. SPOTS. ...
DYED SPOTS. ...
T-CLOTHS. ...
TURKEY RED SHIRTINGS.... 3 50
BROCADES—White. ...
Colored. ...
CHINTZ—Assorted ..... No quotation.
CAMLETS, HBB, good colors 22.00 to 23.00
Assorted ..... 21.00 to 22.00
F, good assortment, 21.50 to 22.00
SS, ... 21.00 to 24.00
SSS good assortment. 18.50 to 19.00
Sales at quotations
TAFFACHELASS. ... 3 50
LEAD. ... 8 35 to 8 45
TIN—block ... nominal
Plate. ... 6 to 6 50
SPELTER. ... 6 50 to 7
VELVETS—Black. ...
Do. Assorted. ...
LASTING. ... No quotations
LONG ELL—
Scarlet. ...
Black ...
YARNS 16 to 24 ...
26 to 32 ...
36 to 42 ...

EXPORTS.

SILK—In consequence of unfavorable advices by the last mail from Europe, prices have ruled a little lower, say from $15 to $20 per picul, at which reduction a fair business has been done. Present stock from 400 to 450 bales. We quote—

Mybash, best parcels,	530 to 545
„ Medium,	510 to 520
„ Inferior,	490 to 500
Cosha, best parcels	480 to 490
„ medium.	460 to 470
„ Inferior	430 to 440
Hatchoges,	385 to 390

TEA.—During the past week about 750 piculs have been settled at an advance of about $1 to $2 for medium and fine kinds, principally for the American market. Stocks are very small, and stand about thus.—

Stocks Ordinary,	piculs
Good do.	200 „
Common,	240 „
Good do.	100 „
Medium.	200 „
Fine	100 „
Finest	None

Quotations are as follows :—

Ordinary	$ 1.00 to 3.00
Good do.	4.00 to 6.00
Common	8.00 to 12.00
Good do.	14.00 to 18.00
Fair to Good.	19.00 to 23.00
Fine	24.00 to 26.00
Finest	none

JAPANESE RAW COTTON,	17.00 to 20.50
VEGETABLE WAX,	13.50 to 14.00
RAPE SEED,	2.30 to 2.50
RAPE SEED OIL	6.25 to 6.40
FISH,	3.80
SEAWEED—Cut	4.50 to 5.00
Uncut.	2.50 to 4.50
CUTTLEFISH,	9.00 to 10.00
ISINGLASS,	19.00 to 21.00
COAL,	3.50 to 4.00
GALL NUTS,	7.50 to 7.75
DRIED SHRIMPS,	14.00 to 15.00
IRON,	3.30
CAMPHOR,	26.00 to 30.00
FOELING,	3.00 to 4.00
COPPER—Bolts,	3 to 4
Wire,	24 to 25
GINSENG,	2.50 to 3.00 per cat
FLOUR,	2.50 to 2.60 per pel
COAL,	9.10 to 10.00 per ton
TOBACCO,	3.50 to 5.00
SALPETRE,	9.50 to 11.00

TIMBER,—Planks 12in. by 12, per hundred planks 19.00 to 22.

EXCHANGE.

On London, Bank Bills 3 m/s 5s.2d. a 5s.2¼d
„ Credits „ 5s 2¼d a 5s. 3d.
„ Documentary „ 5s 3d
On Shanghai,
Bank Drafts 11 d/s 80 a 84 S. Taels for 100 Mexican Dollars.
Mercantile Drafts 10 d/s 83½ a 83¾
A fair business done.
Sellers Buying 23, Selling 24 for 100 Mex Dollars.

FREIGHT.—To Shanghai, per sailing vessel, for bale $3 per picul. Measurement 25. For steamer, for bale $4 per picul. Measurement 37 per ton.
To London.—Cotton, £4. 10s. Tea, £5. Silk, £6. 10s

Terms of Subscriptions.

"THE JAPAN HERALD"—WILL be published every Saturday evening. SUBSCRIPTION—$6 per Quarter, payable in advance. The Quarters will date on the last day of publication in March, June, September and December, and at those dates only can Subscriptions be discontinued with one month's notice. Captains of Vessels sending their report on arriving in Harbour will be put on the free Exchange list during their stay. ADVERTISEMENTS. — For 10 lines of space, or under, $1; for every additional line after 10 at the same rate, for every insertion. Advertisements for three months or more may be made subject to special arrangement.

All advertisements which do not state on the face of the copy the number of insertions required will be inserted till a written countermand, and charged accordingly.

OFFICE—MAIN STREET, No. 81.

HOUSE AND GODOWN,
IN A CENTRAL POSITION,
Will be ready for occupation in 60 days.
APPLY AT No. 52.

NOTICE.
MR. EDWIN JOHN SPENCE is authorised to sign our Firm at this Port per procuration.
ASPINALL CORNS & CO.
Yokohama, May 25, 1863.

NOTICE.
THE Business hitherto conducted by the Undersigned at this port will be carried on in future under the firm Constensoux, Ledermann, and Co.
F. CONSTENSOUX & Co.
Yokohama, March 20th, 1863.

R. SCHOYER & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
AUCTIONEERS.
YOKOHAMA.

THE Undersigned have this day established themselves at this Port as COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SHIP-BROKERS and AUCTIONEERS.
J. CULLIS & Co.
Yokohama, 24th June, 1863.
Auction accounts settled the day after sale.

J. EISLER &
GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS
AND
STOREKEEPERS,
(near the HATOBA or Landing-Place) have a continually varying assortment of
SHIP AND FAMILY STORES—
Wines, Spirits, Beer, Preserves, Butter, Soaps, Candles, Sugars (loaf crushed and moist).
IRONMONGERY—
House-fittings, Locks, Nails, Screws
Tools, Kitchen-utensils, &c.
LAMPS, GLASS & CROCKERY,
BRUSHES and HARDWARE,
CLOTHING of every description.
HATS, CAPS,
STATIONERY,
CARPETS, and RUGS
SADDLERY, WHIPS
&c., &c., &c.

P. STUYT Czn.
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT
AND STOREKEEPER.
No. 12
(Holland Niban.)
BUND and WATER-STREET,
YOKOHAMA.

O. E. FREEMAN.
SHIP CHANDLER
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
YOKOHAMA.

W. GOODMAN
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER
SHIPS and FAMILIES supplied with the best article on reasonable terms.
Bakery on the New Settlement.

H. J. FREY,
SHIP BUILDER & CARPENTER
& BLACKSMITH
(on the Creek near the British Legation)
YOKOHAMA.
WORK of all kinds in the above trades performed with punctuality and despatch
CHANDLERY DEPARTMENT.
H. JF keeps up a constant supply of
PAINTS, OIL, &c., &c.,
which he will sell at fair remunerative prices.

BAILLIE & Co.,
(W. A. Baillie, late Master of the ship "Henry Ellis,")
BUTCHERS & COMPRADORES,
YOKOHAMA.

THE YOKOHAMA HOTEL
NEAR THE HATOBA (or Landing Place)
HAS good accommodation for Visitors.
TABLE d'HOTE daily at 12 o'clock Noon, and half-past Seven, P. M.
Four excellent BILLIARD TABLES.
Two Fine Bowling-Alleys.
Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

M. J. B. NOORD. HEGT
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPER
YOKOHAMA
HAS constantly on hand a varied assortment of all description of Goods of the best quality

SHIPPING.

FOR SHANGHAI
The American Barque
"ALGONQUIN"
Captain Emery.
Quick despatch.
For Freight Apply to
BAGLEY

FOR HONGKONG,
The Dutch Schooner
"MALVINE,"
Captain Hoogerwerf.
Freight $6. per ton.
Apply
TEXTOR & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
The British Barque
"QUEEN HORTENSE"
Captain Cochrane.
Will have quick despatch.
Apply
TEXTOR & Co.

INTIMATIONS.

MR. CHARLES L. WESTW
Ship and Bill Broker
and
Commission Agent
Yokohama.

REMOVAL.
THE UNDERSIGNED beg to notify they have removed their Offices to 29 Water Street. Entrance in the street leading from Water-street Main-street.
TEXTOR & Co.
July 11, 1863.

FOR SALE.
A FEW Hogsheads and Barrels
BARCLAY & PERKIN'S
Best LONDON STOUT PORT
Just arrived.
Apply to
ALLMAND & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHY
MR. C. PARKER,
(of "The Photographic Gallery" kong, and formerly with Messrs & HOWARD in China)
has fitted up a convenient establ nearly opposite the Yokohama Orders for Views, Portraits, received daily from 10 to 4.
N.B. Ladies and Gentlemen ha portraits taken may rest assure copies will be struck off except order.
MR. PARKER has on sa
Panoramas of the Settlement hama and the neighbourhoo
Views shewing the Cemetery, and Main Street, "The L The Cricket-Field:
And a large assortment of Characters.

FOR SALE
Ex "MEDINA,"
and other late Arrivals
CROSSE AND BLACK
Oilman's Stores.
Pickles of general assorted Oil, Spanish Olives, Walnuta Catsup, Essence of Anchovie ding, John Bull, Worcester, & White Wine Vinegar, Soyers and urham Mustard, Cayenne Pepper, Desiccated Milk Jams, a general assortment, Jellies, ditto, Marmelade, Red and Black Currant Jelly, Mixed Peals, Almonds, Muscatel Raisins, French Plums, Tart Currants, Tart Fruits, assorted, Table Salt, Tapioca, Huntley & Palmers Biscuits, mixed, Osborne, Gingernuts, and other Kinds, Pearl Barley, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Moore's Cocoa and Milk Scotch Oatmeal, Salmon, Dried Herrings. Oxford and Cambridge Sausages, Split Peas York Hams, Cheddar Cheese, Wiltshire Cheese, and Bacon, Candies and Lozenges in great variety, best quality Wafer Bread, Saleratus, Carbonate of Soda, Cream of Tartar in 1lb packages, Buckwheat, Corn Meal, Pork and Beef in half barrels, extra quality,, Bent's-Water Crackers, Yeast-Powders, Layer Raisins, Ground Pepper, Ginger, Cloves, Allspice and Cinnamon in half lb packages. Peach butter, Apple sauce Cranberry sauce, Pears, Quinces, Peaches, Whortleberries, Salmon, Lobsters, Peas, Corn, Succotash, Tomatoes, Cauliflower, Beets, String Beans, Asparagus, Sarsaparilla, Pine Apples, assorted Orgeat, Groselittes, Gum and Lemon Syrups, Tomato Catsup, Extra choice syrup in 10 gal. kegs
STATIONERY, of all descriptions.
HABERDASHERY.
HATS AND CAPS.
ELLWOOD'S PATENT HELMETS.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
ALLOP'S and BASS' PALE ALE.
BARCLAY'S STOUT.
&c. &c. &c.
O. E. FREEMAN.

FOR SALE
Price, $1.
A few surplus copies of
'THE YOKOHAMA HONG-LIST
and
"KALENDAR."

JAPAN HERALD.

ONWARD, FREE ONWARD.

SATURDAY, JULY 18th, 1863.

CE.—Divine Service, according to the use of the United Church of England and Ireland is held every Sunday at 11 A. M. and at half-past 3 P. M., in the Justice room of the New British Consulate

CE.—Mass will be celebrated at the CATHOLIC CHURCH every Sunday, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

E.—Divine Service is held at the United States Consulate Court room every Sabbath at 11 o'clock, A. M. The Rev. S. R. Brown officiating.

CE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday, at 5 P. M., in the Mission Chapel fronting the Canal, in the rear of No 30

next Inward Mail, London via Marseilles June 10th is due at Hongkong the 23rd inst., and at Shanghae 30th.

next Outward Mail leaves Shanghai on the 5th, and Hongkong on the proxo., and arrives in London via Marseilles September 27th.

latest dates received in London via Marseilles May 16th were

Hongkong,.....	April 1
Shanghai,.....	Mar. 26
Kanagawa.....	" 14
Nagasaki,.....	" 16

latest dates received here are asfollows—

London,.....	May 26
Hongkong,.....	July 7
Shanghai,.....	July 12

PASSENGERS.

per "Reiver" from Shanghai,
Messrs. Walker, Bourjeau, Ewing, Moncreif, Forsyth, Davies, Devers, Fisher, Mackenzie.

per "Hellespont" Messrs. Lent, Cooper Cumming, Price.

CARGOES.

per the "Julie" for Hongkong, despatched by De Coningh, Carst and Lels.
888 Bales of Cotton.

NOTICE.

A Gun is fired from H. M. S "Euryalus," or the Senior Officer's Ship present, every Saturday at Noon—mean time Yokohama.

Long. in time, 9h. 18m. 38s., E.

(L.) Hemsley H. Shanks,
Secy.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

FROM JULY 11TH TO 17TH 1863.

	Remarks.	Direction of Rain.	Wind.	Weather.	Barometer. 7 A.M.	Barometer. 9 A.M.	Barometer. 9 P.M.	Thermometer. 7 A.M.	Thermometer. 9 A.M.	Thermometer. 9 P.M.	Depth.
11th			N.	Cloudy.	29.10	29.10	29.10	77	80	79	3
12th		0.30	N.W.	Fair	29.17	29.14	29.13	77	82	80	3
13th			N.W.	Cloudy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
14th		0.45	N.W.	Fair	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
15th			S.W.	Rain	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
16th			S.W.	Showery	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
17th			S.	Showery	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

THE whole interest of the past week's gossip has gathered around the subject of the attacks by armed vessels and forts in the Inland Sea, first upon a merchant ship under the American flag, then upon one of the ships of His Imperial French Majesty, engaged upon mail service; followed in immediate succession by a yet more effective attack upon H. N. M's Steam Sloop "Medusa" on her passage hither from Nagasaki.

Scarcely had the intelligence of the assault upon the American merchant ship "Pembroke"—as reported in our last—become generally known, and the United States Frigate "Wyoming" left harbour in search of the piratical vessels and for the scene of attack, than a report began to spread, traceable however to no authentic source, that His Imperial Majesty's Ship "Keinchang" from hence the 2nd instant bound for Shanghai via Nagasaki, and carrying a general mail, had also been fired into in the same Pass. This report, on the arrival of the "Hellespont" proved to have been well founded, for she brought intelligence that the "Keinchang" arrived in "Nagasaki on the 10th, reporting that on the previous day, when passing through the Western entrance [a] of the Inland (or Suwonada) Sea, was fired into by Japanese vessels, and by the forts on the Northern side, i.e. in the Province of Nangato, commonly called 'Choshiu,' the territory of Mats-daira Daizen no Daiboo, Jiusi no Chioojoo, (Mowori). She was reported to have suffered considerable damage, which however fortunately does not prove to be the case.

The "Hellespont" reporting that H. N. M.'s "Medusa" had left Nagasaki on the 9th bound for this by the Inland Sea route, her arrival was looked for with some anxiety. She arrived yesterday morning, and it soon became known that she too had been made to run the gauntlet of a heavy fire in the same passage. Every minute item of the details of present occurrences must be interesting and may have its use, we therefore give the account of this affair as furnished by the Netherlands Consul General, D. de Graeff von Polsbroek, Esq., who was a passenger on board, without curtailment.

"With a view to avoid the inaccuracies generally attendant upon reports of active hostilities. I have the honor to acquaint your Excellencies with the particulars of the encounter which the Netherlands steam Corvette "Medusa" was compelled to sustain with the batteries and two Japanese ships in passing through the Straits of Simonoseki the Western entrance to the Interior Sea.

Having left the Bay of Nagasaki on the 9th July we met, near the entrance, the French ship "Keinchang," on Mail service under command of Capt. Lafont, who had the kindness to come on board us with our despatches, giving also his report for the Admiral commanding the Naval division in China. He informed us that the batteries in the straits of Simonoseki and two European built ships having the Japanese flag had the audacity to open fire against his steamer upon which was hoisted the French flag.

The commander of the Medusa, before leaving Nagasaki, having decided to proceed to Yokohama by the Inland Sea, had taken a Japanese pilot from the Governor of Nagasaki and he started immediately with all sails and steam in the direction of the Straits, where she arrived on the 11th July at seven o'clock in the morning. When we came in sight two cannon shots were fired from a battery, and afterwards eight others from a brig of war.

As we were not aware of any damage being done by the balls we believed that the cannon-shot was the signal between the Japanese for the arrival of any foreign ship. But all on board the Medusa was prepared for a combat and the batteries on both sides were charged and manned, in readiness to fire when the first balls of the enemy should be directed towards us.

The greatest silence reigned on board, and no one believed that the Japanese would have the audacity to commit the least hostilities when suddenly a battery of eight guns 32) and those of two ships anchored before the town, having a flag blue and white (that of the Prince of Nangato) at her fore-royal-mast head, but no flag at the peak, opened fire of shell and ball, of which the direction was fortunately a little too high, or we should have had a perfect rain of iron. At this time we had arrived into the cross fire of all these land batteries.

All our peices on the port side answered immediately, and owing to the short distance (only two or three cables at most), all the balls and shells (of 20 c.) carried admirably on the great land battery, and two of our balls made considerable damage on the battery of one of the ships.

The order was given to advance as gently as possible, in order to have time to work the peices well, and as the starbord gave no work, every one was employed at the guns at the port side, continuing the fire by sections of two together; a fourth battery soon joined its thunder to that of the three others. To our great regret the "Medusa" could not approach sufficiently near the ships to sink them or to take them by the board there being a bank of sand between them and us, and the water being shallow. Exposed to so sharp a cross fire from four batteries the "Medusa" was hulled by their (24) shots, and received two shells (of 18c) which burst after having passed by the first board. The Commandant, seeing three men fall with one shot horribly mutilated and fearing fire caused by the shells had to employ many men to extinguish the fire which had already ignited the bulwarks and the engine room. The fire of the enemy from their great battery abated a little, which raised the spirits of our men of whom four had now fallen mortally wounded.

The fire from the ships slackening we could now see that our balls had seriously damaged their poices. The "Medusa" advanced slowly, firing shells and ball, and was as she advanced through the Straits, exposed successively to five other batteries of peices of large calibre, of which and of the correct firing of which caused the Commandant to fear for the boilers and machinery without speaking of the danger of the rudder being damaged, in which case the corvette must have been sunk in a passage so narrow and difficult. God saved us from this imminent danger and passing the ninth battery, which like the others was concealed behind the trees or protected by the rocks, we came into the Inland Sea having passed one hour and a half in passing the Straits where we had to support a continual fire of balls and of shells of 20 centim.

It is wonderful that we lost four men only and five wounded, of whom two are still in a dangerous condition being wounded by some peices of shell in the head. Above all when we consider the height of the ship out of the water and the little damage done by the enemy to the hull it looks like a miracle. Of the 31 shots which struck the "Medusa" 17 were balls of 24 and shells of 16 c. passed by the one board, of these projectiles three had exploded one in the battery, another in the engineers' room, a third on the deck, whilst the others passed through the long-boat, the cutter, the funnel, and many other places on deck where I was nearly killed myself by the same ball that killed a chief gunner and at the same time the Commandant and a midshipman were slightly wounded by splinters. All the officers in the batteries and on the deck at their respective places directed the fire with perfect calmness and considering that for the most part the seamen were for the first time called upon to vindicate the honor of their flag under so many chances of death, and they continued the fire so briskly notwithstanding that they were obliged to change the direction of the guns at every moment, one cannot refuse to them a well deserved admiration, or to acknowledge the excellent discipline on board this ship.

All who read this account and are acquainted with the scene of action, or who only even identify it upon the charts, will be ready to add to the Netherlands Consul General's well deserved meed of praise to the seamen, acknowledgments of the intrepidity of the Commander of the "Medusa" in facing the threatned assault in despite the notice he had received from the Commander of the "Keinchang" of the reception he might expect to meet with. He worthily vindicated the honor of his flag, gallantly and unswervingly pursuing his intended route, simply reducing his speed to the slowest possible progression, in order to have a better chance to return the compliment of his assailants, who seem, (to use Mr. Polsbroek's expression) to have rained "a perfect shower of iron" about his ears.

The "Medusa" has brought particulars of the affair of the "Keinchang" somewhat fuller than those repeated above. It appears that on the morning of the 8th, as early as about four o'clock two officers went on board, professedly to make enquiries as to where the ship was from, whither bound, &c., but left without making any objection to her proceeding, or other remark. Two hours after some shots were fired from the batteries, but as they did not approach the ship they were supposed by those on on board only to have been fired in some target practice, and did not excite much attention. The "Keinsan" passed on, but as she passed the second or a heavy fire was directed towards her, passing however over the ship. The Imperial French flag was then flying. Captain Lafont, intending to send on shore to ask what was the intention of this act, a small boat was being lowered for the purpose, but before she was manned she was struck by a shot and sank. She passed on, receiving the fire of all the forts, and having passed about one fourth of the distance through the channel observed two armed vessels, a sailing corvette and a brig leaving a creek or small bay. They both began to attack. The brig before commencing to fire partly hoisting the Japanese Imperial flag, but hauling it down again before it was fully hoisted. The Corvette, however, hoisted it and kept it up during the whole time of the assault. On the opposite side [Bouzen] a fort was seen with some 15 guns (this must be near Kokura [4] the Citadel residence of Ongasawara Dzizen no Daiboo.) The "Keinchang" was obliged to go within a few hundred yards of this fort, but happily she was not fired on by it, and was enabled to escape the fire of a great number of the guns on the Northern side by taking a channel hitherto unknown to European vessels, through which she was conducted by the native pilot, who had fortunately been detained, though only by dint of threats, on board. This passage we presume to be that we have marked [K K] on the plan: it is shown as in the Province of Tchikoudsen, the territory of Matsdaira Mino no Kami, and Kouroda Kai no-Kami. It may hereafter prove of great use in arriving at a fair estimate of the position in which we now are placed in reference to the Daimios of the country, if we avoid as much as possible the great danger of mis-identification of names, and are very exact in statements of facts. Thus it is specially desirable in reference to the present episode to avoid confounding the (Mowori) Daizen no-Daiboo, of Nangato or Chioojoo, who would appear to have been at present left unsupported in his bold attempts to defend the Pass against all comers, and (Ongasawara) Daizen no Daiboo, within a few hundred yards of whose forts our ships have been permitted to pass without let or hindrance.

As we have said the "Wyoming" left here on the morning of the 13th for the scene of the attack upon the "Pembroke" H. I. M.'s "Tancrede" had steamed up, and was off for the same spot within a few hours after the news of the "Keinchang" affair reached here; and Admiral Jaurez left on Thursday in the Semeramis" for the same part. So that without speculating at length far into the future, for which we have not now either time, inclination or space, we may make pretty sure that even at the time we now write, the Daimio Mowori (and let us hope, through him, some of his haughty neighbours and compeers) have been taught that even their very strongest positions will not command immunity from punishment for such acts,—acts may to be accounted for by the supposition of their complete ignorance of the might of those nations whose flags are thus insulted and whose power is thus defied.

We accept an opportunity to gather a good out of evil. This issue of our paper bears date the 18th, circumstances over which we have no control have delayed its actual publication, and we are thus enabled to give the following addition to the above. For the sake of the interest of the matter the anachronism will be forgiven.

The "Wyoming" arrived this morning. We comlile the following account from information kindly supplied to us by E. S. Benson, Esq. who was a passenger in the Corvette.

Arriving at the Straits of Simonoseki on the 16th immediately on passing the entrance she received the fire of a battery of three guns The Corvette had not then borne her flag, it was now hoisted, but immediately another battery opened fire. Three vessels, viz. a steamer, (the "Lancefield," a barque (which we suppose to be the "Armistice,") and a brig the ("Lamick") all flying the Japanese flag at the peak and Mowori's at the main, came in sight, lying close under the Northern shore. The Corvette passed between the three vessels, the barque and brig on the one side, that next the forts, and the steamer on the outside; the batteries on the north side were all in full play. The barque opened fire with three broadsides of 32lbrs, which was promptly acknowledged by the American, which then passed on and received the fire of the brig's 32lbrs within fifty yards range. She then passed the steamer at about 30 yards, from which she received the fire of two small guns, which she returned with two 32lbdrs. The Corvette then kept over towards the S. shore. The Japanese steamer by this time had got up steam, and ran over to the Northern side close under the forts. During all this time the Corvette was sustaining the fire of six batteries of 3 or 4 guns each, and also of the brig and barque

The Corvette then manœuvered into position, and began her work in earnest, her fine guns seem to have been admirably worked, to have silenced considerable numbers of the shore guns, whilst a 10-inch shell well pitched at the "Lancefield", struck her amidships about two feet above water line: from the volumes of steam and smoke which were seen to rise it was not doubted that it had exploded her boilers.

The Corvette added two or three more shells to this and left her apparently effectually destroyed. The brig too appeared to be much riddled, and to be already settling by the stern.

The Corvette came out close to the batteries receiving their fire throughout, which, however, appeared to be considerably slackened.

The Corvette's casualties are—Four killed; and Seven wounded, one since dead. She received eleven shots in her hull.

The engagement lasted one hour and ten minutes.

HAVING in our last completed a short and hurried *resume* of the past twelve month's political doings of Japan, we now proceed, according to promise, concisely to gather together, at this appropriate season, a few of the leading facts and statistics in reference to Commercial matters. The sketch will of necessity be but short and imperfect, but we shall return to the different heads of the subject as time and opportunity may afford.

IMPORTS—The month of July 1862 opened with a pretty brisk market in this branch, several large transactions in 6¼ cattie Grey Shirtings, and considerable business in Camlets reported. The demand for tin had been good, and recent arrivals to the extent of about 2,000 piculs disposed of. This general activity continued, with slight variations to the end of the year. Tin and Lead advanced, and good business was done at prices ranging from $38 @ $42 for No 1, and $25 @ $32 for No 2 of the former, and $8 @ 10 for the latter. The estimated settlements, of Lead about 37,000 piculs, of Tin say 36.—Camlets, 29,000, and Grey Shirtings, 141,000 peices. At the commencement of the year 1863 this branch of trade began to slacken, and the transactions in most of the above principal articles were, comparatively with the preceding months, very trivial. An improvement was looked for after the turn of the Japanese holidays, and in April move business was done, Cotton and Woolen goods shewing a slight advance. Tin greatly declined and became unsaleable. At the end of May, owing to the disturbed aspect of political affairs, business came almost to a stand-still, and so continued until the settlement of the money-portion of the demands of Great Britain, when disposition for business was early evinced by the Japanese merchants, though but few transactions in Cotton goods are reported, business in Camlets only to some extent being noticeable.

THE British Admiral and fleet still remain in harbour. Their departure for Satsuma's territory has been daily anticipated. Colonel Neale, H. B. M's Chargé d'Affaires purposes to accompany the fleet.

IN our last we referred to the number and cost of the Vessels lately purchased by the Japanese Government and Princes. It will be recollected that we sometime since published a tabular list of these particulars; this has been corrected and added to by Captn. Brine, R. N., until it is as complete and accurate as we may hope to get it. By the kind permission of the Admiral we shall publish this in its entirety at the earliest opportunity. In the mean time the following precis may be interesting.

They have five men-of-war, two of which are Royal presents, the others estimated to have cost $300,000.

They have 13 screw and 6 paddle steamers, 2 barques, 2 brigs, and 2 schooners; giving a total of 30 vessels; for which they have paid $2,351,800 or say £607,598.

THE Steamer "Rajah" now under charter to the Japanese Government, which left here on Monday last with troops for that government has returned to this port. She was ordered to a place called Yura-no-nosi near the entrance of the Kino Channel of the Inland Sea. She arrived on Wednesday and found the "Elgin" at that place. On the following morning three Japanese steamers, the "Jinkee," the "Emperor" and another arrived, and the troops having been transhipped *en route* for Osaca the "Elgin" and "Rajah" were dismissed to Yokohama.

THE Tycoon has returned to and taken up his residence at Miako.

WE cannot issue another number of this Journal without offering to our local subscribers our sincere and hearty acknowledgements of their kind forbearance towards our many present shortcomings, and consideration of the difficulties under which we labor, indueing unavoidable want of punctuality, incompleteness of matter, and typographical inaccuracies. We hope in one more week to fetch up our time, and as to the other so soon as the men and the material—type and paper.—for which we have sent arrive, we expect to prove that the "Herald" is not unworthy the renewed confidence and support which has been extended to it by nearly the whole community.

WITH the present issue we forward to each subscriber two rough Charts or Plans, both having reference to that part of Japan to which general interest is at present directed,—the Inland Sea. The larger plan shows the Provinces bordering on that Sea, which, with the aid of the List of Daimios presented last week will enable a more correct estimate to be formed of the native influence and power in that quarter. The smaller Chart, showing the Simonoseki Straits, and the three neighbouring Provinces, with the references thereon, will aid towards a fairer comprehension of the details of the recent encounters there which we have been compelled, in two cases, so much to compress.

AS we write a very extensive fire rages in Yedo, in the Daimios quarter. We hear that many of the Palaces of the Daimios and part of the Tycoon's Palace have fallen prey to the flames.

FOUND.

A POCKET AZIMUTH COMPASS: The owner can have it on application to

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The following articles, of the best quality,

MANUFACTURED BY

FRRD. JOYCE & CO.,

OF LONDON,

may be had of most Gun-makers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

MILITARY RIFLE PERCUSSION CAPS.

PATENT PYROXILINE SPORTING DITTO.

ORIGINAL (1824) ANTI-CORROSIVE DITTO.

Treble Water-proof Central Fire ditto.

Chemically-prepared Cloth, Felt, and Paper Waddings, Cartridge-Cases for Breech-loading Guns, Wire and Universal Shot Cartridges, &c., &c.

Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department.

AMMUNITION.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

of every description

For Sporting or Military purposes.

Double Waterproof Central Fire-caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game &c. at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacobs' Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges, and Caps for Colt's, Adams' other Revolvers.

ENFIELD RIFLE AMMUNITION, AND BALL CARTRIDGES

for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, and Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, Deane's, and other Breech Loaders

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

ELEY BROS., Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W. C.

☞ Wholesale only.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

PRIZE MEDAL,

18 63.

BRYANT & MAY'S

PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES,

WAX VESTAS AND CIGAR LIGHTS.

Light only on the Box.

The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is *entirely free from all their dangerous properties.*

Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.

Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 100 250, and 500.

BRYANT and MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plaid boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100, 150, 250, 500, and 1.000.

Sole Importers of Jonkopings Tandstickor (slide boxes).

All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.

WHITECHAPEL ROAD, LONDON, E.

MORGAN BROTHERS,

MERCHANTS,

BOW LANE, LONDON,

Established 1793.

BUYERS residing at a distance from the great Mart of the World, London, will be disposed to admit the great advantages which must accrue to them by being able to concentrate their operations with a single English house, combining the requisite qualifications for transacting their business on the best terms.

We offer our services in the capacity above indicated. Our commercial experience and standing extends over the greater part of a century, the house having been established in 1793.

In addition to the ordinary business of Exporters, we are prepared to act as Bankers for our clients, and to receive consignments entrusted to our care of any goods suitable for the British Market.

Orders are at all times filled at manufacturers' prices, and letters and parcels will be received and forwarded.

NOTICE.

Yokohama, 4th June, 1862.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the style and firm of HASSARD & KEELE as Printers and Publishers of the "Japan Herald," Auctioneers and Bill-brokers in Yokohama, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

From and after this date ALBERT WM. HASSARD assumes the sole responsibility of the liabilities of the said firm and will collect all outstanding accounts due to it.

ALBERT W. HANSARD
O. R. KEELE.

INTIMATIONS.

LONDON & CHINA EXPRESS AGENCY.

SUBSCRIBERS are informed that in future their copies will be sent round immediately on arrival.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been appointed Expert to the Universal Lloyds Bureaux Veritas at this place.

M. J. B. NORDHOEK HEGT.

Yokohama, 10th December, 1862.

C. H. D. VISSCHER.

DOKTER in de Genees & Heelkunde officier van gesondheid van the Nerlandsche leger.

No. 25.

C. H. D. VISSCHER.

DOCTEUR en médecine et chirurgie médecin de l'armée Neerlandaise.

No. 25.

A. W. HANSARD

AUCTIONEER & GENERAL AGENT.

More particularly for the Public Sale of Import Cargoes, Damaged Goods, and of Land interests, Houses, &c.,

Main Street, No. 81. (French No. 1.)

MR. HANSARD is now prepared to execute Commissions in the above business He has ample storage accommodation for goods intended for sale.

He will also be happy to undertake any business connected with the private sale or leasing of properties.

BOMBAY HOTEL.

YOKOHAMA.

THIS Hotel is situated in the most pleasant part of the Settlement of Yokohama, and has good accommodation for Families, Officers, and other Gentlemen.

The best Wines and Spirits only are kept.

"JAPAN HERALD" PRINTING OFFICE.

CIRCULARS, Pamphlets, Business Cards, Catalogues, Hand-bills, Receipt-Books, Compradore's Cheque-Books, Bills of Lading, Shipping-Order Books, Boat and Delivery Orders, Map and Seal Engraving, &c. &c &c.

And every other description of Printing at reasonable (reduced) prices.

GAZOGENES.

A FEW of the above indespensable articles for the [illegible] season

ON SALE

AT THE FRENCH STORE

(adjoining the Club.)

A. DUMARCET.

M. le Vicomte DE LA GUERONNIERE, sénateur, va publier, dans le journal LA FRANCE, une serie de lettres embrassant toutes les questions de la politique intérieure

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our Hongkong Firm at Shanghai, as SHIP CHANDLERS, GENERAL STORE KEEPERS and AUCTIONEERS, on the Premises lately occupiby Messrs. REINER & Co. Corner of Park Lane and the Bund.

THOS. HUNT & Co.

tf Shanghai, 19th June, 1862.

WATSON'S,

Millinery and Outfitting Rooms

PARK LANE, SHANGHAI,

in connection with

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

London, Bombay, Kurrachee and Peona.

WM. DATO & Co.

General Store-keepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.

YANG-KING-PANG,

Corner of Rue de Manzalée.

SHANGHAI.

HALL & HOLTZ,

Ship Chandlers, and Storekeepers and Bakers,

BREAD AND BISCUITS.

SHANGHAI.

McKENZIE & Co.,

Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, and Provisioners,

Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.

Yang-King-pang.

SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to give notice that they have opened a Branch of their Business at Shanghai, which will be conducted by Mr. GEORGE STAFFORD, who will sign for the Firm per procuration.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1862.

FREDERICK FARR'S,

FILTERED WATER WORKS.

Soda Water, Lemonade and Ginger Beer Manufactory.

AMERICAN BUND

SHANGHAI.

H. EVANS & Co.,

Ship Biscuit Baker and General Importer.

AMERICAN BUND,

SHANGHAI.

Ship Biscuit re-fired,

Fancy Biscuits of all description made on the premises, constantly on hand.

THOS. HUNT & Co.,

Ship Chandlers, General Agents and Storekeepers,

Shipwrights and Blacksmiths' Work will attended to,

Premises.—Bund, corner of Park Street and Hong-que next to the Old Dock.

SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

MR. W. M. ROBINET is authorized to sign our Firm at this port.

THOS. HUNT & Co.

tf Shanghai, 19th July, 1862.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

Parties having their own engraved Plates may have VISITING CARDS printed on them, plain or enamelled, by applying at the Office of the undersigned.

D. NORONHA.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1863.

Orders received at the office of this paper.

F. A. CLIFTON & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

Yang-king-pang Creek,

SHANGHAI.

MESSRS. F. A. CLIFTON & Co., beg respectfully to inform the Communities of Shanghai, the various ports of Japan and the Public in general that their General Auction Mart, adjoining Messrs. Dato & Co., on the Yang-king-pang, having undergone a thorough repair, they are now prepared to receive goods either for Private Sales or Public Auction.

N.B.—Messrs. F. A. CLIFTON & Co., beg to notify that they have effected an Insurance against Fire, covering all property confided to them for Sale.

MRS CLIFTON,

SUCCESSOR TO

MRS. MARSH,

Millinery and Drapery Establishment,

CONSULATE ROAD,

Corner of Church Street.

SHANGHAI.

ENGLISH AGENCY.

THE UNDERSIGNED receive CONSIGNMENTS of COLONIAL PRODUCE, &c., direct, or through the Banks; purchase HOME MANUFACTURES, &c., and undertake OTHER COMMISSION BUSINESS, on the usual LONDON TERMS.

JOSEPH STARKEY & Co.,

(Established 1826.)

Conduit 23 Street, Pond Street, London.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

The Business hitherto conducted by the undersigned at this Port will be carried on for the future under the firm or style of W. KEMPTNER & Co.

W. KEMPTNER.

Yokohama, March 3rd 1863.

With reference to the above Mr. R. B. SCOTLAND is authorised to sign our firm per procuration.

W. KEMPTNER & Co.

HOOPER, FRIPP & Co.,

FORWARDING & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

39 Great St. Helens.

No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets are genuine unless bearing the above Stamp, either with 'Ellwood and Sons,' or the sole's name in the Shield.

LONDON EXHIBITION, 1862.

PRIZE MEDAL

AWARDED TO

ELLWOOD & SONS,

FOR

PATENT AIR CHAMBER HATS AND HELMETS,

as the only suitable Head Dress for India and Tropical Climates.

Manufacturers of every Description of Hat

24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STR., BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, S.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS (KEATING'S).—The recently discovered unfailing remedy for Worm Disorders in Children and Adults, has now been concentrated in the form of a purely Vegetable Sweetmeat. The Tablet is eagerly taken by children, and one to three given twice or thrice a week, will effect a safe and certain cure.

Prepared and Sold in Tins, and Bottled by THOMAS KEATING, Chemists &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C., and retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

OBSERVE the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.

To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are Genuine.

Keating's Cough Lozenges.

JUDGED BY THE IMMENSE DEMAND, this UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins and Bottles of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

NOTICE.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company's Steamers ply again regularly between Alexandria and Trieste, corresponding with the monthly and Bimonthly Indian Steamers, leaving Trieste on the 11th and 27th of every month and Alexandria on or about the 5th and 21st of every month.

For further particulars, apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,

Agents in China.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1859.

TELEGRAPH TO INDIA COMPANY LIMITED.

The Steamers of the Messageries [illegible] Company," will receive [illegible] deliver Telegrams at the Comp[illegible] Jubal Station and the undersigne[illegible] prepared to forward Messages by t[illegible] Steamers.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Agent.

Hongkong, 8th Jan. 1863.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY.

Vessels Docked and Repaired on most reasonable terms.

Large Stock of Timber, Spars, Lamb[illegible] Copper and Metal Sheathing, Iron[illegible] Naval Stores, Blocks, Rope, Canvas, Chain, Paints, and all Requisites for Repair of Vessels, constantly on hand.

Every description of Shipsmith Wo[illegible] All work executed under European superintendence, either at the Dockyard or Afloat.

The Dock is built of Granite, ha[illegible] Cutsoon Gate, and can receive Vessels of heavy Draught, not over 300 Feet long.

The *Lootsun Dock Company*, beg give notice that their Granite floo[illegible] Dock at Whampoa, having 230 feet the blocks, and 16 feet water at spri[illegible] tides, has been fitted with one Worthington's Patent Wrecking Pum[illegible] and the Dock being pumped out Four Hours and-a-half affords great [illegible] vantages where dispatch is required.

Apply to the Manager

Mr. W. H. VICKERMAN, Whampoa.

or S. P. HALL, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1862.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEA[illegible] NAVIGATION COMPANY'S AUSTRALIAN LINE

The attention of Passengers an[illegible] Shippers is requested to an alterat[illegible] in the Company's Australian Line b[illegible] which the Steamers a[illegible]e only to ru[illegible] between Point de Galle, Melbourn[illegible] and Sydney instead of between Su[illegible] and Sydney as heretofore.

The A stralian Steamers will [illegible] a junction at Point de Galle with th[illegible] Outward and Homeward C lcutta Ste[illegible] mers, and the arrang ment will com[illegible] into force with the Steamers leavin[illegible] Southampton and Marsailles on th[illegible] 20th and 26th June respectively, a[illegible] Melbourne on the 26th July 1861.

Passengers and Cargo will be book[illegible] ed for King George's Sound, Me[illegible] bourne and Sydney by the S eame[illegible] eaving Hongkong in the latter end [illegible] the Month.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Superintendent.

Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office, Hongkong, 27th March, 1862.

"The Japan Herald."

The first Journal published in Japan) is rendered interesting to the general reader by the usual leaders and discussions on passing events, by its local intelligence, and by frequent notices of the People, their Government, Laws, Literature and Manufactures, and of the natural Productions of the country; whilst the Merchant and Trader will find his interests consulted by a carefully compiled statement of Exports of the two staples, Silk, and Tea, of the current seasons, showing the comparisons with the same time last year—also by authentic Market Reports of Imports and Exports, with the usual Shipping List of Arrivals and Departures in Harbour, &c.

Published weekly.—Price $25 per annum.

Files of this paper may be seen at the following Offices in London, where orders for subscription and advertisements will be received, viz:—*London and China Telegraph*, George Yard, Lombard Street Mr. F. Algar, Newspaper Agency Office, 11 Clements Lane, and Mr. George Street, 30 Cornhill to such orders may be sent direct to the Proprietor of the *Japan Herald*, Yokohama, Japan.

Agents for this Paper.

For the convenience of non-residents

Messrs. J. EISLER & Co.

have kindly consented to act as Local Agents for the sale of

SINGLE COPIES

of this Paper.

London	London & China Express Office
	F. Algar, 11 Clements Lane.
	G. Street, 30 Cornhill.
Hongkong	Mr. J. J. da Silva e Souza (Govt. Gazette Printing Office.)
Shanghai	Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.
Nagasaki	Messrs. E. Pignatel & Co.
Calcutta	Messrs. Geo. Wyman & Co.

Edited, Printed, and Published by the Proprietor, ALBERT W. HANSARD.

Yokohama, Japan.

Recd 2nd Octr

No. 50.

Legation of the United States in Japan

Yokohama July 25 1863

Sir

I have the honor to inform You, that at a meeting of the Representatives of the United States France Great Britain and the Netherlands held this day, for the purpose of considering the actual State of affairs in Japan; it was unanimously agreed, that the Inland Sea, which is now closed to Commerce by the outrageous acts of the Prince of Nagato, should be reopened, and that such measures as may be necessary to accomplish the Same be taken by the Officers Commanding the Naval Forces of the Governments named; and that it is deliable, that for that purpose and for the protection of the opened

The Honorable.
Wm. H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Ports.

ports the joint presence and action of such Naval Forces are advisable;-and that the Japanese Government be notified of this decision, so that it may, if it think proper, by its prompt and immediate action, render it unnecessary for the Naval Forces of the Treaty Powers to carry this decision into effect.-

It was understood, that the Special claims of Great Britain on Satsuma should be reserved for the action of that Power; and the claims of the United States, France and the Netherlands for the acts of the Prince of Nagato be reserved for the decision of said Governments separately or combined as they may determine.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your Most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

Yokohama. July 25. 1863

Robt H Pruyn

Minister Resident.

No. 50.

No. Enclosures.

Received

Meeting held by the foreign representatives in Japan on the State of affairs.

Received at Washington 23d Oct. 1863 at Mr Clifton

No. 1

Legation of the United States of America
Yokohama July 31. 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith No 1. translation of affidavits in relation to the destruction by fire of the Legation buildings at Yedo.

I attach no value to the testimony, though that of Yo-kei is somewhat suspicious. He says he was awakened by a noise, but not why he went at once to the kitchen; - neither does he say, why after discovery of the fire he went to call the servants, instead of notifying the numerous guards in the immediate vicinity, who were supposed to be watchful.

I have been informed by one of the Governors, that a temporary residence

The Honorable
Wm H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

has been completed for me, but I cannot test the accuracy of this information, (which I have reason to doubt) as I cannot get to Yedo. - I have embraced every opportunity to insist upon - returning there, and have given notice of my intention to do so at an early day, to which objections are Constantly made, because of the danger of residing there, until the Saicoon shall have triumphed over the hostile party. - I shall if possible go up in a few days for the purpose of ascertaining, if any accommodations have been provided. -

In consequence of the demand for Merchant's warehouses dwellings by, British and French Officers, I have as yet been unable to get a house in this place, though I may succeed in getting one that is soon to be vacated. Should I fail in this, a house would have to be constructed for me on leak. - Mr Portman hired a place for himself. -

The position of the Legation is one of difficulty and discomfort. And

Yet

Yet I wish in view of the loss I have sustained, to avoid if possible the expense which will be occasioned by having residences at both places.-

I have the honor to be sir

Very Respectfully

Your most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan

Yokohama July 31. 1863.

Robt H. Pruyn.

Minister Resident.

No. 51.

One Enclosure.

Received.

transmitting affidavits on the destruction by fire of Legation buildings at Yedo.

Difficulty of finding a house for Legation at Yokohama.

Translation.

We the Undersigned were on duty Yesterday at Irenfkuyee from 8 o'clock in the morning. - At 2 o'clock that night flames were seen to burst forth in the direction of the kitchen; - we hurried to the spot but the roof of the kitchen had already caught fire. - Some of us hastened to make this known at the several guardhouses and some remained for the protection of the Minister's residence. - The guard in the meantime came to the spot. - When the Minister and his Subordinates had retired we remained and used every exertion to save as much as possible. - Though we saw this fire from the Commencement we did not perceive anything to attract our Suspicion

(Signed by Honda Kuniyiro and 19 other guards.

We the Undersigned were on duty at Dzenfukuji and Yesterday (the 5th day) were informed by the other guards that a fire had broken out in the direction of the Kitchen of the Temple, we hastened to the spot but the fire had gained rapidly .. we therefore arranged in the first place for the protection of the Minister and his Subordinates, then dividing, some of us proceeded to save all we could, while others went to put out the fire, and we held the gate towards the hill and several other places in number, but did not perceive anything to arouse our suspicion.-

Signed by Sakuma Toranoske.
and 145 other Guards.

We the Undersigned held in charge the books and Official papers on the occasion of the fire.. We therefore did not go to the residence of the Minister and saw nothing to Suspect.

Signed by Hatori Dokkaboro. and
9 others.-

We the Undersigned residing in the neighbourhood of Drenthepee hastened to the Spot as soon as we heard of the fire and joined the other Guards in protecting the Minister and his Subordinates, but we saw nothing to attract our Suspicion.-

Signed by Kakeffie Okumoske
and five others.

On the night of the 6th day of the 4th month I was sleeping in a front room, when late in that night a noise woke me up.- I therefore hastened to the kitchen and found the entire kitchen in flames and I certainly could not understand how the fire had originated;- then waking up all the other Servants we all went together to put out the fire, but no one could approach it, so heavy were the flames, and the building was destroyed which I have to state.

(Signed) Yoheh Servant.

Enclosure No: 1
with despatch No: 57.
Dated Yokohama July 31. 1863.

Desp. 14. Ocls Mr Heco.
No. 52.
Legation of the United States in Japan
Yokohama August 8. 1863.

Sir,

A few days ago a party of Englishmen on a pleasure excursion visited Kanasawa within the Treaty limits. Three of the number as they were preparing to return by land were met by a village Yakunin (two Sworded Officer) with whom they had some altercation. It is alleged he first drew his Sword and rushed on them, when all three of the British fired - the Cap only exploding on one of the pistols - balls from the other two taking effect in the arm of the Yakunin.

I enclose a Copy of the Japan Herald giving an account of the affair with a Circular letter of the British

The Honorable.
Wm H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Consul

Consul.

The Japanese I am informed allege that no provocation was given except that the Yakunin may have been too familiar in his address.

This collision is to be deeply regretted as it is likely to provoke a revenge, which may involve innocent parties.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

Lt. St. Pauyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident.

No. 52.

1 Enclosure (printed)

Received

Collision between three
Englishmen and one Japanese

The Japan Herald.

Vol. II. No. 76.] YOKOHAMA, JAPAN; SATURDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1863. [$25 per Annum, Payable in Advance.

NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders "The Japan Herald" will be the Official Organ for the publication in Japan of Notifications, &c., emanating from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation, and Consulates in this Country.

R. EUSDEN,
Japanese Secretary.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, 23rd November, 1861.

AVIS OFFICIEL.—Le Journal "The Japan Herald" doit être considéré, jusqu'à nouvel ordre, comme l'organe officiel de toutes publications émanant de la Legation, du Consulat Général et des Consuls de Sa Majésté l'Empereur des Français au Japon.

Par Ordre,

S. DE. LA PEYROUSE,
Chancelier de la Legation.

Legation de France a Yeddo, 31 Janvier, 1863.

Ordéna Sua Exa. o Governador de Macáo, Ministro de S. M. Fidellissima accreditado no Japão, que o Jornal intitulado "Japan Herald" seja, até nova ordem, considerado como orgão official de todas as publicações dos Consules de Portugal nos portos do Japão.

Macáo, Secretaria do Governo, 11 de Setembro de 1862.

GREGORIO JOZE RIBEIRO,
Secretario do Governo.

BANKING.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office, 62, Threadneedle Street, London.

Paid up Capital,—£500,000.
Reserve Fund,—£100,000

London Bankers.—Bank of England London Joint Stock Bank.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Shanghae, Hongkong, Singapore, and the Indian Presidencies.

Fixed Deposits received at interest and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Office Hours.....10 to 4
Saturdays.....10 to 1

ROBERT BRETT,
Manager.

Main Street, No 78.
Yokohama, 1st July, 1863. tf

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £5,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1861

BATAVIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on Goods or Treasure to any ports in Asia, Europe, Africa and Australia on usual terms, and grant Policies payable either here, or at Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Hongkong, Saigon, Manilla, Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Padang, Sydney, Melbourne, Newcastle, Penang, Macao, Bombay, Calcutta, Amsterdam, and London.

SCHULTZE, REIS & Co.
Yokohama, 10th October, 1862.

NOTICE.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BATAVIA

London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and at almost every Port of India, China and Australia.

Policies can be made payable in London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and in almost every Port of India, China and Australia.

ADRIAN & Co.
Nagasaki, December, 1862.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies to cover Marine Risks.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
Yokohama, 31st January, 1863.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Name of Vessel	Captain's name.	Flag and Rig	Tons	Where From	Date of leaving Port	Cargo	Consignees
July 27	Esperanza	Murrell	Brit bar.	386	London	March 7	General	W. R. Adamson & Co.
" 27	Temerede	Juillet	H. I. M.'s		A Cruise			
" 27	Semper Fidelis	Periam	Brit barq.	230	Shanghai	July 2	General	S. Maine.
" 28	Gerard	Quirk	Brit stmr.	410	Shanghai	"	"	W. Kemptner & Co.
" 28	Ta Kiang	Sanford	Amer stmr	699	Shanghai via Nagsk.	"	"	Allmand & Co.
" 30	Swatow	Hoole	Brit. stmr	148	Shanghai	"	"	Geo. Barnet & Co.
" 30	Jamestown	Price	U. S. Sloop	22 guns	Shanghai	"	"	
" 31	Columbine	R. A. O. Brown	H. B. M. S.		Shanghai			
Aug. 1	Coquette	L. H. Alexander	H. B. M. S.		A Cruise			

DEPARTURES.

Date	Name of Vessel	Captains' Name	Flag and Rig	Tons	Cleared for	Cargo	Despatches by
July 26	Yangtze	Harding	Brit. stmr	345	Shanghai	Silk, & Gens	N. P. Kingdon.

MERCHANT VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

(AND THOSE IN THE ABOVE LIST OF ARRIVALS.)

Name of Vessel	Captains' Name	Flag and Rig.	Tons	Date of Arrival	Where from	To be Despatched by	Destination	Intended despatch
Medina	Le Brun	Brit Barq	375	June 16	London	W. Kemptner & Co	London	Immediate
Gazelle	Stewarts	Prus. brig	200	" 16	Shanghai,	De Conigh Carst & L.	Uncertain	
Amelia Ghering	Haynie	Amer bar.	581	" 19	"	Allmand & Co.	Shanghai	
Auld Reekie	Stanford	Brit. schr	192	" 23	"	S. Maine.	"	
Queen Hortense	Cochrane	Brit. barq	300	" 23	"	Textor and Co.	Hongkong	
Stork	Shoesmith	Brit. stmr.	475	" 27	Nagasaki	Norman Hill	Uncertain	
Malvine	Hoogerwerf	Dutch schr.	220	" 29	Ningpo	Textor & C.	(see advert.)	
Cambridge	Iverslone.	Brit. Barq	400	" 30	Shanghai.	Macpherson & Marshall	London	(See advert.)
Nagasaki	Emery	Amer. schr	130	" 30	"	Jardine Mathy & Co.	Shanghai	Hurry
Barnswark.	Brightsmith	Brt. bar.	359	" 6	Shanghai	S. Gower	Shanghai	Immediately
St. Theodosius.	Stinson	Russ. str.		" 11	Shanghai	H. J. Hoogen.		
Belvez	C. J. Bulton	Brit. stmr.	777	" 16	"	S. Gower.		
Hollespont	Wright	Brit str	445	" 15	"	Order.		
Broadwater	Stockman	Brit. ship	571	" 16	"	S. Gower.	London.	
Reconnaissance.	Rullier	Fren bar	325	" 42	"	Contenseau Laberman		
Comet.	Lucas.	Amer ship	1100	" 52	"	R. B. Smith		
Elgin.	Beale.	Brit. stmr	206		"	W. R. Adamson & Co.	Shanghai	
Rejah.	Cato	Brit. stmr	300		"	Aspinall, Cass & Co.	Shanghai	August 4 " 13

MEN OF WAR IN HARBOUR

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S.

"Eurydice," "Pearl," "Perseus," "Encounter," "Havoc," "Kestrel," "Bouncer," "Hesper," "Coromandel," "Argus," "Racehorse," "Centaur," "Coquette."

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S.

"Semiramis." "Duplex." "Monge."

UNITED STATES.

"Wyoming." "Jamestown."

HIS NETHERLANDS MAJESTY'S.

"Medusa."

INSURANCES

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Association at this port are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks at current rates of premium.

Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Foochow, and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured of each year, at the close of each current year, fifteen per cent of the profits of the Company for that year, devided *pro rata* to the amount of premiums paid by each Policy holder.

WALSH, HALL & Co.

tf Kanagawa, 12th December, 1862.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
The well known A. 1 Clipper Ship
"*MEDINA,*"
Captain Le Brun,
having half her cargo engaged will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Tea and Silk freight only (Silk £8 10. Tea £5) Apply to
W. KEMPTNER & Co.

FOR LONDON.
The A. 1. British Barque
"*CAMBRIDGE*"
Will be despatched for the above Port
Rates of Freight Cotton £4 10s.
Tea, £5. 0.
Silk, £8. 10s.
MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.

FOR SHANGHAI.
The A 1 Clipper Barque
"*BURNSWARK*"
Capt Brigstock,
Will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, Apply to
S. J. GOWER.

FOR HONGKONG.
The Dutch Schooner
"*MALVINE,*"
Captain Hoogerwerf.
Freight $6. per ton.
Apply to
TEXTOR & Co.

FOR HONGKONG
The British Barque
"*QUEEN HORTENSE*"
Captain Cochrane.
Will have quick despatch.
Apply to
TEXTOR & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI
The American Barque
"*ALGONQUIN*"
BAGLEY & Co.

PORT OF KANAGAWA (YOKOHAMA)

EXPORTS.

Exports of SILK since 1st July 1862.

Date	Ship's Name	Bales averaged at 60 catties
TO LONDON.		
Aug 16	Philippine,	848
Oct 23	Romeo,	1,279
Oct 24	Lady Alice,	884
Dec 11	Waterlily,	1,139
1863		
Jan 14	Henriette Louise	25
Jan 31	Wynaud,	830
Feb 7	Adelicia,	200
Feb 16	Ocean Gem,	339
May30	Carnatius	434
Jun 30	Prudhoe	153
	Total 1862/63.	6,802
	1861/62	3,139
	1863-64.	
Jun 7	Maravi	80
	Kent	199
		279
TO SHANGHAI.		
July13	Jeanne & Joseph	178
July15	Malvina,	29
July18	Una,	280
July22	Yangtsze,	628
Aug 5	Lanrick,	574
Aug 7	Gaston,	262
Aug31	Delphyn,	136
Sept 3	St. Louis,	719
Sept13	Una,	184
Sept17	Dwina,	42
Sept17	Jeanne & Joseph.	846
Sept22	Lancefield,	264
Sept19	Columbia,	416
Oct 1	Offar,	202
Oct 26	Zealou,	87
Oct 27	Eliza Mary,	600
Nov 1	Leemin,	685
Nov 8	Martha Theresa,	26
Nov 17	Jinkee,	981
Nov 14	Lanrick,	37
Dec 2	Leemin,	1567
Dec 11	Shantung,	6
Dec 13	Miss Mary,	603
Dec 15	Offar,	57
Dec 17	Japan Packet,	96
Dec 27	Ly-ee-moon,	137
Dec 27	City of Hankow,	630
Dec 31	Egean,	105
1863		
Jan 8	Leemin,	730
Jan 11	Leichardt,	18
Jan 14	Malvina,	20
Jan 15	Wild Dayrell,	148
Jan 22	Jeddo,	217
Jan 27	Emperor,	407
Jan 31	Chusan,	347
Feb 7	Leemin,	316
Feb 19	Beaver,	90
Mar 5	Rajah,	266
Mar 7	Sperver,	21
Mar 8	Leemin,	335
Mar 8	Shanghai,	56
Mar 14	Lotus	504
Mar 26	Gaston,	406
„ 31	Eliza Mary	198
Apr.15	Japan	200
„ 15	Egmont	581
May 1	Swatow	382
„ 9	Argonaut	526
„ 15	Rattlesnake	469
„ 17	London	437
„ 21	Josephine	151
„ 27	Lady Elizabeth	283
June 5	Japan	265
„ 5	Harkaway	42
„ 11	Dwina	147
„ 21	Pembroke	46
„ 23	Lucy E. Ashbey	68
„ 28	Reiver	312
	Total 1862/63.	17,740
	1861/62.	
		90
	Japan	125
„ 26	Amoy	661
„ 199	Yangtze	567
		1,443
TO HONGKONG.		
July17	Fiery Cross,	381
1863		
Jan 16	Selina Jane,	116
April 6	Malvina	307
May 4	Johanna Fredrika	251
	Total 1862/63	1,14
	1861/62	19
TO AMERICA.		
Oct 8	Benefactor,	3
Nov 11	Josephine	25
Nov 27	Scotland,	3
Mar 9	Benefactress,	30
May12	Curlew	34
Jun 24	J. B. Ford	19
	Total 1862/63.	144
	Wilhemina Louise	12
	Grand Total 1862/63	25,891
	1861/62	11,015
	1863-64.	1734

Exports of TEA since 1st June 1862.

Date	Ship's Name	lbs.
TO LONDON.		
Aug 30	Philippine,	350,000
Oct 23	Romeo,	273,921
Oct 24	Lady Alice,	392,193
Dec 11	Waterlily,	105,168
1863		
Jan 14	Henriette Louise	60,000
Jan 31	Wynaud,	389,549
Feb 7	Adelicia,	336,978
Feb 16	Ocean Gem,	293,837
May30	Carnatius	388,941
	Total 1862/63	2,690,288
	1861/62	2,[illegible]
	1863-64	[illegible]
Jun.30	Prudhoe	247,935
July 7	Maravi	68,262
	Kent	64,964
		380,681
TO SHANGHAI.		
Jun 10	Ringleader,	4,827
Jun 22	St Louis	86,444
Jun 24	Willem Eggerts.	16,613
July13	Jeanne & Joseph.	76,207
July13	Malvina,	48,896
July18	Una,	23,564
July22	Yangtsze,	29,069
Aug 5	Lanrick,	102,456
Sept 3	St. Louis,	75,477
Sept13	Una,	114,200
Sept17	Jeanne & Joseph.	13,455
Sept19	Columbia,	9,480
Oct 1	Offar,	24,538
Oct 26	Eliza Mary,	25,942
Nov 1	Leemin,	42,326
Nov 13	Jinkee,	25,546
Dec 17	City of Hankow	72,108
Dec 31	Egean	14,653
1863		
Jan 8	Leemin	88,080
Jan 11	Leichardt,	8,686
Jan 15	Wild Dayrell	20,300
Jan 22	Jeddo	38,537
Jan 31	Chusan,	51,761
Feb 7	Leemin,	4,699
Mar 8	Leemin,	12,328
Mar 14	Lotus	32,938
Apr 15	Japan	53,854
May 7	Argonaut	131,103
„ 15	Rattlesnake	178,103
„ 17	London	243,140
„ 21	Josephine	44,504
„ 27	Lady Elizabeth	114,253
	Total 1862/63.	1,842,819
	1861/62.	2,48,701
	1863/64.	
June 5	Japan	41,690
„ 5	Harkaway	14,809
„ 11	Dwina	32,322
„ 23	Lucy E. Ashbey	50,454
„ 28	Reiver	70,765
July 2	Eliza Mary	20,257
	Amoy	24,856
		381,179
TO HONGKONG.		
[illegible] 92	Flatworth	28,200
1863		
Jan 16	Selina Jane,	2,000
April 6	Malvina	43,935
May 4	Johanna Fredrika	41,366
	Total 1862/63	180,801
	1861/62.	40,089
	1863/64.	
July 4	Kiosam	40,617
	Fanny	44,951
		85,568
TO AMERICA.		
Oct 8	Benefactor,	3,000
Nov 11	Storm Cloud,	94,448
Nov 27	Josephine,	14,300
1863	Scotland,	50,159
Jan 1		
Jan 5	Emily Banning	28,000
Mar 9	Timandra	15,100
May12	Benefactress,	207,000
„ 9	Curlew	84,975
„ 18	A. A. Eldridge	15,09
	Haversham	14,71
	Total 1862/63.	1,178,510
	1861-62	5,948
	1863-64.	
	J. B. Ford	56,971
	Wilhelmina Louise	94,160
		150,831
	Grand Total 1862-63	5,706,300
	1861-62	2,4,139
	1863-64	107,953

Yokohama Market Report.

(1st August 1863.)

IMPORTS.

Since our last Report the Market has been rather quiet, and the Sales made are comparatively small, owing to the great Bareness exhibited by Importers, who are holding for full rates, especially for Grey Shirtings, stocks of which are much reduced. Some sales have been made of White and Dyed Spots at quotations. Lead and Spelter are in demand. Tin continues very dull.

AMERICAN DRILLS—	
GREY SHIRTINGS—5¼ catty	$ 3 15 to $ 3 25
Do. Do. 6 catty	$ 3 25 to $ 3 50
Do. Do. 6¼ catty	$ 3 75 to $ 3 90
WHITE Do.	
Do. SPOTS.	$ 3 60 to $ 3 70
DYED SPOTS.	$ 4 25 to $ 4 50
T-CLOTHS.	
TURKEY RED SHIRTINGS	$ 3 50
BROCADES—White.	
Colored,	
CHINTZ—Assorted	No quotation.
CAMLETS, BBB, good colors	$ 2.00 to $ 2 50
Assorted	$ 1.00 to $ 2.00
S, good assortment.	$ 1.50 to $ 2.00
SS,	$ 1.00 to $ 1.25
SSS Good assortment.	$ 6.50 to $ 9.00
Sales at quotations	
TAFFACHELASS,	$ 3 50
LEAD	$ 3 40 to $ 3 50
TIN—block	nominal
Plate,	$ 3 to $ 3 50
SPELTER	$ 7 to $ 7.25
VELVETS.—Black,	
Do. Assorted,	
LASTINGS	
LONG ELLS.	
Scarlet	No quotations
Black	
YARN 16 to 24	
28 to 32	
36 to 42	

EXPORTS.

SILK—The news from Europe by the 10th June mail has considerably checked the demand which had continued steadily till then. Foreign buyers now insist upon a considerable reduction, which the native dealers are not unwilling to concede to some extent, but scarcely anything has been done as yet to fix the rates at which business may be resumed. Our quotations therefore are but nominal.

Present stock is large, about 800 Bales, and increasing quantities expected.

Myhath, best parcels,	500 to 510
„ Medium,	480 to 490
„ Inferior,	455 to 470
Coshu, best parcels	430 to 440
„ medium.	410 to 420
„ inferior	390 to 400
Hatchogee,	370 to 380
Oshio, inferior	390 to 400

TEA—A fair business has been done in this Staple at about our former quotations of last week, to the extent of about 1050 Piculs. Stocks continue small, and stand about as follows.

Stocks Ordinary,	piculs
Good do.	200 „
Common,	100 „
Good do.	100 „
Medium.	300 „
Fine	50 „
Finest	None
Quotations are as follows :—	
Ordinary	$ 1.00 to 3.00
Good do.	4.00 to 6.00
Common	8.00 to 12.00
Good do.	14.00 to 18.00
Fair to Good	19.00 to 24.00
Fine	25.00 to 28.00
Finest	none

JAPANESE RAW COTTON,	18.50 to 19.50
VEGETABLE WAX,	13.50 to 14.00
RAPE SEED	2.50 to 2.60
[illegible]	2.00 to 2.01
SEAWEED—	
Qrest	
CUTTLEFISH,	7.00 to 10.00
ISINGLASS,	19.00 to 21.00
COIR,	3.50 to 4.00
GALL NUTS,	7.00 to 7.75
DRIED SHRIMPS,	14.00 to 15.00
IRON,	2.50
CAMPHOR,	26.00 to 30.00
POKLING,	3.00 to 4.00
COPPER—Bolts,	23 to 24
Wire,	24 to 26
GINSENG,	2.50 to 3.00 per cat
FLOUR,	2.50 to 2.60 per bl
COAL,	9.10 to 10.00 per ton
TOBACCO,	3.50 to 5.00
SALPETRE,	9.50 to 11.00

TIMBER,—Planks 12ft. by 1ft, per hundred planks 19.00 to 22.

EXCHANGE.

On London, Bank Bills 6 m/s	5s.2¼d. a 5s.2½d
„ Credits „	5s. 3¼d
„ Documentary „	5s 3¼d a5s. 3¼d.
On Shanghai,	
Bank Drafts 10 d/s	81⅛ S. Taels for 100 Mexican Dollars.
Mercantile Drafts 10 d/s	82
Itzibus, Buying 236, Selling 238	for 100 Mex. Dollrs.

FREIGHT,—To Shanghai, per sailing vessel, for silk $3 per picul. Measurement $5. Per steamer, for silk $4 per picul. Measurement $7 per ton.

To London :—Cotton, £4. 10s. Tea, £5. Silk, £8. 10s

O. E. FREEMAN.

SHIP CHANDLER

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

YOKOHAMA.

HOUSE AND GODOWN.

IN A CENTRAL POSITION,

Will be ready for occupation in 60 days.

APPLY AT No, 52.

R. SCHOYER & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

AUCTIONEERS.

YOKOHAMA.

FOR SALE.

TWO CHOICE LOTS, WELL LOCATED.

For particulars, Apply to

R. SCHOYER & Co.

Real Estate Brokers.

TO LET OR LEASE.

THE YOKOHAMA HOTEL.

(for a term of years.)

Extensive improvements are in contemplation which will class "the Yokohama" with the best Hotels in the East.

The accommodation for single Boarders and Families will be complete.

Two "Phelan's" and Three French Billiard Tables will be furnished to the lessee if required.

For particulars apply to

R. SCHOYER & Co.

Real Estate Brokers.

TO LET,

(with immediate possession,)

A Large SALOON,

Centrally located.

Apply to

R. SCHOYER & Co.

Real Estate Brokers.

FOR SALE or TO LEASE,

HOUSES AND LOTS

Well located.

Apply to

R. SCHOYER & Co.

Real Estate Brokers.

FOR SALE

CHAMBER-FURNITURE, in Sets.

KIAKI BEDSTEADS. CABINETS.

Fancy Lac Ware,

&c. &c. &c.

APPLY TO

R. SCHOYER & Co.

J. EISLER &

GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS

AND

STOREKEEPERS,

(near the HATOBA or Landing-Place)

have a continually varying assortment of

SHIP AND FAMILY STORES—

Wines, Spirits, Beer, Preserves, Butter, Soaps, Candles, Sugars (loaf crushed and moist).

IRONMONGERY—

Horse-fittings, Locks, Nails, Screws Tools, Kitchen-utensils, &c.

LAMPS, GLASS & CROCKERY,

BRUSHES and HARDWARE,

CLOTHING of every description.

HATS, CAPS,

STATIONERY,

CIGARETTES, and ROSES

F. GISLER & Co.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT AND STOREKEEPER.

No. 12

(Holland Niban.)

BUND and WATER-STREET,

YOKOHAMA.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MR. C. PARKER,

(of "The Photographic Gallery" Hongkong, and formerly with MESSRS WEED & HOWARD in China)

has fitted up a convenient establishment nearly opposite the Yokohama Hotel. Orders for Views, Portraits, &c. &c. received daily from 10 to 4.

N.B. Ladies and Gentlemen having their portraits taken may rest assured that no copies will be struck off except to their order.

MR. PARKER HAS ON SALE

Panoramas of the Settlement of Yokohama and the neighbourhood.

Views shewing the Cemetery, Hatoba, and Main Street, "The Lyeemoon" The Cricket-Field;

And a large assortment of Japanese Characters.

M. J. B. NOORD. HEGT.

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

GENERAL STOREKEEPER

YOKOHAMMA

Has constantly on hand a varied assortment of all descriptions of Goods of the best quality.

SHIPPING.

FOR SHANGHAE.

The British Steamer

"*GRANADA*"

daily expected from Shanghae, will be despatched for the above Port on or before the 10th inst., in time to catch the European mail leaving on the 21st.

For Freight or Passage apply to

ASPINALL, CORNS & Co.

Agents P. & O. S. N. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

The British Steamer

"*RAJAH*"

having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch for the above Port. For Silk and Tea Freight only—(Silk $4 per picul, Tea $8 per ton)— Apply to

ASPINALL, CORNS & Co.

Yokohama, 1st August, 1863.

AUCTION SALE.

By Order of Cap. Benj. C. Townsend of the Ship "VIKING," wrecked on Prince Island,

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

For the benefit of whom it may Concern,

IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE YARD,

on Thursday, August 6th,

at 10 o'clock, A. M.

as follows :—

Sails. Blocks Chains.

Pumps, Lanterns, Compasses,

Standing Rigging,

Running Rigging,

Guns,

1 Long Boat,

2 Life Boat.

Also Cargo consisting of Cotton and Woolen Cloths, and Nankeens.

Conditions of Sale—15 per Cent on the fall of the hammer, the remainder on delivery of the goods. The goods to be removed within two days after sale.

THOMAS HOGG

Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES CAMPBELL [illegible] authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.

Yokohama, 28th July, 1863.

CARGOES.

In the "Yangtze" for Shanghae, despatched by N. P. Kingdon.

SILK 567 Bales.

TEA 45 Packages.

Sundries 111 Packages.

PASSENGERS.

By the "Yangtze" for Shanghae.—Mr. Reed, Tate Cumming, Gird[illegible] Shanks, Dr. Rutter, and Lieut. Lyster.

By H. M. S. "Rinaldove," from Shanghae.—Messrs. Weave and Underwood.

DEATH.

At Yokohama on the 31st July, [illegible], aged 30 years, [illegible] of the firm of Ross, Barber & Co., Aged 30 years.

THE JAPAN HERALD.

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1st 1863.

ONWARD, PRESS ONWARD.

On the morning of Friday last an almost universal gloom was cast over our little settlement by the intelligence of the death from our midst, by a sudden and unexpected death, of Edward Rigby, late a partner in the house of Ross, Barber & Co. of this place.

We believe that the deceased gentleman had been somewhat unusually exposed to the heat and the sun on the day last, which induced an indisposition, at first treated as but of little consequence, indeed on the following day he was able to be with his friends at the Club; but however terminated fatally in three days.

Of the late Edward Rigby's character it would be difficult to speak too highly; to know him was to esteem and respect him. His was one of those kind genial natures of whom it may be believed that they can never say an unkind word or intentionally inflict a pang, or cherish unforgiven, to recollect a real or fancied wrong, against mortal.

He has passed from amongst us, but his pleasant smile, his cheerful jokes and his ever ready good natured remark for every one, will remain fixed in the memories of most of us.

Admiral Kuper and his squadron, (or the greater part of it) accompanied by Colonel Neale, H. B. M's Chargé d' Affaires will leave port on Wednesday next. Nothing official has transpired as to their immediate destination, which however is pretty generally understood to be Kagosima and other parts of Satsuma's territory.

THE Tycoon passed up to Yedo on Friday in the "Jinkee," attended by three other steamers. The best refutation possible of the statement that he was detained in durance vile by the Mikado at Miako.

THE "Coquette" has returned from her Cruise through the Inland Sea. All the manufactured sensation about her, has, as we predicted, come to nought. She entered the Inland Sea by the Bungo Channel, passed up and anchored in front of Cho-fhou for some hours; did not go through the Straits; cruised along the shores of Suwo, Aki, Bingo, Bitjou, Bizen, and Arima; anchored off Hiogo, and returned through the Kino Channel, without having encountered the slightest adventure.

THAT calm and peaceful feeling which for the past week or two (with the exception of two cases occurring in Kanagawa, into which no public investigation has taken place, but which we have not lost sight of and shall probably refer to more particularly hereafter) has taken the place of the preceding continually recurring sensation intelligences, was in a slight degree disturbed on the morning of Friday last when it became known that a most unprovoked assault had been committed upon a party of gentlemen at Kanasawa by an armed Japanese, and that they had been compelled in self defense to use their pistols. The particulars of this affair are, we believe, simply these. A party of several residents and visitors were down at Kanasawa on Thursday, and having enjoyed a lounge at the rest-house on the top of the hill, they were preparing to return homeward, some of the party in a boat, three on horse-back. These three were already mounted and had started homewards, when they thought to give some of the heaviest of their habiliments into the charge of the others who were proceeding in the boat. For this purpose they turned onto an open jetty, and were returning into the main road, when they were accosted in an insulting and threatening manner by an armed Japanese. One of the party asked him "what was the matter?" when he drew his sword and rushed at him. They endeavored to pass on to avoid any disturbance, but the jetty being narrow and blocked up by stumps of old trees the fellow continued to endeavor to get nearer them, flashing at them with his sword. The one whom he was most immediately assaulting then fired at him, but his pistol missed fire. The man repeated his mad onslaught upon one of the others. They being brothers, and the eldest seeing the life of his brother in jeopardy, fired his pistol, at the same moment the other fired also, and the man's course appearing to be arrested, they were able to pass onward.

On the following day these gentlemen came to make their depositions before the Consul, and we believe did so; in consequence of some reason, at present unexplained, although we were in attendance and the Consul had arrived to enter upon the business for the purpose of taking evidence of them, we were not enabled to do so, but the above are, we believe, the facts of the case.

With the late murderous attack of the 14th of September fresh in our recollection, there seems but little remark called for hereupon. If these gentlemen were, as it appears by this statement they were, where they had a perfect right to be,—if the assault upon them was as gratuitous and violent as it appears by this statement to have been, then undoubtedly every endeavor should be made to obtain the punishment of the would-be assassins: as most surely, had our countrymen been in the performance of any illegal act, they would one and all have been subjected to severe punishment. Whilst we would have but very little sympathy for the wild and turbulent characters who would endanger, for our own safety's sake, the circumscribing of our liberties, by rude or other improper behaviour to the people amongst whom we now live under such critical circumstances that even the flag of the most powerful nations floating over their heavy armed ships cannot protect from insult, at the same time we feel assured that every endeavor will be made to impress upon the Japanese authorities the necessity for the taking every practicable step to punish the assailants in such cases as this, and to protect and cause to be treated with proper respect, or at least courtesy and civility, all who may choose to avail themselves of those rights without which our residence in Japan would be simply imprisonment, endurable perhaps for a few weeks, but which must have an early termination.

THE above was in type when we had an opportunity to peruse the Circular of H. B. M.'s Consul hereunder printed. Here is particularly a case having its two sides. None can doubt the hardship of even the residents themselves being almost obliged to refrain from visiting the airy and pleasant spots which are within our right to travel and to which we have been accustomed to resort at will. Still harder is it when our friends, to avoid, or perhaps just risen from the languishing bed of sickness in Shanghae or elsewhere, with that renewed vigor which seems to meet all upon the shores of Japan, feel able for and desire an extended trip into the country, to be compelled to damp the wish and to withhold the gratification with an ominous reference to the assassin's sword and of counter charges in lieu of redress. But these are difficulties and hardships which seem to be connected, together with those of a yet deeper cast, in the present difficult position of affairs. There seems to be three things which Englishmen will do under the circumstances: first, of course, to exercise their own peculiar privilege of a good grumble; secondly to give all the aid in their power to Her Majesty's Representative in the present difficulties by a compliance with his expressed wishes; thirdly, the persistent advocacy of the adoption by all the treaty Powers of such a policy as may speedily put an end to such an intolerable state of things.

British Consulate, Kanagawa,
1st August, 1863.

The undersigned has received the instructions of Her Majesty's Chargé d' Affaires to call the attention of British Residents in this Consular district to the danger and risk to which they expose themselves by excursions into the country.

It is a matter of deep regret that visits to localities within the treaty limits should no longer be safe and pleasurable as they ought to be, still this state of things ought not to excite, in a country convulsed by internal dissensions, where the very presence of foreigners is made the stalking-horse of the most envenomed political feuds. The position of a place within the Treaty limit does not justify private individuals in incurring unnecessary peril in resorting to it, or of exposing, for their personal gratification, (however innocent under ordinary circumstances) the political and commercial relations of their own government, and the communities they belong to, to grave and difficult complications. The position of affairs which induced the Undersigned on the 8th of April last to address his countrymen in the sense of the present circular, still continues and has even become more serious. Till it can be considered definitely as at an end, it is desirable that the greatest caution and prudence be observed by British Subjects in visiting the surrounding country. Parties who in opposition to the wishes of Her Majesty's Representative encounter the injuries and insults which may attend such excursions, must be held to do so with a full knowledge of the difficulty of obtaining redress or compensation, and of the counter charges to which unfortunate incidents lay them open.

The enforcement of Treaty rights in a country where vessels of war are fired into by the subordinates of hostile princes, and where even the very foundation of the treaties (the right of residence itself) is repudiated and contested by powerful factions, must be attended with all [illegible] when any angry contact with the armed followers of Daimios occurs at a distance from the Settlement.

The undersigned feels it all the more incumbent to draw the attention of British Residents to these considerations at a moment when an influx of visitors for health or recreation may be expected to bring with it solicitations for the undertaking of excursions, to which in ordinary times they would naturally be anxious to accede.

(Signed) Charles A. Winchester,
H. B. M's Consul for Kanagawa.
To the British Residents in the
Consular District of Kanagawa.

Whilst on this subject we may allude to the notices—at least very suspicious, which are to be seen posted about in all directions in the neighbourhood of Yokohama—

"Gaikokujin komitchi ni orai itachi
"sorawaba so so mowoshi idzuru beshi
"mura Yakonin." "If Foreigners pass
"by any of the roads (the country) peo
"ple must quickly come and inform the
"village Yakonins." With what end? It may be, that they may watch over their safety, but those who have been the most accustomed to ride and walk about the country roads and villages the most positively assert the absence of all danger from the peasantry. May it not then be part of a political scheme, to get up, when it can be most safely done, insults or even attacks upon foreigners, in order to favor the false impression that "the people" are opposed to foreigners? These are questions we do not pretend to answer.

In continuation of the points in our last of the Commercial doings of the past twelve months, we will now take a rapid glance at the Monetary transactions, as far as information thereon enables us.

EXCHANGE—has fluctuated a good deal during this period. An important and beneficial change in the medium of the business with Shanghae has, by the perseverance of some few of the houses been brought about. Bills of Exchange in Shanghae Taels, upon that place, are now the rule, instead of being nearly unknown, and quite the exception, as they were during the season 1861-1862. In that year Bills of Exchange were drawn on Shanghae in Mexican Dollars, at a discount on the draft.

This question had been agitated since the commencement of the preceding March, and the practicability of doing so was pretty generally acknowledged by the commencement of JULY. During the month but small business was done.

AUGUST and SEPTEMBER.—In these two months there was an increased demand for money, and good business done at steady rates. In October a good business was done at higher rates, and slightly more fluctuating. In November the rates were more steady and a good business was done. In December a large amount of transactions were closed. In January the business declined, and in February and March only a very moderate amount was effected, and rates were exceedingly fluctuating. In the succeeding month of April a fair business, partly attributable to the establishment of the Banks, (to which we shall refer more at length hereunder) and partly to the political state of affairs, was done. In May there was a fair business, principally in Taels and Sterling. In June only a very moderate amount of business was done, owing to the extent to which the political atmosphere was overcast during the earlier part of the month.

We now come to take notice of our SOCIAL Improvements. Foremost amongst these, because treading most closely upon the subject of the last preceding remarks, we must refer to the establishment in Yokohama of branches of two Banks, viz. the Chartered Mercantile of India, London and China, and the Central Bank of Western India.

So far back as the middle of the year 1861, a gentleman in the service of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, being over here for the benefit of his health, having a business eye also to the benefit of his establishment, took notice of the field which appeared to exist for the successful working of Banking and Exchange business here; and on his return he so represented this view to the local bank of Shanghae at length resulting in the early establishment of a branch in Yokohama. The Shanghae Manager paid us a visit, and early in April a gentleman was sent over from that branch to occupy the field temporarily. We learn by the report of the London Directors to their shareholders 19th May last, that "they had the utmost confidence that their prospects in Yokohama are most satisfactory, and that the Branch is likely to prove a successful one;" this expectation has been still more strongly testified by the fact that that the gentleman above alluded to has since arrived here with his appointment direct from London as Manager,—and that the manufactured iron work, part of the material for the erection of a most tasteful and substantial building has already arrived. We observe two statements in the report above alluded to worthy of notice. "The progress of the Bank's business has been so rapid and satisfactory as to have given an increase of 50 per cent;" and we note that in the last London quotations of the value of Bank shares those of the Company we now refer to stood as high as £53 for £25 shares.

The Central Bank of Western India (a well known establishment having its head office in Bombay) in March last sent over a gentleman from the Shanghae branch, to conduct business here. We have been told that he is so satisfied with the prospect of the successful working of the agency as to have recommended its continuance.

Several changes have taken place in the various Consulates. Captain F. H. Vyse has been removed to Hakodadi, and Dr. C. A. Winchester on the 1st of April took his post as Consul at Kanagawa.

Colonel Neale, having regard to the increased and increasing business of the Consulate, has appointed M. O. Flowers, Esq., Acting Vice-Consul, pending the approval of the Foreign Office.

Mr. Morrison has returned to his post at Nagasaki.

Mr. Von Brandt, who was formerly attached to the Prussian Embassy which concluded in 1860-1862 treaties with China, Japan, and Siam, took charge of the Prussian interests as Consul, on the 1st of January. There already, we believe, are 17 Prussian subjects registered.

D. de Graeff von Polsbrook, Esqr., long resident here as Consul, has taken charge as Netherlands Acting Consul-General.

Mr. George Frederic Plate has been appointed H. N. M's Vice Consul, and took office on the 20th July.

We may notice a survey having been made by two American Gentlemen (Mess. Blake and Pompelleri) under the Japanese Government, of which we hope before long to see some fruits.

Sir Rutherford Alcock has published his work on Japan. The book has been very favorably reviewed in several of the leading journals.

In the Settlement itself we are sorry to say that Municipal matters are at a dead-lock. Happily the settlement is founded on a gravelly soil which somewhat absorbs the deleterious fluids which which are fermenting in the drains around. Unfortunately the community is like the gravel, and the different composing bodies take a long time to fit into one another.

We regret to say that the Church, which, so far as we can see, should have been finished months ago, is still far from ready for occupation; we are informed that it is progressing towards completion though but slowly. We do trust that the Committee will put their shoulders to the wheel, and prevent the shell of the building from being an eyesore and a sham any longer. The edifice when completed will have convenient sittings for 180 persons. There was originally a mal-construction in the roof, by which the safety of the whole building was imminently imperilled, the ill results of this are said to be almost, if not entirely obviated by long iron rods introduced into the roof, and now tying the walls together. Six large Kiaki wood pillars have been recently added to prevent further lateral pressure and give full support to the heavy roof. Steps are being taken for placing in the Church a Memorial window to the ill-fated C. L. Richardson.

Amongst the most noteworthy of our Social improvements we regard the steps which have been taken towards putting our little Cemetery in order. As far back as the commencement of January last, at a meeting of British residents on Church matters, the very disgraceful condition in which the Burial ground then was, was brought under consideration by Mr. J. C. Fraser. The then Consul, Captain Vyse, said he had long had the matter under consideration, and had caused plans to be prepared, &c., and had communicated with the Governor, "but nothing had been done." Nor was anything likely to be done so long as we relied on the ever procrastinated promises of the Japanese authorities. Mr. Von Brandt, the newly arrived Prussian Consul, happily went the right way to work, and acknowledging all idea of reliance upon the hope to induce the Japanese to perform their consideration for which we pay them some enormous rental, he sent round amongst the residents subscription and donation lists, which were liberally responded to, the donations amounting to $355, and the annual subscription list to $304. The immediate objects are the repair of the outside fence, the erection of a stone gate-way and a porter's house, the clearing the ground, the formation of proper paths, and the repair of the tombs: the planting of flowers and shrubs will be postponed till next spring. The sum collected appears sufficient for all these purposes, and Messrs. Brandt and van der Hoo, the working committee, have already effected a vast improvement in the ground.

To another great boon we believe the Banks of the community are also due in Mr. von Brandt's practical attentions we refer to the institution of a hospital. There was a small subscription raised for the first expenses which has been all expended in the arrangements of the building, &c., but it is hoped that in future it will be able to maintain itself. There is room in the present building for 27 ordinary patients, 2 in private rooms, and 5 Chinese, altogether 34.

We have been informed that it has been somewhere said that there were mysteries in respect to the recent operations of the French ships in Simoneseki, difficult to penetrate, and that it is necessary to await the arrival of the British gun-boat "Coquette," before any reliable account could be obtained as to what was done by the French ships on that occasion. In other words it is in that quarter broadly insinuated, not only that the French Admiral and officers have refused information to some one entitled to ask it, but that the information they have given to others is so likely to be untrue, that we must take the account of their actions not from themselves, but from the British ship when she arrives. Now, the writer of this, and the position he holds in another service, is well known, and the propagation of such insults to our French allies, unless checked by his superiors, must have a tendency to disturb that very cordial feeling so very desirable to exist, and at present so happily existing between the nationalities. But, then these ridiculous stories nothing can be wide from the truth. We met from the Commander of the "Wyoming" and from Mr. Benson, who accompanied her, and from Captain Casenbroot and Consul-General Polesbrook who was a passenger in that ship, every possible courtesy and assistance in placing as early as possible, every information about their proceedings, which we asked for, and of which we availed ourselves ten days ago, but their attentions and readiness to satisfy the very natural curiosity of the public, could not be exceeded by that evinced by the French Authorities. Within five minutes of the time of the landing of the first boat from the "Semiramis" our application for information was replied to by placing in our hands the fullest possible details, from which we extracted a short precis immediately, and have since published at full length. Having already published three Charts of the Inland Sea, showing the seat of operations, we feared that the public would be surfeited with plans, but were even urged by the French Naval authorities to publish one which was more specially descriptive of their movements, that the public might have the fullest possible information. Under these circumstances we should ourselves be unjust were we silently to stand by and hear them spoken of as over-reticent, because by chance the ill-timed curiosity of some unknown individual, was not fully gratified by the first subordinate of whom he may have made enquiries.

The following is a translation of the proclamation issued by Admiral Jaurez referred to in the account published in our last.

"The French Admiral makes it known to the inhabitants of Nangato that their Prince Matsdaira Daizen no Daibo, having shot at a vessel under the French flag the other day, without any reason, he, the Admiral, considering this a grave insult done to his country, comes to day to punish this Prince for his insolence. However, the Admiral not having the intention of hurting the peaceable inhabitants of Nangato, neither them nor their families, nor to cause them any damage as long as they do not offer him any resistance, invites the said inhabitants not to have any fear. So far from having anything to fear from us, on the contrary those who will come on board the French ships will be received with kindness, as always has been the case with the Japanese, particularly since a Treaty of Friendship has been concluded between the two Empires. Those who bring provisions will be properly remunerated.

This Notification is presented with kind intentions.

French date, 7th Month, 19th day, 1863. Japanese date, 6th month, 4th day, 3rd year of Bounkiou.

(signed) G. JAURES.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FROM 25TH TO 31ST JULY, 1863.

Date.	Thermometer. 7 A.M.	Thermometer. 2 P.M.	Thermometer. 9 P.M.	Barometer. 7 A.M.	Barometer. 2 P.M.	Barometer. 9 P.M.	Weather.	Wind.	Inches of Rain.	Remarks.
July										
25	78	86	81	29.79	29.48	29.62	Fair	S.E.		
26	80	86	81	29.46	29.40	29.46	"	"		
27	81	87	81	29.48	29.32	29.31	"	"		
28	81	87	82	29.33	29.31	29.27	"	"		
29	81	87	81	29.30	29.25	29.20	"	"		
30	81	87	81	29.40	29.36	29.36	"	"		
31	77	82	81	29.43	29.39	29.31	Showery	"		

THE BAND of the "3rd Bataillon Leger d'Afrique" will Perform, on the exercising ground (the old Race Course) from half-past six to half-past seven o'clock in the afternoon:

ON THURSDAY, the 1st. Inst.

1.—"Le Sacre"	Marche
2.—"Ardoise"	Redowa.
3.—"La Favorite (Ouate)"	Opera.
4.—"L'hirondelle"	Valse.
5.—"Angelina"	Polka.

Le Longe.
Chef de Fanfare.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1810.

The following articles, of the best quality,

MANUFACTURED BY

FRRD. JOYCE & CO.,

OF LONDON,

may be had of most Gun-makers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

MILITARY RIFLE PERCUSSION CAPS.

PATENT PYROXLINE SPORTING DITTO.

ORIGINAL (1824) ANTI-CORROSIVE DITTO

Treble Water-proof Central Fire ditto.

Chemically-prepared Cloth, Felt, and Paper Waddings. Cartridge-Cases for Breech-loading Guns, Wire and Universal Shot Cartridges, &c., &c.

Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department.

AMMUNITION.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

of every description

For Sporting or Military purposes.

Double Waterproof Central Fire-caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game &c. at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacobs' Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges, and Caps for Colt's, Adams' other Revolvers.

ENFIELD RIFLE AMMUNITION, AND BALL CARTRIDGES

for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richards, and Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, Deane's, and other Breech Loaders

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

ELEY BROS., Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W. C.

☞ Wholesale only.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

PRIZE MEDAL, 18 63.

BRYANT & MAY'S

PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES,

WAX VESTAS AND CIGAR LIGHTS.

Light only on the Box.

The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is *entirely free from all their dangerous properties.*

Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.

Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 100 250, and 500.

BRYANT and MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plaid boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100, 150 250, 500, and 1.000.

Sole Importers of Jonkopings Tandsticker (slide boxes).

All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.

WHITECHAPEL ROAD, LONDON, E.

MORGAN BROTHERS,

MERCHANTS,

BOW LANE, LONDON,

Established 1793.

BUYERS residing at a distance from the great Mart of the World, London, will be disposed to admit the great advantages which must accrue to them by being able to concentrate their operations with a single English house, combining the requisite qualifications for transacting their business on the best terms.

We offer our services in the capacity above indicated. Our commercial experience and standing extends over the greater part of a century, the house having been established in 1793.

In addition to the ordinary business of Exporters, we are prepared to act as Bankers for our clients, and to receive consignments entrusted to our care of any goods suitable for the British Market.

Orders are at all times filled at manufacturers' prices, and letters and parcels will be received and forwarded.

NOTICE.

Yokohama, 4th June, 1862.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the style and firm of HANSARD & KEELE as Printers and Publishers of the "Japan Herald," Auctioneers and Bill-brokers in Yokohama, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

From and after this date ALBERT WM. HANSARD assumes the sole responsibility of the liabilities of the said firm and will collect all outstanding accounts due to it.

ALBERT W. HANSARD.
O. R. KEELE.

INTIMATIONS.

MR. CHARLES L. WESTWOOD,

Ship and Bill Broker,

and

Commission Agent

Yokohama.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWIN JOHN SPENCE is authorised to sign our Firm at this Port per procuration.

ASPINALL CORNS & CO.

Yokohama, May 25, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the Undersigned at this port will be carried on in future under the firm Constensoux, Ledermann, and Co.

F. CONSTENSOUX & Co.

Yokohama, March 20th, 1863.

LONDON & CHINA EXPRESS AGENCY.

SUBSCRIBERS are informed that in future their copies will be sent round immediately on arrival.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been appointed Expert to the Universal Lloyds Bureaux Veritas at this place.

M. J. B. NORDHOEK HEGT

Yokohama, 10th December, 1862.

C. H. D. VISSCHER.

DOKTER in de Gences & Heelkunde officier van gezondheid van de Nerlandsche leger.

No. 25.

C. H. D. VISSCHER.

DOCTEUR en médecine et chirurgie médecin de l'armée Neerlandaise.

No. 25.

A. W. HANSARD

AUCTIONEER & GENERAL AGENT.

More particularly for the Public Sale of Import Cargoes, Damaged Goods, and of Land interests, Houses, &c.,

Main Street, No. 81. (French No. 1.)

Mr. Hansard is now prepared to execute Commissions in the above business He has ample storage accommodation for goods intended for sale.

He will also be happy to undertake any business connected with the private sale or leasing of properties.

BOMBAY HOTEL.

YOKOHAMA.

THIS Hotel is situated in the most pleasant part of the Settlement of Yokohama, and has good accommodation for Families, Officers, and other Gentlemen.

The best Wines and Spirits only are kept.

"JAPAN HERALD" PRINTING OFFICE.

CIRCULARS, Pamphlets, Business Cards, Catalogues, Hand-bills, Receipt-Books, Compradore's Cheque-Books, Bills of Lading, Shipping-Order Books, Boat and Delivery Orders.

Map and Seal Engraving.

&c. &c &c.

And every other description of Printing at reasonable (reduced) prices.

M. le Vicomte DE LA GUERONNIERE, Sénateur, va publier, dans le journal LA FRANCE, une serie de lettres embrassant toutes les questions de la politique intérieure.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our Hongkong firm at Shanghai, as SHIP CHANDLERS, GENERAL STORE KEEPERS and AUCTIONEERS, on the Premises lately occupiby Messrs. RAINES & Co. Corner of Park Lane and the Bun

THOS. HUNT & Co.

tf Shanghai, 19th June, 1862.

WATSON'S,

Millinery and Outfitting Rooms

PARK LANE, SHANGHAI,

in connection with

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

London, Bombay, Karrachee and Poona.

WM. DATO & Co.

General Store-keepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.

YANG-KING-PANG,

Corner of Rue de Montauban.

SHANGHAI

INTIMATIONS.

W. GOODMAN

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER

SHIPS and FAMILIES supplied with the best article on reasonable terms.

Bakery on the New Settlement.

THE Undersigned have this day established themselves at this Port as COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SHIP-BROKERS and AUCTIONEERS.

J. CULLIS & Co.

Yokohama, 24th June, 1863.

Auction accounts settled the day after sale.

REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to notify that they have removed their Offices to No. 29 Water Street. Entrance in the bye-street leading from Water-street to Main-street.

TEXTOR & Co.

July 11, 1863.

HALL & HOLTZ,

Ship Chandlers, and Storekeepers and Bakers,

BREAD AND BISCUITS.

SHANGHAI.

McKENZIE & Co.,

Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, and Provisioners,

Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.

Yang-king-pang.

SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to give notice that they have opened a Branch of their Business at Shanghai, which will be conducted by Mr. GEORGE STANFORD, who will sign for the Firm per procuration.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1862.

FREDERICK FARR'S,

FILTERED WATER WORKS.

Soda Water, Lemonade and Ginger Beer Manufactory.

AMERICAN BUND

SHANGHAI

H. EVANS & Co.,

Ship Biscuit Baker and General Importer.

AMERICAN BUND.

SHANGHAI.

Ship Biscuit re-fired.

Fancy Biscuits of all description made on the premises, constantly on hand.

THOS. HUNT & Co.,

Ship Chandlers, General Agents and Storekeepers,

Shipwrights and Blacksmiths' Work will attended to,

Premises.—Bund, corner of Park Street and Hong-que next to the Old Dock.

SHANGHAI.

NOTICE

MR. W M. ROBINET is authorized to sign our Firm at this port.

THOS. HUNT & Co.

tf Shanghai, 19th July, 1862.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

Parties having their own engraved Plates may have VISITING CARDS printed on them, plain or enamelled, by applying at the Office of the undersigned.

D. NORONHA.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1863.

Orders received at the office of this paper.

MRS CLIFTON,

SUCCESSOR TO

MRS. MARSH,

Millinery and Drapery Establishment,

CONSULATE ROAD,

Corner of Church Street.

SHANGHAI.

ENGLISH AGENCY.

THE UNDERSIGNED receive CONSIGNMENTS of COLONIAL PRODUCE, &c., direct, or through the Banks; purchase HOME MANUFACTURES, &c., and undertake OTHER COMMISSION BUSINESS, on the usual LONDON TERMS.

JOSEPH STARKEY & Co.,

(Established 1826.)

Conduit 23 Street, Pond Street, London

INTIMATIONS.

BAILLIE & Co.,

(W. A. Baillie, late Master of the ship "Henry Ellis,")

BUTCHERS & COMPRADORES,

YOKOHAMA.

H. J. FREY,

SHIP BUILDER & CARPENTER & BLACKSMITH

(on the Creek near the British Legation)

YOKOHAMA.

WORK of all kinds in the above trades performed with punctuality and despatch

CHANDLERY DEPARTMENT.

H. JF. keeps up a constant supply of

BLOCKS AND ROPE,

PAINTS, OIL, &c., &c.,

which he will sell at fair remunerative prices.

THE YOKOHAMA HOTEL

NEAR THE HATODA (or Landing Place)

HAS good accommodation for Visitors.

TABLE d'HOTE daily at 12 o'clock Noon, and half-past Seven, P. M.

FOUR excellent BILLIARD TABLES.

Two Fine Bowling-Alleys.

Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

HOOPER, FRIPP & Co.,

FORWARDING & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

39 Great St. Helens

No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets are genuine unless bearing the above Stamp, either with 'Ellwood and Sons,' or the sellers name in the Shield.

LONDON EXHIBITION, 1862.

PRIZE MEDAL

AWARDED TO

ELLWOOD & SONS,

FOR

PATENT AIR CHAMBER HATS AND HELMETS,

As the only suitable Head Dress for India and Tropical Climates.

Manufacturers of every Description of Hat

24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STR., BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, S.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS (KEATING'S).—The recently discovered unfailing remedy for Worm Disorders in Children and Adults, has now been concentrated in the form of a purely Vegetable Sweetmeat. The Tablet is eagerly taken by children, and one to three given twice or thrice a week, will effect a safe and certain cure.

Prepared and Sold in Tins, and Bottled by THOMAS KEATING, Chemists &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C., and retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

OBSERVE the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.

To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

Keating's Cough Lozenges.

JUDGED BY THE IMMENSE DEMAND, this UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins and Bottles of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

NOTICE.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company's Steamers ply again regularly between Alexandria and Trieste, corresponding with the monthly and Bimonthly Indian Steamers, leaving Trieste on the 11th and 27th of every month and Alexandria on or about the 5th and 21st of every month.

For further particulars, apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,

Agents in China.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1859.

TELEGRAPH TO INDIA COMPANY LIMITED.

The Steamers of "Messageries Imperiales Company," will receive and deliver Telegrams at the Company's Jubal Station and the undersigned is prepared to forward Messages by these Steamers.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Agent.

Hongkong, 8th Jan. 1863.

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All work executed under European superintendence, either at the Dockyard or Afloat.

The Dock is built of Granite, has a Caisson Gate, and can receive Vessels of heavy Draught, not over 300 Feet long.

The *Lootsun Dock Company*, beg to give notice that their Granite floored Dock at Whampoa, having 230 feet on the blocks, and 16 feet water at spring tides, has been fitted with one of Worthington's Patent Wrecking Pumps and the Dock being pumped out in Four Hours and-a-half affords great advantages where dispatch is required.

Apply to the Manager

Mr. W. H. VICKERMAN, Whampoa.

or S. P. HALL, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1862.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S AUSTRALIAN LINE.

The attention of Passengers & Shippers is requested to an alteration in the Company's Australian Line which the Steamers are only to leave between Point de Galle, Melbourne and Sydney instead of between Sydney as heretofore.

The Australian Steamers will form a junction at Point de Galle with the Outward and Homeward Calcutta Steamers, and the arrangement will come into force with the Steamers leaving Southampton and Marseilles on the 20th and 26th June respectively, and Melbourne on the 26th July 1861.

Passengers and Cargo will be booked for King George's Sound, Melbourne and Sydney by the Steamer leaving Hongkong in the latter end of the Month.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Superintendent.

Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office. Hongkong, 27th March, 1863.

"The Japan Herald,"

The first Journal published in Japan) is rendered interesting to the general reader by the able leaders and discussions on passing events, by the local intelligence, and by frequent notices of the People, their Government, Laws, Literature and Manufactures, and of the natural Productions of the country; while the Merchant and Trader will find his interests consulted by a carefully compiled statement of Exports of the two staples, Silk and Tea, of the current seasons, showing the comparison with the same time last year—also by authentic Market Reports of Imports and Exports, with the usual Shipping List of Arrivals and Departures in Harbour, &c.

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Yokohama, Japan.

Rec 13. Oct Mr Clarke

No. 53.

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yokohama August 8. 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith No 1. translation of letter announcing the return of the Taicoon and No. 2. copy of my reply. No 1 No. 2.

Since writing the above I received a letter signed by all the Members of the Gorogio informing me of the removal of their Colleague of which I enclose translation No. 3. No. 3.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very respectfully
Your most obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable
Wm H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Yokohama. August 8. 1863

Robert H. Pruyn.

Minister Resident

No. 53.

3 Enclosures.

Received.

Return of Saicoon and
Removal from Office of
Ogasawara Dzusio no kami

To His Excellency
Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident
of the United States of America
&c. &c. &c.

We have to inform Your Excellency that Yesterday His Majesty the Taicoon returned by Sea to his Castle at Yedo.

Our Colleagues Midzuno Idzumi no Kami and Takeda Suwo no Kami also returned in His Majesty's suite.

Dated with respect and esteem
the 17th day of the 6th month of the
3rd year of Bunkiu (1 August 1863).

(signed) Matsudaira Boodzennokami
Inowuye Kawatsi no Kami.

Enclosure No 1
with despatch No 53
Dated Yokohama August 8. 1863

No. 91.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yokohama August 3 1863.

Their Excellencies
Midzuno Idzumi no Kami
Itakura Suwo no Kami
Ministers for Foreign Affairs
&c &c &c
Yedo.

I congratulate Your Excellencies on Your return to Yedo and desire to be allowed through You to present also my respectful congratulations to His Majesty the Taicoon on his auspicious return to his Capital.

During his and Your absence a letter signed by Ogasawara Dzusio no kami was received by each of the Foreign Ministers, in which it was announced that the ports were to be closed and the foreigners to be removed.

I embrace the earliest opportunity to call Your attention to this extraordinary declaration in the hope that such an unpardonable breach of Treaty Obligations

Could

could never have met with the approval of His Majesty the Taicoon & have been entertained by him for a moment. -

I therefore indulge the hope that His Majesty the Taicoon will repudiate this declaration of Yan Colleague and direct that the letter in question be withdrawn.

The return of His Majesty will then prove to be an event which will ensure peace and prosperity to his Empire, while it will be the era from which will be dated the restoration of entire good will confidence and friendship between the Treaty Powers and his Government.

With respect and esteem

(signed) Robert H. Pruyn.

Minister Resident of the United States in Japan.

Enclosure No. 2.
with despatch No. 53.
dated Yokohama 8 August 1863.

To His Excellency
Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident
of the United States of America
&. &. &.

We have to inform You that Ogasawara Shuzo nokami has been dismissed from the Office of Councillor of State.

With respect and esteem
the 23rd day of the 6th month of the 3rd Year of Bunkiu (7th August 1863).

(signed) Matsudaira Bootsu no kami
Mizuno Idzumi no kami
Itakura Suwo no kami
Inouye Kawachi no kami.

Enclosure No. 3.
with despatch No. 53
dated Yokohama 8 August 1863

Rec'd 13. Oct Mr Chubon

No. 54

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yokohama August 8. 1863.

per "Telegraph"

Sir,

Taicoon returned. Our relations friendly. Much improved. British fleet sailed for Satsuma's dominions to present demands.

I have &c.

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable
Wm H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Yokohama August 8. 1863

Robert H Pruyn

Minister Resident.

No 54.

Telegram per "John Jay"

Care of Hon. Sha. P Rankin

Collector San Francisco.

Received.

Rec'd 31 Oct

No: 55.

Mr Walker

Navy for personal

Legation of the United States in Japan

Yokohama August 13. 1863.

Sir.

Assuming that the action of the Wyoming at Simonoseki will meet the approval of the President I take the liberty to bring to his notice the conduct of Commander McDougal in the hope and confidence that this meritorious officer may receive from him the reward which his gallantry and great prefence of mind deserve.

You will remember that the existence of batteries at that point was not known till he had entered the Straits. - But in an instant the only course was taken which could have proved Successful or even have Saved his Ship. - He prefed.

The Honorable.

Wm H. Seward.

Secretary of State

Washington.

inside

inside of the line of fire, boldly ran between the japanese Ships reserving his fire till he reached them and delivering destructive broadsides. and then returned slowly through the Straits engaging the batteries.

The result accomplished as I am informed by Governor of Foreign affairs and the Governor of Kanagawa Asano Ega no Kami who has returned in the Suite of the Taicoon is that all three vessels were destroyed; the Steamer being blown up, the bark Sunk and the big made a Complete wreck in her upper works. - Great damage was also done to the shore batteries.

It is admitted that the Wyoming accomplished more than all the other vessels succeeded in doing. - The Medusa received more damage than she inflicted and the French expedition though Composed of the gunboat Tancrede and the flag Fregate Séminamis of 36 splendid rifled guns did not enter within the Straits but was content with landing

a

a force which destroyed the outer battery.

I have the honor to be, Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

Matw. C. Perry

Minister Resident in Japan.

Yokohama August 15. 1863.

Robt H Pruyn

Minister Resident.

No. 55.

No Enclosures

Received.

Conduct of Com: McDougal of the Wyoming at Simonoseki.

Recd 31. Oct

No. 56

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yokohama August 14. 1863.

Sir,

At the time the British demand was made, I cautioned this Government against pursuing the suicidal course, which it appeared inclined to adopt of avowing its inability to exert any authority in the dominions of Satsuma. — I pointed out to them, that if Satsuma was so far Sovereign as to make a treaty for the payment of an indemnity, and the surrender of the murderers of Mr. Richardson, it would be difficult to deny her right to exercise other acts of Sovereignty, such as making a treaty of friendship and Commerce. &

I was informed that the Government would

The Honorable
Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

would assume all the responsibility of the adjustment of the British indemnity. - It has accordingly been prepared to pay the entire amount demanded, but it has not been able to surrender the murderers. - The reason given is, that they have escaped. - but the real difficulty is, that Satsuma's principality cannot be entered, being sealed far more effectually than in former times were the Highlands of Scotland and some parts of Ireland against the execution of any process of the British Monarch or Courts. -

A few remarks may enable You to understand more fully the position of affairs. -

Three Centuries ago Japan was divided into independent kingdoms and governed by independent Sovereigns, the Mikado being only the nominal Chief or Ruler of all. - The great Taico Sama and his greater Successor Syeyas, the former of the present System of Government, conquered these petty Princes, some of

whom

whom were entirely destroyed and their territories usurped by the reigning family, or distributed among its retainers. A few of the old Daimios were suffered to retain their possessions in whole or in part, but were divided from each other by three great principalities erected in Central Japan, possessed by Ishii Owari and Mito, - descendants of the Saicoon Syeyas, and by other territories granted to their Gofoodai or Great Vasals. - Two thirds of Japan is governed by this family and its vasals, who control the Executive power of the Country. - Kanga, Satsuma, Thizen and the other great Daimios, dating back of the present dynasty, and called Toshi, it now appears, still exercise Sovereign power within their own territories. -

The Gosankays, or families eligible to the Saicoonship, are Constantly intriguing against each other. - The family of Mito has never succeeded in having one of its members elevated to that dignity, which has been held by Ishii and Owari - respectively to its exclusion. - This it said

to be owing to the fact, that the present Mito family are not actually descended from Iyeyas, but only adopted.- this is the mode of keeping alive the great families of the Empire.-

The great Daimios in Council determine the policy and action of the Government.- The Gorogio or five wise men being the organ through which its decisions are promulgated and enforced.-

Up to this time all the difficulties which have attended foreign intercourse and all the danger to which foreigners have been exposed, have been attributed to the hostility of Mito and Satsuma.-

The treatment of the Officers and crew of the Bark Chevalie and the recent payment of the British indemnity, while Mito has been acting as Vice Saccoon, has induced us to believe, that we have been deceived as to his real sentiments.

In a short time we shall be better able to pronounce an opinion as to the policy of Satsuma.- Should the

British

British Chargé d'Affaires make a Treaty with him as is possible, and the Taicoon's Government repose no greater confidence in the Treaty Powers, it is pobible, that the serious question may be presented, whether those Powers will not be justified in recognizing the great independent Daimios as Sovereigns.- To avoid this the Government of the Taicoon will probably observe with more fidelity the existing Treaties, and adopt a more liberal foreign policy.-

As the British fleet will probably return before the next mail leaves, I refrain from remarks, which may prove of no value in the light either of its achievements or of possible barren results.-

I enclose Nº 1. translation of a letter from the Gorojo to the French Minister, the only one as yet received by any Minister in relation to the attacks at and expedition to Simonoseki.- You will see that the Gorojo apeal, that the declaration of their Envoys that it has no power to enforce obedience from some Princes is a mistake,- a very careful translation shows, that the denial relates to

Nº 1

the

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In a short time we shall be better able to pronounce an opinion as to the policy of Satsuma.- Should the

British

British Chargé d'Affaires make a Treaty with him as is possible, and the Saicoon's Government repose no greater confidence in the Treaty Powers, it is possible, that the serious question may be presented, whether those Powers will not be justified in recognizing the great independent Daimios as Sovereigns.- To avoid this the Government of the Saicoon will probably observe with more fidelity the existing Treaties, and adopt a more liberal foreign policy.-

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the

declaration and not to the fact itself. - I
No 2 also enclose No 2 Copy and translation of
Memorandum signed by the Representatives
of France the United States Great Britain and the
No 3 Netherlands, and No 3 copy of my letter to
Nos 4 & 5. the Gorogio transmitting the same .. - and Nos 4 & 5
Copies of letters to the Gorogio in reply to their
announcements that they had returned to Yedo
and that Ogasawara Dzusio no kami had
been dismissed from the Gorogio. -

I have this day received a letter from
the Ministers, informing me of the appointment
of Sakai Bota no kami as his Successor; of which
No 6. I enclose translation Enclosure No 6. - His
Minister is of higher rank than any who has
ever held this office with one exception, and
You will perceive he is to take precedence of
his Colleagues. -

In view of the great delay which always
takes place before answers are received from the
Gorogio, I have thought it better to send You
Copies of my letters without waiting for their replies.

On the return of the British fleet measures
for opening the Inland Sea now held in abeyance
may be found necessary. .

I have

The pilot of the French fleet has been murdered near this place and the others are threatened. - It will prove a source of danger if the punishment inflicted on the Prince of Nagato be only sufficient to irritate him and not so severe as to prevent further hostile acts.

I cannot divest myself of great sympathy for this Government and people and hope that further measures may be safely avoided.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

Yokohama August 14. 1863.

Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident

No. 56.

6 Enclosures

Received.

Ans. relative to State of affairs.

Translation Yedo. 24. July 1863.

The Gorogio
to the Minister of France.

We learned with Surprise from Your letter of the 17th instant, that vessels of war and batteries, in the vicinity of Simonoseki in Ando Province of Nagato of which Matudaira Daizen no Daibo is Prince, have fired into one of Your ships of war, causing damage to that ship; and that in consequence thereof His Excellency Admiral Jaures French Admiral had left for that place.-

Here attacks have not been only against Your man of war, but also against American and Dutch ships as we have been informed. In there reasons our Government will take some measures. - It is therefore desirable, that You will wait Some time for that arrangement.

It is stated in Your letter that our Envoys had declared to You that

our

our Government but no power to enforce obedience from some of the Princes, but this is not so in reality;- it is probable that this assertion is based upon some misunderstanding during the Conference.-

Which we state in reply to Your letter. With respect and Consideration

the 9th day of the 6th month of the 3rd Year of Bunkiu (24 July 1863).

Signed Matsudaira Boodzennokami
Inowuye Kawatsi no Kami.

Enclosure No. 1
with despatch No. 56
Dated Yokohama 14. August 1863.

Les Soussignés Représentans au
Japon de la France, des Etats-Unis,
de l'Angleterre et des Pays-Bas
se sont réunis le 25 Juillet 1863 à
Yokohama à l'effet d'examiner l'état
actuel des choses au Japon et de prendre
à cet égard une résolution.

Après discussion il a été convenu
qu'il est indispensable pour le maintien
des droits consacrés par les Traités conclus
avec le Japon de procéder immédiatement
à la réouverture de la mer intérieure,
toujours pratiquée jusqu'à présent, et
dont la libre circulation vient d'être
inopinément interrompue par les
agressions outrageantes dont le Daimio
de Nagato s'est rendu coupable en
faisant canonner les batteries érigées
sur les côtes de Ses Etats les bâtimens
de Commerce et de guerre de plusieurs
des dites Puissances Contractantes, et
qu'en conséquence, il y a lieu d'
inviter les Amiraux et autres Officiers
Commandant les forces Navales des Puissances

ci

Ci dessus désignées à prendre toutes
mesures qu'ils jugeront propres à
amener ce résultat.

Dans ce but, aussi bien que
dans l'intérêt de la protection de
leurs Nationaux dans les ports ouverts
les dits Représentants déclarent qu'il
leur paraît nécessaire d'établir —
une action combinée des forces —
navales et militaires disponibles dans
ces mers. — Il est en outre convenu
que le Gouvernement du Japon
sera informé de cette décision afin
que ce Gouvernement soit mis
à même de prendre immédiatement
et activement, s'il le peut, les mesures
nécessaires pour effectuer par ses
propres moyens les objets sus-indiqués,
attendu que son action, si elle était
aussi énergique et prompte que les
circonstances actuelles l'exigent,
pourrait dispenser les Agents des
Puissances Contractantes de se livrer
aux opérations dont les soussignés

ont

ont exposé ci dessus les motifs.

(Signé) Dulcheine de Bellecourt.
Ministre Plenipotentiaire
de Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français

Robt H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the United States.

Edwd Sir John Neale.
H.B.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires.

J. de Graeff van Polsbroek
Consul Général des Pays Bas.
au Japon.

The Undersigned Representatives in Japan of France the United States England and the Netherlands have met on the 25th July 1863 at Yokohama for the purpose of examining the present state of affairs in Japan, and of passing a resolution on the subject.

After discussion it has been agreed that it is indispensable for the maintenance of the rights secured by the treaties concluded with Japan to proceed immediately with the reopening of the Inland Sea unobstructed until now, the free access to which has now been unexpectedly interrupted through the offensive aggression, of which the Prince of Nagato has been guilty by causing the merchant and war

vessels

vessels of several of the said treaty Powers to be bombarded from batteries erected on the shores of his principality, and that in consequence thereof it is expedient to request the Admirals, and other Officers commanding the Naval Forces of the Powers above mentioned to take all such measures as they may deem proper to bring about this result.

With this object, and also in view of the protection of their Countrymen at the opened ports, the said Representatives declare that it appears necessary to them to establish a Combined action of the Naval and military forces available in these Seas. - It has also been agreed that the Government of the Taicoon shall be informed of this decision in order that this Government may be enabled to take at once and with promptness, if it can do so, the requisite measures to effect with its own means the objects above indicated

indicated - at its action if it be
at vigorous and prompt as the
present Circumstances require might
render it unnecessary for the Agents
of the Treaty Powers to proceed with
the operations, the motives for which
the Undersigned have herein set forth.

Signed Dulchesne de Bellecourt.
Minister Plenipotentiary
of His Majesty the Emperor of the French

Robt H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the United States.

Edwd St John. Neale.
HBM. Chargé d'Affaires

D de Graeff van Polsbroek.
Consul General of the Netherlands
in Japan. -

Enclosure No. 2.
with despatch No. 56
dated Yokohama 14 August 1863.

No. 88.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yokohama July 29. 1863.

Their Excellencies
Matsudaira Bootchiu no kami
Inowuye Kawatsi no kami
Ministers for Foreign Affairs
&c &c &c Yedo.

I have the honor to enclose herewith translation of a Memorandum signed by the Representatives of France, the United States Great Britain and the Netherlands in relation to the opening of the Inland Sea.

The outrages committed by the Prince of Nagato are of a character which calls for immediate action by the Japanese Government; - the inland sea at this time is not open to our ships even as a place of refuge in case of a typhoon. - Valuable property and even life are liable to be lost for that reason.

Your Excellencies must see that not even the delay of a day can be justified. - It is needful to act with a promptitude commensurate with the danger to be avoided, and with

a

a vigor and energy proportionate to the insult and injury to be punished.

As I have already explained the Prince of Nagato has not only insulted his own Sovereign the Taicoon, but those Governments with which he is in alliance.

To be of value the punishment should not only be severe but immediate.

It is necessary that the Government of H. M. the Taicoon should in the most solemn manner disavow and reprobate the conduct of the Prince of Nagato. - This formal disavowal and condemnation should be accompanied by "such vigorous measures as shall effectually put a stop to all similar acts of hostility hereafter by such chastisement as shall inflict heavy loss, and even if needful deprive him of the means of again thus offending."

By such a procedure the Government of the Taicoon will give proof to the World of the sincerity and fidelity with which he will fulfil his obligations, and of the vigor and promptitude with which he will vindicate his authority and repress insubordination.

I would deeply regret if for any reason

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it shall be necessary for the Naval Forces of the Treaty Powers further to intervene. - But I cannot give a better proof of my goodwill to the Government of the Taicoon and of my desire to see friendly relations preserved with all the Treaty Powers and particularly with the United States, than by most distinctly and plainly warning her Government that this intervention can only be avoided by the immediate vigorous and effectual action of the Japanese Government.

The relations of this Government at this time with the Treaty Powers are of such a character as to make it above all things necessary that the position of HM. the Taicoon shall be fully and clearly defined.

And I regretted to hear the Assistant Minister Sakai Kida nakami say at a recent Conference with the Representatives above named that the Taicoon might be obliged though privately disavowing yet publicly to approve the acts of the Prince of Nagato if he had acted under orders of the Mikado. -

Your Excellencies will readily see that the Treaty Powers may be obliged to pass by the Government of the Taicoon and to address themselves directly to the Mikado and by such arguments and means as they have in their power cause him to give

indemnity

indemnity for the past and security for the future.

I have therefore to request Your Excellencies to inform me without delay whether the Government of the Taicoon is able and willing to open the Inland Sea, and how and when it proposes to do so.

With respect and esteem

(Signed) Robt H. Pruyn.

Minister Resident of the United States in Japan.

U.S. Legation in Japan.

Enclosure N°: 3
with despatch N°. 56
dated Yokohama August 1st 1863.

No. 9.

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yokohama August 3. 1863.

Their Excellencies
Midzuno Idzumi no Kami
Itakura Suwo no Kami
Ministers for Foreign Affairs
&c &c &c
Yedo.

I congratulate Your Excellencies on Your return to Yedo and desire to be allowed through You to present also my respectful Congratulations to H.M. the Taicoon on his auspicious return to his Capital.

During his and Your absence a letter signed by Ogasawara Dzuko no Kami was received by each of the Foreign Representatives, in which it was announced that the ports were to be closed and the foreigners to be removed.

I embace the earliest opportunity to call Your attention to this extraordinary declaration in the hope that such an unpardonable breach of Treaty obligations could never have met with the approval

of

of H. M. the Taicoon, or have been entertained by him for a moment.

I therefore indulge the hope that H.M. the Taicoon will repudiate the declaration of Your Colleague and direct that the letter in question be withdrawn.

The return of His Majesty will then prove to be an event which will ensure peace and prosperity to his Empire, while it will be the era from which will be dated the restoration of entire good will confidence and friendship between the Treaty Powers and his Government.

With respect and esteem
(Signed) Robt H Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the United States
in Japan.

Enclosure No. 4.
with despatch No. 56
dated Yokohama August 14, 1863.

No: 92.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yokohama. August 8. 1863.

Their Excellencies
Matsudaira Bootchu no kami
Midzuno Idzumi no kami
Itakura Suwo no kami
Inouye Kawatsi no kami
Members of the Gorogio
&. &. &. Yedo.

Under ordinary circumstances I should not reply to Your letter informing me of the removal from office of Your Colleague Ogasawara Dzuko no kami, but receive it in silence as I have former similar Communications

But the removal in question is not of an ordinary character as it was preceded by acts of that Minister directly and intimately connected with the relations of this Empire with the Treaty Powers.

Into the cause of this the Foreign Representatives can therefore with propriety enquire so far as it may effect the relations of the Treaty Powers with this Empire and as it may develop the policy and purpose

&

of the Government of the Taicoon.-

During the absence of his Colleagues in the Department of Foreign Affairs and of HM the Taicoon Egasawara caused the indemnity for the murder of Mr Richardson demanded by the British to be paid.- this it was understood and declared was done contrary to the wishes and even the orders of HM the Taicoon.

At the same time he addressed letters to the Foreign Representatives announcing that the Government proposed to close the ports and required foreigners to withdraw from Japan. - this he stated was agreeable to the orders of the Taicoon.

The first act was in the interests of peace.- the last proposed to violate the treaties and to initiate war against foreigners.

In one of these acts it is manifest the disgraced Minister has been visited with the displeasure of the Taicoon, - and it would therefore have been proper that when informed of the removal, we should not have been left in ignorance of the cause.

It would afford great satisfaction to

the

the President of the United States, if I shall be able to inform him that the punishment has been inflicted because Ogasawara Committed the serious offence of declaring that Hell the Taicoon proposed to violate the Solemn obligations which he has entered into with the Western Powers and not on account of his friendly and pacific negotiations with the British Minister.

Your Excellencies will perceive that unless this declaration be made no such construction can be put on it.

The Undersigned wishes Your Excellencies to receive this letter as a proof of his continued good will for this Government, and of his great anxiety that all causes of difference and distrust shall be removed.

With respect and esteem

Signed) Robt. H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the United States
in Japan.

Enclosure No 5.
with despatch No 56
dated Yokohama August 4, 1863

To His Excellency

Robert H. Pruyn

Minister Resident

of the United States of America

&c. &c. &c.

We have to inform Your Excellency that Sakai Oota no Kami has been appointed a Member of the Gorogio and that he was instructed to take precedence over Ourselves.

With respect and Esteem

the 28th day of the 6th month of the 3d year of Bunkiu (the 12th August 1863)

(signed) Matsudaira Boodzen no Kami

Mibuno Idzumi no Kami

Itakura Suwo no Kami

Inouye Kawatsi no Kami

Enclosure No: 6
with despatch No. 56
Dated Yokohama 15th August 1863.

Rec'd 17 Nov Mr Clarke

No 5

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yokohama August 26. 1863.

Sir,

Lt Col. Neale H.B.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires has kindly given me a verbal account of the result of his Mission and of the operations of the British fleet at Kagoshima, though the preparation of despatches for his own Government has rendered it impossible for him to address me an official communication.

On the 6th instant Vice Admiral Kuper with his flagship Euryalus, the Steamships Pearl, Perseus, Argus, Coquette Racehorse and Havoc left this port for Kagoshima, having onboard Col. Neale and the Officers of the British Legation, and leaving in this harbor Seven Ships of his fleet for the defence of this place.-

The Honorable
Wm H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir

On the 11th the fleet entered the bay of Kagoshima, and with some difficulty found anchorage, having in the evening reached a point near the City. Shewater in the bay was found to be of extraordinary depth, from 60 to 100 fathoms, except on a bank which was accidentally found in the dark, and the Ships anchored in fifteen fathoms.

Early in the morning of the ensuing day Some officers came onboard and made the usual enquiries - Who are You? - Where are You from? Why do You come here? - How many guns have You? - They severely censured a Japanese pilot whom they saw onboard, and were discourteous if not insolent, omitting to take off their long Swords as is usual when entering the Cabin.

The Ships immediately shifted their anchorage to a place within range of the batteries. - The Officers again came off and asked for a letter which they understood was prepared for the Prince of Satsuma. - This letter demanded as

an indemnity £25000 and the punishment of the murderers of Mr Richardson in the presence of a British Officer, - which letter was given to them. - In reply to the question, whether a Japanese Steamer had arrived, they asked why should one come here.? Do show You the way ? Mr Custen the Interpreter, with whom these several Conversations were held, said :- The Gorogio promised to send a Steamer for the purpose of acquainting the Prince of Satsuma with the object of their coming. - The Officers whispered to each other and remarked: " That beast at Yedo has been cheating us." -

Shortly after other Officers came on board and stating, that Satsuma was not at Kagosima, but at a Castle fifty miles distant, said: that his Karo or Secretary would receive Col. Neale on shore in a building prepared for that purpole, and that he might come accompanied by as many of his Suite as he chose and with an escort. - The Karo was invited to a Conference onboard the Ship, which was the most proper, as he was the inferior Officer, and as both

the

the Minister and Admiral would take part in it. - It was also urged, that as the British Minister had come so far for the purpose of a settlement, this course was the most suitable. - Besides the British were accustomed to see Japanese, but the people of Satsuma were not accustomed to strangers. - The Officers retired to present these views, and returned still manifesting great anxiety that the Minister and Admiral should go ashore, saying that the Dutch had done so; - the building was not far from the bay, and it was specially prepared for business with foreigners. - It was quite evident Col. Neale thinks, that some sinister motive made them so urgent for his presence ashore. -

In the afternoon an Officer represented to be the next in rank to the Taiso approached the Ship, and asked whether Col. Neale would see him, and whether he might bring his attendants - some fifty in number onboard. - When the attendants reached the deck, they were placed opposite the Marines drawn up in line and the Chief Officer

Continued

conducted to the Cabin.- The principal personage for some reason appeared speechless, and just as one of his Officers had declared he would act as Spokesman, a Servant entered with a message, when it appeared he had been ordered to return, as some error existed in the letter he was charged to deliver.-

On his leaving the Ship the Squadron changed its anchorage to a point less under the guns of the batteries.- Late in the evening the Officers returned, and delivered a letter in reply to that sent by the British Minister.- It commenced by declaring, that murder was of course a serious crime, and murderers should be punished;- that they frequently escaped however, and it was difficult to arrest them.- But that in this case it was not certain that Satsuma was in fault. That it was the Custom and Law of Japan to get out of the way and dismount before a great Daimio, and if people did not; they were beaten.- Was not this also the usage in England?- That the

Saicoon.

Taicoon was to blame -- he should have put such provision in the Treaties, and then no difficulty would have occurred. That as to the indemnity Satsuma would appoint a Commissioner, and the Taicoon might appoint another, who would investigate the Subject, and then Col Neale would see whether Satsuma or the Taicoon was to blame. -

Col Neale regarding this letter as evasive and otherwise unsatisfactory addressed a Communication to the Admiral, placing the business in his hands. -

Early the next morning Caboat expedition having late in the previous evening discovered their position) three Steamships, the England; Contest and Sir George Grey were seized by order of the Admiral and brought to anchor near the British fleet. - There were intended to be held as pledges with a view to further negotiations.

The weather at this time was very heavy and at noon a typhoon was evidently approaching. -- Shortly after the

new

Vessel were piped to dinner and at once the batteries opened fire. The Admiral immediately Signalled 'Burn the prizes'. The gale blew the British ships stern on, and their guns could not be brought to bear by springs on the cables, in consequence of the great depth of water. In nearly half an hour the ships were under fire before the anchors could be weighed. As soon as this was effected, the ships steamed past the batteries, as delineated on the plan of the harbour I enclose; the Euryalus taking the lead, and returned slowly to their anchorage, delivering a close and steady fire on town and batteries. The Racehorse grounded and was with difficulty hauled off by the Argus. In this engagement the Flag Captain Joslin and Commander Wilmot of the Euryalus, both brave accomplished and most estimable Officers, were killed, having their heads taken off by the same Cannon Shot, and 56 officers and men on the different ships were killed and wounded. Five out of the eight boats of the Euryalus were destroyed

and

and all the vessels greatly suffered particularly in their rigging.- At this time the storm was raging with great fury,- the town had been fired by the shells and rockets of the fleet, and the wind was carrying the flames swiftly through its streets.- A dreadful spectacle was thus presented. Six three steamers were on fire at once also five large Lew Chew junks, to which the gunboat Havoc had separately applied the torch, and the City stretching away over three miles was in flames, which was also seen to envelop the green trees on the hill sides.- The foundry and Machine shops a mile in extent were also on fire, and the fury of the flames kept pace with that of the storm.

The next morning the fleet opened fire again on the town and batteries. Some of which feebly responded. Several shells were thrown into the palace of Satsuma, which it believed to have been destroyed. as flames were seen to issue from it as the fleet left.

It was thought that sufficient had

been

been accomplished by way of punishment and that further proceedings would be regarded as vindictive.-

When the captured ships were destroyed orders were given to land the officers and crew who remained onboard. The Captains and Doctor one or both of whom had been with the Embassies to the United States and Europe begged they might be permitted to remain, as if landed they would be obliged to commit Hara Kiri, or would lose their heads.- They are now on the Euryalus.-

The Admiral arrived here on the 24th, after experiencing severe weather the entire voyage.- I was not able to meet the British Chargé d'Affaires till last evening, and I have been engaged the entire day with Some Governors for Foreign Affairs sent from Yedo.

The Mail unexpectedly closes at 10 o'clock to morrow morning, and the late hour forbids my saying more than that other Governors will wait upon me this week with a project for the

Amicable

amicable adjustment of our difficulties with the Prince of Nagato, and that they entertained no doubt it would be perfectly satisfactory, and render another visit of the Ships of war of the Treaty Powers unnecessary.—

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.

C. M. W. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.—

Yokohama August 15 63.
Rob^t H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident.

No. 57.

1 Enclosure. printed &c.

Received.

British hostile operations
at Kagoshima Satsuma
Japan.-

May 27. 1863

Memorandum

The Wyoming leaves at 9. this day on a cruise pursuant to orders of 26th January. A Steamer is of great value here. Jamestown here: Vandalia little Except to lie in harbour.

The Br Minister has shown me a copy of your despatch of June 1. the original has not reached me

You may rely with confidence on my forbearance with this people & Govt. I hope to merit your approval & that of the President

respectfully
A H Pierce

Sumpter corvette Gazelle in harbour with Consul Genl of China with ratifies treaty Netherlands Govt has ordered additional for a here.

City of Kagoshima

Barracks.

Prefecture

Rullie Buildings &c

Iroshoo Fuiaies.

Barracks.

Track of the Satsuma pasting in.

Track of the Satsuma pasting out.

Island of Shiroboshi.

Village

Village

Village

Basin Point

Magic Island

Anchorage

Ships Burnt "Euryalus" Bay

Anchorage

Attack by the Fleet

Fired

Fired

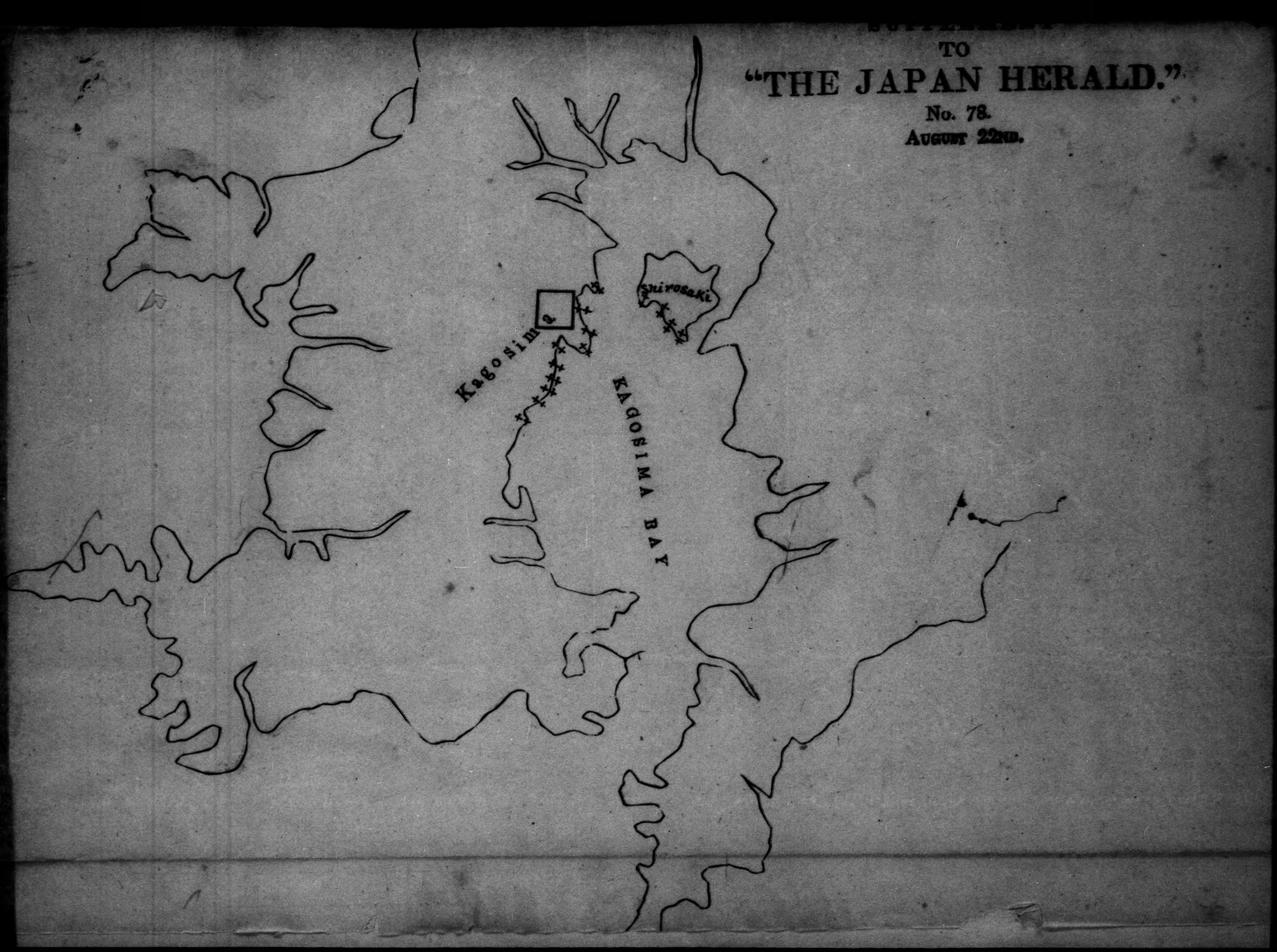
Fired

TO

"THE JAPAN HERALD."

No. 78.

AUGUST 22ND.



Carte politique du Japon

Dressée par M. M. Blechman et Mercier,
Interprètes de la Légation de France, en 1861 et 1862,
sur renseignements officiels.

(Calquée sur la carte géographique de Mr. Von Siebold)

Printed & published
by A. W. Mensing
Japan Herald office
Yokohama. Japan.

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P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer
"GRANADA"
Despatched for the above port
on the 9th. proximo, in time to
European mail, leaving Septr.
For Freight or Passage, Apply to
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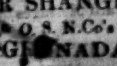

R SHANGHAI
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th. inst in time to catch the
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For Freight or Passage
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Superior Clipper Ship,
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The Undersigned, Agents for the above named Company, are now prepared to accept risks on First Class Godowns, and on the goods stored therein, to the extent of £10,000.

Rate of Premium, 1 ½ per cent.
MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
Yokohama, August 5, 1863.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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Rate of Premium, 1 ½ per cent.
ROSS, BARBER & Co.
Yokohama, 1st August, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS

SHEEP FOR SALE.

250 (Two hundred and fifty)
FINE MONGOLIAN
SHEEP
in Excellent Condition:
In numbers to suit purchasers.
Apply to
MR. BERLANDIER,
at Messrs. Constancioux, Lederman & Co

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned and H. Baldwin as Butchers and Compradores was dissolved by mutual consent on the 6th. inst. All debts due to the late firm up to that date are payable to the undersigned; whose liability on account of any transactions in behalf thereof ceased also on that date

W. A. BAILLIE

August 13th. 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER is authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.
Yokohama, 28th July, 1863.

H. BALDWIN
(late W. A. BAILLIE & Co.)
BUTCHERS & COMPRADORES,
ON THE CREEK
YOKOHAMA.

H. BALDWIN
(of the late Firm of Baillie & Co.)

Has the honour to inform the Public of Yokohama and Shipmasters visiting the Port, that, having succeeded, upon the dissolution of the partnership to the above business, it will in future be carried on in his name and responsibility and he trusts, that, by the same attention to the convenience and satisfaction of the Public which has always been the aim of the firm, that he shall continue to receive the same measure of support as was so liberally accorded it.

THE JAPAN HERALD.

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22nd 1863.

ONWARD, PRESS ONWARD.

THE under printed account of the recent operations of the British fleet, was already in type and prepared for press, when intelligence came to hand of the arrival of the fleet in a neighbouring Bay. We determined to postpone our publication, and obtain confirmation of our story before issuing it. The fleet arrived in harbour this morning. We have been occupied all the day in obtaining the fullest particulars, and have been rewarded by a series of narratives and authentic information which it was quite hopeless to attempt, with our present staff of *one* (that one ourself) in any reasonable time. We find but very little occasion for alteration, that little we have made, and promising them more detailed accounts in a few days we place it before our readers *as authentic*: —*Tuesday.*

A word as to the Plans with which we accompany this number. The rough Plan showing with sufficient accuracy the Bay of Kagosima, is from a Japanese Chart. That shewing the provinces in the neighbourhood of Satsuma's two,—Satsuma and Ossumi, we are kindly allowed by the compilers to issue in anticipation of its regular production —and the third is one kindly presented to us by a gentleman on board the "Euryalus" and which we have compared with that of the Master, we are able to state is very accurate. These we issue, gratuitously, glad to avail of any opportunity to place any interesting information before the public. The cost to us is scarcely perceptible. Any reasonable number is quite at the service of any one of our subscribers, and any one of our brave sailors present in the engagement will find copies of the accounts we now and hereafter may publish, freely at their service.

The following is a list of the mounts of the batteries as shown in our Plan.

No 1.—8 32 lbdrs, 2 mortars, and between forts numbers 1 and 2, 8 field-pieces
„ 2.—3 32s „ 2 mortars.
„ 3.— „ 3 mortars.
„ 4.—Not known.
„ 5.—2 8 inch guns, 9 32s, 3 field-pieces.
„ 6.—3 ters
„ 7.—2 10 inch, 5 32s, 2 field pieces.
„ 8.—1 10 inch, 5 32s, 1 18, 1 field piece.
„ 9.—4 18s
„ 10.—3 18s.
„ 11.—2 8 in. 4 32s.
„ 12.—15 32s., (only 3 opened fire.)

On Friday morning H. B. M's Despatch boat "Cormorant" arrived in harbour from Shanghae the 13 inst., bringing a part of our mail of the 26th June.

The "Cormorant" having met with the British fleet on its return from Kagosima, on the 18th, we were able to issue a short Extra with her report.

The "Argus and "Havoc," both of which were engaged on the occasion, came into port this morning. We have awaited the hourly expected arrival of the Flag-ship in the hopes to be able to place before our readers official information of the affair, but as curiosity is so generally awakened as to the real particulars, we give the following, which although not official may be regarded as authentic.

The fleet, consisting of the *Euryalus*, (35) Admiral Kuper's Flag-ship; *Pearl*, (21), *Argus* (6), *Perseus*, (17) *Coquette* (4), *Racehorse* (4), *Havoc* (2), which left here on the 6th, entered Kagosima Bay on the afternoon of Tuesday the 11th. The Bay is described as forming a very splendid harbour, and as surrounded by that lofty and picturesque scenery so graphically described by Osborne and others, and by some its defences would be considered next to impregnable.

The Fleet was anchored some distance from Kagosima, a city of vast extent, said to contain 180,000 inhabitants, and having its factories, warehouses, &c., on a most extensive scale.

On the 12th the fleet moved up, and anchored opposite the town, [at anchorage No. 1 on Plan,] in 20 fathom water, about 1,200 yards from the batteries, which extend along the whole of the town front — say about two miles from the extreme S. [No 1.] to the extreme N. [No. 6]

At 6 A. M. several of Satsuma's high officers went on board the Flag-ship. It was observed by many that their demeanour was far from that courteous and conciliatory kind we are accustomed to, indeed that there was an amount of swaggering and bullying about their manner, reminding one of the looks of a caged tiger when his human tutor enters at the door whip in hand. Colonel Neale had, it was clear, need before him for the exercise of all his patience and watchfulness, and some then began to foresee the necessity for the firm application of the iron lash. They said that Satsuma was not now at Kagosima, but at Kirisimi, a city 20 Ri off. They received the letter of demands, and having been told that the reply was expected in 24 hours they took their departure.

On the following day all was quiet on board the fleet, Colonel Neale being busily engaged in diplomatic negociations: his recently tested and proved forbearance had to endure another trial; the Yakonins were constantly running backwards and forwards, always bringing with them some evasive reply, and leaving without any definite conclusion.

On the afternoon of the 13th, the allotted time having long expired, an officer arrived who said he had brought a letter of reply, but since he had left the shore, a messenger had been sent after him to recall it "as there was a mistake in it." It could not be extracted from him, and he left, saying another should be sent immediately. None arrived, until at nine o'clock that night, when one of a most impertinent character was sent. This document we hope to place before our readers before long.

Still Colonel Neale was patient. On the 14th, about 9 o'clock, two officials went on board, saying they had been sent for a receipt for the reply. They then stated that when at Kioto, Stotsbashi, (the Vice Tycoon) and two members of the Gorogio) had most distinctly ordered Shimadzo Saburo that Satsuma was not to take any steps in respect to the murder of the Foreigner by his retainers, and that the Tycoon's Government would settle all the matter themselves, [whereby] [illegible] it was believed that the whole matter was settled at Yedo; that they had heard nothing from Yedo on the subject, and could not at first imagine what could have brought the fleet to Satsuma: and asserted that according to Japanese law and custom Satsuma had no power to settle the affair himself, either by acceding to or refusing the demands of the British.

All hope of any peaceful settlement being crushed, deceit and subterfuge appearing to be the only aim, Colonel Neale now stepped aside, and the Admiral took the matter in hand. On the afternoon of the 14th there was a general shifting of the disposition of the fleet, the greater part of which were placed under the island, out of range of the guns on the fort [No. 2 on the Plan] in the middle of the channel, say 1700 yards on either side.

The *Euryalus*, altho' shifting still remained within range, as did also the *Perseus*. On the morning of the 15th the *Pearl*, *Coquette*, *Argus*, *Havoc* and *Racehorse* proceeded up the Bay and took as hostages three steamers there at anchor: —said to be the *England*, purchased by Satsuma in 1861 for $120,000, the *Sir George Grey* (for $40,000) and the *Contest* which cost him $85,000 in May last. The locality of the anchorage of these vessels is not shown in our plan, but was snugly behind Point Wilmot.

The weather which had been stormy during the whole morning now became worse, it was raining in torrents, and the wind blowing a hurricane round the Bay. At ten o'clock the above named vessels, English and Japanese, had returned, and at twelve the men were just piped to dinner, and nothing immediate expected, when suddenly the battery on the main covering the *Euryalus* and that on the Island covering the *Perseus*, opened fire. The three hostage steamers were forthwith fired, (their crews having been previously sent ashore, and one of the head officers on board recognised as having belonged to the staff of the late ambassadors to Europe, and another officer, at their own request having been taken on board the Flag-ship, where they now remain). All the ships weighed and formed line of battle. The *Perseus* then engaged the battery that had been firing at her, in beautiful style, as we are informed, knocking her antagonist's guns over, one after the other, and when she had completed that, as though she had been only getting her hand in, she passed over to the other side and engaged the battery on the opposite shore. All the batteries (10) were then engaged by the ships at point blank range, at from 400 to 800 yards respectively, (the "Euryalus" being within 200 yards) commencing with the Northernmost [No 8] and passing down the entire line, as shown by the dotted line on the plan) to the Spit battery, [No. 1.] at slow speed. During all this time it was blowing tremendously. About dusk the town was was fired in several parts by our shells, and three of the forts silenced. All the ships then returned to their anchorage, save the *Racehorse*, which had got ashore within 200 yards of the nearest battery, [No 8] of which accident she availed herself in true British style to pour her metal into it until it was effectually silenced. The *Argus* was sent to bring her off, which she accomplished after about an hour's delay, during the whole of which time, she was under fire from one of the other batteries.

This was Saturday the 15th, during the whole of which day it had been raining and blowing fiercely. The loss on this day to us was eleven killed and thirty-nine wounded: amongst the former, there will be general regret that we have to name Capt. JOSLIN of the flag-ship; an officer esteemed and respected by all who knew him; in ordinary times as mild and gentle, as when the lion was aroused within him he was bold and daring; a true type of a British officer. Commander Edward WILMOTT (late of the Agamemnon), of whose character all speak in the like glowing terms, met a glorious death by the same shot; both were standing on the bridge of the Flag-ship about the middle of the engagement, (3.30) when a shot passed through the boat and struck them both instantaneously into eternity: the Admiral escaped death by the same shot in a wonderful manner, both he and the Master standing on the narrow bridge when the Captain fell.

About 9 o'cl the whole of one side of the town was blazing.

The following day (Sunday) the weather cleared up, the dead (2 officers and 7 seamen were consigned to their Sailors' grave in Euryalus Bay at 11 o'clock, and the fleet stood out, passing close to the batteries on the island, which it engaged the whole way.

The destruction accomplished by the fleet appears to have been enormous.

There can be no doubt that the whole city is now one mass of ruins including the Palace, the Factories and the arsenal and warehouses: the batteries also have been seriously damaged, not one of them which had been engaged during the first day fired a shot on the second day as the fleet passed out.

The three destroyed ships alone have cost Satsuma $245,000, upwards of half of which he has paid very recently. Several large junks also were destroyed. The Japanese are said to have stood well to their guns so long as the play was at long range, but seemed somewhat taken aback when our ships came to such close quarters.

Their metal appears to have consisted of 13 in. and 8 in. shells; —four 150 lbs. ten 80 lbdr, and the remainder 32 lbs., &c.

It will take some time to bring out all the little interesting episodes of the affair, but we have already heard of some surprising instances of pluck and many more of the good practice of our guns.

Considering the close firing, as we have said in some cases only 200 yards, the amount of damage done to our ships is wonderfully small. The "Euryalus" of course suffered most, and her damage appears to have been principally in her boats and rigging.

The list of casualties is:—

Euryalus, 10 Killed, 21 wounded.
Pearl, 7 wounded.
Argus, 6 wounded
Coquette, 2 killed, 4 wounded
Racehorse, 3 wounded.
Perseus, 1 killed, 9 wounded.

We had nearly omitted to mention that several most pressing invites were sent to Colonel Neale to attend with as many of his suite as he chose on shore, at a conference, in a *place prepared to receive them*, a courtesy declined with thanks.

It is useless to attempt to speculate at present, what will be the next step taken to bring this haughty Prince to reason.

The description of ammunition used by Satsuma's forts must have been of a superior description. The quantity expended by us was considerable, and as matters have evidently not come to a conclusion we may congratulate ourselves that a large further supply has arrived in the *Cormorant* and *Barrosa*.

We need scarcely inform our readers that, as to the long story published elsewhere as to Matzdaïri Etzizen-no-Kami having received secret information that Satsuma intended to receive the British Admiral in peace and good feeling, and that the Great Daimios Hoskawa, Kanga, and Sendai had decided to send their envoys to the Prince of Satsuma to congratulate him on his decision and to offer him their moral and material support in sustaining his course before the Mikado, &c., &c., was just so much word writing, or another instance of blind Tom leading blind Jack, some cunning son of Nipon, performing the role of Dog Tray and sousing them both the one to his ears and the other to the gold-band on his cap, in that very disagreeable quagmire, Public Ridicule.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FROM 15TH TO 21ST. August, 1863.

Date.	Thermometer. 8 A.M.	Thermometer. 2 P.M.	Thermometer. Sun rise	Barometer. 8 A.M.	Barometer. 2 P.M.	Barometer. 9 P.M.	Weather	Wind.	Inches of Rain.	Remarks.
August 16	82	88	61	29.40	29.47	29.59	Rain	S. W	0. 10	
17	82	86	61	.40	.33	.38	showery	S. W	0. 9	
18	81	84	63	.34	.34	.42	,,	S. W		
19	81	87	79	.45	.29	.42	Fair	S. W		
20	82	88	79	.44	.44	.46	,,	N. E		
21	81	86	76	.51	.51	.58	,,	,,		
	82	84	77	.39	.32	.39	showery		0. 11	

THE BAND of the "3rd Bataillon Legere d'Afrique" will Perform, on the Exercising ground (the old Race Course) from half-past six to half-past seven o'clock in the afternoon:

ON THURSDAY, the 27th. inst.

— 1. "Le Melomane" — Pas redouble.
— 2. "La Esmeralda" — Marche.
— 3. "sur les Lagunes" — Barcarolle.
— 4. "Eugenie" — Polka.
— 5. "Rêves dores" — Quadrille.

Le chef de Fanfare,
Lelonge.

REPORT.

BY MONITOR—The *Lucy. E. Ashby* from Shanghae with cargo of merchandize for this port to the consignment of N. P. Kingdon, encountered the Typoocon on the 15th inst., and she was towed into Nagasaki on the 17th by a Russian Steamer. She was dismasted, but farther particulars are not reported.

Our local Reports and other matter already in type shall, if possible, be issued in a supplemental sheet.

We are kindly promised by W. H Parker, Esq., Master of the "Euryalus" that he will place at our disposal copy of his more completely finished chart of the Kagosima Bay, Forts, &c. We shall engrave and present copies to all who may desire them within a few hours after its receipt.

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Chemically-prepared Cloth, Felt, and Paper Waddings Cartridge-Cases for Breech-loading Guns, Wire and Universal shot Cartridges, &c., &c.

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Double Waterproof Central Fire-caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns Wire cartridges for killing Game &c. at long distances. Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

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for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, and Terry's Wilson's Prince's, Deane's, and other Breech Loader

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead

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PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

PRIZE MEDAL,

18 63.

BRYANT & MAY'S

PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES,

WAX VESTAS AND CIGAR LIGHTS.

Light only on the Box.

The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is entirely free from all their dangerous properties.

Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.

Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 100 250, and 500.

BRYANT and MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plaid boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100, 150 250, 500, and 1.000.

Sole Importers of Jonkopings Tandsticker (slide boxes).

All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.

WHITECHAPEL ROAD,

LONDON, E.

MORGAN BROTHERS,

MERCHANTS,

BOW LANE, LONDON,

Established 1793.

BUYERS residing at a distance from the great Mart of the World, London, will be disposed to admit the great advantages which must accrue to them by being able to concentrate their operations with a single English house, combining the requisite qualifications for transacting their business on the best terms.

We offer our services in the capacity above indicated. Our commercial experience and standing extends over the greater part of a century, the house having been established in 1793.

In addition to the ordinary business of Exporters, we are prepared to act as Bankers for our clients, and to receive consignments entrusted to our care of any goods suitable for the British Market.

Orders are at all times filled at manufacturers' prices, and letters and parcels will be received and forwarded.

NOTICE.

Yokohama, 4th June, 1863.

The Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned under the style and firm of HARNAND & KEELE as Printers and Publishers of the "Japan Herald," Auctioneers and Bill-brokers in Yokohama, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

From and after this date Messrs. HARNAND assume on the sole responsibility of business of the said firm and will receive all outstanding accounts due to it.

ALBERT W. HANSARD

G. E. KEELE.

INTIMATIONS.

MR. CHARLES L. WESTON,

Ship and Bill Broker,

and

Commission Agent

Yokohama.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWIN JOHN SPENCE is authorised to sign our Firm at this Port per procuration.

ASPINALL CORNS & Co.

Yokohama, May 25, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the Undersigned at this port will be carried on in future under the firm Constensoux, Ledermann, and Co.

P. CONSTENSOUX & Co.

Yokohama, March 20th, 1863.

LONDON & CHINA EXPRESS AGENCY.

SUBSCRIBERS are informed that in future their copies will be sent round immediately on arrival.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been appointed Expert to the Universal Lloyds Bureaux Veritas at this place.

M. J. B. NORDHOEK HEGT

Yokohama, 10th December, 1862.

C. H. D. VISSCHER.

DOKTER in de Geneeskunde & Heelkunde officier van gezondheid van de Nerlandsche leger.

No 25.

C. H. D. VICHER.

DOCTEUR en médecine et chirurgie médecin de l'armée Neerlandaise.

No. 25.

A. W. HANSARD

AUCTIONEER & GENERAL AGENT.

More particularly for the Public Sale of Import Cargoes, Damaged Goods, and of Land interests, Houses, &c.,

Main Street, No. 81. (French No. 1.)

Mr. Hansard is now prepared to execute Commissions in the above business He has ample storage accommodation for goods intended for sale.

He will also be happy to undertake any business connected with the private sale or leasing of properties.

BOMBAY HOTEL.

YOKOHAMA.

THIS Hotel is situated in the most pleasant part of the Settlement of Yokohama, and has good accommodation for Families, Officers, and other Gentlemen.

The best Wines and Spirits only are kept.

"JAPAN HERALD" PRINTING OFFICE.

CIRCULARS, Pamphlets, Business Cards, Catalogues, Hand-bills, Receipt-Books, Compradore's Cheque-Books,

Bills of Lading Shipping-Order Books.

Boat and Delivery Orders.

Map and Seal Engraving.

&c. &c. &c.

And every other description of Printing at reasonable (reduced) prices.

M. le Vicomte DE LA GUERONNIERE, Sénateur, va publier, dans le journal LA FRANCE,

une serie de lettres embrassant toutes les questions de la politique interieure.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our Hongkong Firm at Shanghai, as SHIP CHANDLERS, GENERAL STORE KEEPERS and AUCTIONEERS, on the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. RIPLEY & Co. Corner of Park Lane and the Bund.

THOS. HUNT & Co.

tf Shanghai, 19th June, 1862.

WATSON'S,

Millinery and Outfitting Rooms.

PARK LANE, SHANGHAI,

in connection with

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

London, Bombay, Karrachee and Poona.

WM DATO & Co.

General Store-keepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.

TAKU-KING-TANG,

Corner of Rue de Mauselée.

SHANGHAI.

INTIMATIONS

W. GOODMAN

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER

SHIPS and FAMILIES supplied with the best article on reasonable terms.

Bakery on the New Settlement.

THE Undersigned have this day established themselves at this Port as COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SHIP-BROKERS and AUCTIONEERS.

J. CUL IS & Co.

Yokohama, 24th June 1863.

Auction accounts settled the day after sale.

REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that they have removed their Offices to No 29 Water Street. Entrance in the bye-street leading from Water-street to Main-street.

TEXTOR & Co.

July 11, 1863.

HALL & HOLTZ,

Ship Chandlers, and Storekeepers and Bakers,

BREAD AND BISCUITS.

SHANGHAI.

McKENZIE & Co.,

Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, and Provisioners,

Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.

Yang-king-pang.

SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to give notice that they have opened a Branch of their Business at Shanghai, which will be conducted by Mr. GEORGE STANFORD, who will sign for the Firm per procuration.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1862.

FREDERICK FARR'S,

FILTERED WATER WORKS.

Soda Water, Lemonade and Ginger Beer Manufactory.

AMERICAN BUND

SHANGHAI.

H. EVANS & Co.,

Ship Biscuit Baker

and

General Importer.

AMERICAN BUND.

SHANGHAI.

Ship Biscuit re-fired.

Fancy Biscuits of all description made on the Premises constantly on hand.

THOS. HUNT & Co.,

Ship Chandlers, General Agents and Storekeepers,

Shipwrights and Blacksmiths' Work will attended to,

Premises.—Bund, corner of Park Street and Hong-que next to the Old Dock.

SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

MR. W. M. ROBISET is authorized to sign our Firm at this port:

THOS. HUNT & Co.

tf Shanghai, 19th July, 1862.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

Parties having their own engraved Plates may have VISITING CARDS printed on them, plain or enamelled, by applying at the Office of the undersigned

D. NORONHA.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1863.

Orders received at the office of this paper.

MRS CLIFTON,

SUCCESSOR TO

MRS. MARSH,

Millinery and Drapery Establishment,

CONSULATE ROAD,

Corner of Church Street.

SHANGHAI.

ENGLISH AGENCY.

THE UNDERSIGNED receive CONSIGNMENTS of COLONIAL PRODUCE, &c., direct, or through the Banks; purchase HOME MANUFACTURES, &c., and undertake OTHER COMMISSION BUSINESS, on the usual LONDON TERMS.

JOSEPH STARKEY & Co.,

(Established 1828.)

93, Cundait Street, Strand London

INTIMATIONS.

M. J. B. NOORD. HEGT

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

GENERAL STOREKEEPER

YOKOHAMA

HAS constantly on hand a varied assortment of all descriptions of Goods of the best quality.

H. J. FREY,

SHIP BUILDER & CARPENTER & BLACKSMITH

(on the Creek near the British Legation)

YOKOHAMA.

WORK of all kinds in the above trades performed with punctuality and despatch

CHANDLERY DEPARTMENT.

H. JF. keeps a constant supply of BLOCKADURA

PAINTS, OIL, &c., &c.,

which he will sell at fair remunerative prices.

THE YOKOHAMA HOTEL

NEAR THE HATOBA (or Landing Place)

HAS good accommodation for Visitors

TABLE d'HOTE daily at 12 o'clock Noon, and half-past Seven, P. M.

Four excellent BILLIARD TABLES.

Two Fine Bowling-Alleys.

Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

COOPER, JRIPP & Co.,

SHIPPING & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

No. 90 Grand St. Holborn.

FOR INDIA

No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets are genuine unless bearing the above Stamp, either with 'Ellwood and Sons,' or the others name in the Shield.

LONDON EXHIBITION, 1862.

PRIZE MEDAL

AWARDED TO

ELLWOOD & SONS,

FOR

PATENT AIR CHAMBER HATS AND HELMETS,

As the only suitable Head Dress for India and Tropical Climates.

Manufacturers of every Description of Hat

24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STR., BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, S.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS (KEATING'S).—The recently discovered unfailing remedy for Worm Disorders in Children and Adults, has now been concentrated in the form of a purely Vegetable Sweetmeat. The Tablet is eagerly taken by children, and one to three given twice or thrice a week, will effect a safe and certain cure.

Prepared and Sold in Tins, and Bottled by THOMAS KEATING, Chemists &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C., and retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

OBSERVE the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.

To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

Keating's Cough Lozenges.

JUDGED BY THE IMMENSE DEMAND, this UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins and Bottles of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

NOTICE.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company's Steamers ply again regularly between Alexandria and Trieste, corresponding with the monthly and Bimonthly Indian steamers leaving Trieste on the 14th and 27th of every month and Alexandria on or about the 5th and 21st of every month.

For further particulars, apply to

WM. USTA & Co.,

Agents in China.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TELEGRAPH TO INDIA COMPANY LIMITED.

The steamers of the Messageries Imperiales Company," will receive and deliver Telegrams at the Company's Jubal Station and are an ensigned prepared to forward Messages by the Steamers.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,

Agent.

Hongkong, 8th Jan. 1863.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY

Vessels Docked and Repaired on most reasonable terms.

Large Stock of Timber, Spars, Copper and Metal Sheating, Naval Stores, Blocks, Canvas, Chain, Paints, and all Requisites for Repairs of Vessels constantly on hand.

Every description of Shipwork All work executed under Europe superintendence, either at the Dockyard or Afloat.

The Dock is built of Granite, Caisson Gate, and can receive Vessels of heavy Draught, over 300 Feet long.

The *Lootsun Dock Company*, beg to notice that their Graving Dock is now complete, having 240 on the blocks, and 16 feet water on sill, has been fitted with Worthington's Patent Wrecking Pumps and the Dock being pumped Four Hours and-a-half affords great advantages where dispatch is required.

Apply to the Manager

Mr. W. H. VICKERY

Whampoa

or S. P. HALL

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 29th Jul, 1863.

NOTICE

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

NAVIGATION COMPANY'S

AUSTRALIAN LINE

The attention of Passengers Shippers is requested to a change in the Company's Australian which the Steamers are to run between Point de Galle, Melbourne and Sydney instead of between Galle and Sydney as heretofore.

The Australian steamers will form a junction at Point de Galle with the Outward and Homeward Ceylon to Steamers, and the arrangement will come into force with the Steamers leaving Southampton and Marseilles on the 20th and 6th June respectively, and Melbourne on the 26th July 1863.

Passengers and Cargo will be booked for King George's Sound, Melbourne and Sydney by the Steamers leaving Hongkong in the latter end of the Month.

THOS SUTHERLAND,

Superintendent.

Penins. & Oriental

Steam Navigation Company's Offices.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1863.

"The Japan Herald."

The first Journal published in Japan is rendered interesting to the general reader by the many papers and discussions on passing events by its local intelligence, and by frequent notices of the People, their Government, Laws, Literature and Manufactures, and of the natural productions of the country; whilst the Merchant and Trader will find his interests consulted by a carefully compiled statement of Exports of the two staples, Silk and Tea, of the current season, showing the comparisons with the same time last year—also by authentic Market Reports of Imports and Exports, with the actual Shipping List of Arrivals and Departures in Harbour, &c.

Published weekly—Price $25 per annum.

Files of this paper may be seen at the following Offices in London, where orders for subscription and advertisements will be received, viz.:—*London and China Telegraph*, George Yard, Lombard Street; Mr. F. Algar, Newspaper Agency Office, 11 Clements Lane, and Mr. George Street, 30 Cornhill at which orders may be sent direct to the Proprietor of the *Japan Herald*, Yokohama, Japan.

Agents for this Paper.

For the convenience of non-residents

MESSRS. J. EISLER & Co.

have kindly consented to act as Local Agents for the sale of

SINGLE COPIES

of this Paper.

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..... F. Algar, 11 Clement's Lane.

..... 30 Street, 30 Cornhill.

Hongkong..... Mr. I. J. da Silva e Souza (Govt. Gazette Printing Office.)

Shanghai..... Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.

Nagasaki..... Messrs. E. Pigneter & Co.

Calcutta..... Messrs. Geo. Wyman & Co.

Edited, Printed, and Published by the Proprietor, ALBERT W. HANSARD.

Yokohama, Japan.

Office U. S. Military Telegraph.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following Telegram received at Washington, 7 10 P M. Sept 10 1863.

From San Francisco M.

Dated, Sept 7 1863.

To Hon W H. Seward

Legation of the United States
Japan Yokohoma July 24th 1863
Sir: 26th June American
Steamer Pembroke attacked at Simonski
six hundred (600) miles from here by
vessels of Prince of Nogato 16th
of July Wyoming blew up his steamer
sunk a ten (10) gun brig engaged
six (6) batteries with loss of 24
killed 7 wounded French gunboat
fired into 8th July. Dutch sloop
of War 11th July at same place
20th July French admiral dest[illegible]
one of these batteries
(signed) Robt H. [illegible]

Encl
No 58
Mr Pruyn's
letter of
December 5

No 58

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yokohama September 10 1863.

Sir.

In my last despatch I informed You that Governor for Foreign affairs were to wait on me with a project for the amicable adjustment of the difficulty grown out of the attack at Simonoseki.

The visit has been made but with no result, so far as relates to indemnity for the past; which however I did not expect. I was informed, that the Prince of Nagato in consequence of the refusal of the Daimios on the South Side of the Straits to join him in his hostile acts, had seized the fortifications at Kokura, belonging to Ogasawara Daizen no Daibo, and now held them with three hundred

The Honorable
Wm H Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

of

of his retainers. - This information we had received already from other sources.

We were also informed that orders had been issued by the Taicoon to the Princes of Aki, Nagato and Sduzen to drive out the forces of the Prince of Nagato, and that the Prince had been summoned to Yedo to give an account of his conduct in attacking ships of the Treaty Powers, as well as in waging war on his neighbours. - That to secure his attendance, two officers had been sent by sea as well as two overland, and I was asked meanwhile to suspend further proceedings. -

To this I replied, that it would afford great satisfaction to the Government of the United States if the Taicoon by vigorous and efficient action should open the Inland Sea; - & that while disposed to wait with forbearance and patience, such proceedings, I could give no pledge so long as the Inland Sea was sealed up, and whatever my Government should order I should be obliged to execute. -

I asked whether any assistance was

desired

delived... they replied that it was not needed, as the Taicoon would be able to enforce his orders.-

I then called their attention to the declaration made by Sakai Hida no kami the Apintant Minister, as mentioned in my despatch N. 48, and asked whether Nagato had acted under orders from the Mikado.- They replied, they had never before heard such an intimation, and touching their heads said, the Apintant Minister must have been very imaginative.-

At this interview I was favored by the prelence of Mr Van Polsbroek the Acting Consul General of the Netherlands, agreeably to the request of the Governors, whose time was much limited.

The same communication was made to the Ministers of France and Great Britain.

The Wyoming has gone on a cruise to the Straits of Sunda.- The Jamestown is here.- We have also a British fleet averaging fourteen ships - three French Steamships - the Prussian Corvette Gazelle and the Dutch Steamsloop Medusa.

since

Since writing the above, I have learned from a reliable but unofficial source, that the Government has seized two of the three Castles of Nagato in Yedo, and is holding the Same; the third Castle is the poorest and is occupied by a few of his Retainers.-

This looks as if the Government will act with vigour. - It is of course impopible to Say how much of this is due to his outriages on the Ships of the Treaty Powers, and how much to his Seizure of Japanese territory. My informant, a Merchant of Yedo Says, it is understood in that City, that his castles have been Seized because he made war without the permission of the Taicoon.-

I have the honor to be Sir
Very. Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

J. C. Hall

Minister Resident in Japan.

Yokohama September 10. 1863
Robert H Pruyn
Minister Resident

No. 58.

No Enclosures.

Received.

Prospect of settlement
of Nagato difficulty.

Recd 5 Dec

No. 59

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yokohama September 10. 1863.

Sir.

On the 1st instant I visited Yedo remaining there that and the succeeding day.

I found the large temple adjoining the former Legation buildings had been subdivided into rooms for my accommodation, reserving the altar which had been boarded up and also the main floor for the use of the Guards.

A sufficient accommodation has been provided for temporary purposes I hope to resume my residence in Yedo this month as I am daily expecting the arrival of furniture ordered in Shanghai

My Colleagues of France and Great Britain

The Honorable.
Wm H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Wanted

Yokohama September 10. 1863

waited on me a few days since, having learned my purpose and gave it at their opinion that I should not manifest so much confidence in this Government and that I should at least ask a guarantee for my safety.

As I have received a letter from the Ministers, in reply to repeated enquiries, informing me that the building has been completed, I cannot see that anything more is needed. Certainly nothing more can be obtained than a declaration that they can and will protect me, which is now clearly implied.

I rode with several guests freely through the streets of Yedo. In their number was Captain Peice and Surgeon Vedder of the Jamestown and Captain Brine of the Royal Engineers and Mr Lewis a relation of the late British Secretary of war, - both of whom accompanied me with the consent of the British Chargé d'Affaires

I have the honor to be &c. &c.

Very Respectfully

Your most Obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

Minister Resident in Japan.

Yokohama September 10 1863

Robert H Pruyn.
Minister Resident

No 59.

No Enclosures

Received

Visit to Yedo and early
Resumption of Business
there

Mr Clerk for Sec State

Office U. S. Military Telegraph.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following Telegram received at Washington, 10 55 A M. Sept 20 1863.

From San Francisco M.

Dated, Sept 19th 1863.

Hon W. H. Seward

Secy State.

Legation of the United States in Japan Yokahama aug 8th 1863

Sir: Pacon returned our relation friendly much improved British fleet sailed for Lokuma Dimiaos to Protect demands Robt H. Pruyne Minister resident in Japan. Forwarded at request of Mr Pruyne

W. B. Farrell

Acty Collector

Port of San Fran

Bf rr Spd

Recd 15 Dec Abs Embro

No. 60.

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yokohama September 28. 1863.

Sir,

Since my last dispatch nothing of importance has occurred affecting the relations of the Treaty Powers with this Government. - The representatives of the former are waiting for instructions, and the latter is as little as ever inclined to make known its purposes.

I embrace every opportunity to assure this Government of the friendship of the President, and my own desire faithfully to represent his views. - I am satisfied, that the Government is in great perplexity, if not danger, and am disposed to make any complaint, except when compelled to do so by the perversity

The Honorable.
Wm H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington

or

or insincerity of the Governors of this place, with whom I have lately been obliged to have frequent interviews.—

I have been much perplexed to account for the great inconsistency of the Government in paying so large a sum to Great Britain, at the very time it gave notice of an intention to disregard the Treaties, and that all foreigners were required to leave the Country.—

After interchanging views with my Colleagues, I have arrived at the only conclusion, which I think can satisfactorily clear up the mystery.— It is of course only a conjecture, but the best we can frame; and it may not prove unprofitable or uninteresting to You; if I give the explanation in which the Minister of France and myself concur, and in which our Colleague Col. Neale to some extent unites.

You will remember that the Taicoon is chosen from the families of Tokio, Owari and Mito, though the latter family has never Successfully competed for the honor.

Ab

At the last election the Son of Prince Mito was an unsuccessful candidate. The intrigues and violence which attended the choice at that time culminated in the murder of the Regent, and the disgrace and death, it was then said, of Mito, who is now understood however to be living, though having renounced his dignities and possessions, and living, as is very common, as a priest with shaven head &c. - Being a man of great ability, he is still thought to be the adviser and director of his Sons.-

The Taicoon left Yedo for Kioto as the British fleet arrived, and the British demand was made. - It is understood the determination of the Council at Kioto was averse to foreign trade, and to Compliance with the British demand.- We had official notice, that the money would not be paid. though I had been privately assured by Takemoto Hayato no kami, one of the principal Governors for Foreign Affairs, that it probably would be paid.

Meanwhile

Meanwhile the Taicoon was detained at Kioto, and his departure from time to time delayed by order of the Mikado, as we were also informed. = Mito was sent to Yedo as Vice Taicoon, and the brother Shotsbasi was delegated the authority to expel foreigners. - The latter arrived at this place near the expiration of the time fixed by the Admiral for the commencement of measures of compulsion. - An intrigue was in progress with Ogasawara the Minister of Foreign Affairs, remaining at Yedo for conferring the Office of Taicoon on Mito, and it could not succeed, if the British fleet were bombarding Yedo. Under these circumstances Asano Eganokami having charge of the Custom House and the public money at Kanagawa, of which he was Governor, and being a protégé of Ogasawara, was ordered to pay, and did pay the indemnity, while at the same time Ogasawara gave the notices decided on at Kioto. - It was ultimately found, that the Conspirators could not control the Council of Daimios

remaining

remaining at Yedo. - Ogasawara was dismissed from Office, as was also the Governor who paid the money. Kotsbasi was said to have committed hara-kiri in consequence of the discovery of a conspiracy to assassinate the Taicoon on his return, but the better opinion is he is in disgrace and confined to his palace. Before this, the Regent Matsudaira Etsizen no kami, understood to be unfriendly to the Taicoon, and suspected to be implicated, had been dismissed.-

Troops were sent forward from Yedo for the protection of the Taicoon, - who returned by sea instead of by land; in consequence of the discovery of the designs of Kotsbasi &c. - But it was not till after these events had occurred, that the Taicoon was able to obtain the requisite leave to return, and it is said, with the understanding, that he is to carry out the orders of the Mikado more faithfully than the Agents first commissioned.

It is understood, that a grand Council of Daimios is now in Session

at

at Yedo preparing the report which is to be given to the Mikado.-

I give this as the only intelligible solution of the strange policy pursued. It is probably as true as any which can be found.

While relations with this Government remain unchanged, business is in a very unsatisfactory condition.- The export of Silk last Year reached over 25000 bales valued at $ 8.000.000.- It was estimated it would this Year reach 35000 bales, the increase of the preceding Year having been about 7000 bales.-

Though the export this Year up to this time has equalled that of last Year to the same period,- it has for several weeks come in very slowly in consequence of the interference, it is said, of a Guild at Yedo charged with its inspection.- The Government has disclaimed all interference and I believe with truth.- If it were a mere combination of the producers to obtain higher prices as reasonable ground

of

of Complaint would exist, as such Combinations are not unknown in more civilized Countries. - It would be in point of fact merely a struggle between Capital and labor in which the former would ultimately be sure to be the victor. But it is understood that the producer as well as the Capitalist complains of the restriction, which is imposed rather in the interest of the Japanese purchaser of Silk, and the native manufacturers and Sellers of manufactured goods.

The Government has now promised that it will take measures to have it sent forward more freely. - Whether the Government will be able to break up a Combination, it declared itself powerless to prevent, is very uncertain. - While it is confidently hoped the restrictions will be removed the Government may contemplate their Continuance, and declare they are thus proved to be not properly subject to its control.

A more serious disturbance of trade arises from the hostile attitude assumed by lawless retainers of Daimios,

acting

acting probably under the protection and direction of their Chiefs towards the Native Merchants. Failing in their attempts to intimidate the foreign Merchant, they have accidentally, or with great Sagacity, struck a blow at trade in the only direction, where it can prove a vital injury. - Two leading Silk Merchants of Hacca have been assassinated by these lawless men, and a notice daringly placed beneath their heads, that they were put to death for dealing with foreigners. - This notice was signed as if by the order of the Mikado. - Other Merchants have been driven from their houses. - There can be no doubt of the truth of the above reports, as they have been obtained from Agents of some of the parties here, and several houses at this place have closed up their business in consequence thereof.

You will see I have made reference to a guild at Yedo. - It is an interesting fact, that here where the counterpart of the feudal System exists, also exists

the

the counterpart of institutions, which gave that System its death blow at least in the Low Countries.-

Merchants and others of what may be called the middle or lower clases invariably seek protection from some Daimio, or are enrolled as Members of some guild or Society.- And these Societies, whether of the Carpenters, or Smiths, or Gardeners, or Cookies, are very clannish, and an injury to one of the Members is often expiated in the blood of the aggressors.- A fierce fight occurred here a short time since between Carpenters and Cookies and for a few days the latter (grooms of horses) were triumphant even over the local police, whole members they beat and bound and otherwise maltreated.

I shall probably be able to advise You in a few days of the result of the Conference at Yedo.

I have the honor to be- Sir

Very Respectfully

Your most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

Yokohama September 28. 1863

Robert H. Pruyn.

Minister Resident

No. 60.

Mo Enclosures

Received

Relating to the present political State of affairs in Japan.-

Rec'd 15. Dec. Ack'd
No. 61.

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yokohama October 1. 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith No 1. my account for Salary. No 1.
for the quarter ending the 30th Ultimo and to inform You that I have drawn this day on the Department in the prescribed form for $ 844 36/100, which draft is supported by the required vouchers.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very respectfully
Your most obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable.
Wm H Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

U.S. Legation, Yokohama, Oct 1st 1863

Yokohama October 1. 1863
Robert H Pruyn
Minister Resident

No. 61.
1 Enclosure
& Vouchers

Received.

Transmitting
a/c my Salary for the Quarter
ending the 30th September 1863.

Recd 15. Dec

Mr Chiles

No. 62.

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yokohama October 1. 1863.

Sir;

I have the honor to transmit herewith No 1. my account for Salary of Interpreter this Legation for the Quarter ending the 30th Ultimo; — and to inform You that I have drawn this day on the Department in the prescribed form for $282.84/100, which draft is supported by the required vouchers

No 1

I have the honor to be. Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

R. W. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable
Wm H Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Yokohama October 1. 1863.

Robert H Pruyn
Minister Resident

No. 62.

1 Enclosure.
4 Vouchers

Received

Transmitting
A/c Salary of Interpreter for the
Quarter ending 30 September 1863.

Recd 15 Dec

No 63

A Chaba

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Yokohama October 1. 1863.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith No 1. my account of Contingent expenses this Legation for the Quarter ending the 30th September 1863. No 1.
showing balance in my hands of
$ 335 20/100.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.

Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable
Wm H Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Yokohama October 1. 1863.

Robert H Pruyn
Minister Resident.

No. 63.

1 Enclosure.

6 Vouchers.

Received.

transmitting
Account Contingent
expenses for the Quarter
ending 30 September 1863

Rear 15. Der Mr Clarke

No. 64.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Yokohama October 1. 1863.

Sir.

Capt Brine of the Royal Engineers has most kindly furnished me with a map of the harbor and part of the bay of Kagosima, with its soundings and the course of the fleet in the recent engagement there, delineated thereon. - The position of the batteries, number of guns and extent of the fire, which consumed part of the place, are also shown.

I hope it may be acceptable and valuable for the use of the Navy Department. -

I have already informed You; that Col Neale the British Charge' Accompanied the fleet to Satsuma's dominions. - He did not make known to his Colleagues

The Honorable.
Wm H Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Hi

his purposes or what he hoped to accomplish. - I had been represented that the Prince of Satsuma was not only ready, but really anxious to pay the money, and to open his ports to trade. - While I did not suppose the British Chargé actually believed all this, I was inclined to suspect he did not suppose it impossible. -

I now learn on undoubted authority, that what he did propose to accomplish, as he disclosed in a despatch to Earl Russell, was to obtain one of the Islands of the Loo Choo group, as a Sanitarium for the troops in China &c. - though my informant believes, it was not intended to be held to the exclusion of the other Treaty Powers. -

The seizure of Satsuma's Steamers suddenly put a stop to negotiations, which that Prince had a right to suppose, from what had occurred here might be safely spun out, - and occasioned the commencement of hostilities, which were not contemplated. -

But the seizure was regarded as a challenge,

which would have entailed disgrace if not promptly accepted. - Some of his high Officers are now at Yedo giving an account of the affair.

The British Chargé informed me a few days since, he was preparing a letter to the Government, enclosing copies of the correspondence, (printed copies of which I now enclose), and that he proposed making the demands on the Government, which had been rejected by Satsuma, with an intimation that if not met, the fleet would proceed again to the dominions of that Prince.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

Yokohama October 1. 1863
Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident

No. 64

No Enclosures
(a map and printed slip).

Received.

Relating to the Satsuma
embroglio

BOMBARDMENT OF KAGOSIMA

Including Attack on the BATTERIES DESTRUCTION of the STEAMERS and Burning of CITY and ARSENAL.

Soundings in Fathoms.

KAGOSIMA

CLIFF BATTERY

CONTEST (burning)

H.M.S. "Racehorse" 4.

H.M.S. "Persens" 17

H.M.S. "Argus" 6.

H.M.S. "Coquette."

Target (Japanese Gunboat) (Sunk)

H.M.S. "Pearl". 21.

H.M.S. "EURYALUS" 35.
Bearing the FLAG of Vice Admiral Kuper. C.B.

AUG. 13.14.15.TH

AUG. 12-13.TH

AUGUST 15TH

Beacon

SAKURA ISLAND
(VOLCANIC)

KARAZUKA-SIMA.
CROW ISLAND.

Shoal

Canal

SPIT BATTERY

Alaidashi

Shoal

AUG. 16. 63.

ENGLAND

OKO-SIMA

A. Fires. Aug. 15.63
B. " " 16. "

BATTERIES.

No	ARMAMENT Shell	Rifled	Mort	Total	Remarks
1	8	2	1	11	Most of the Guns of "Bronze" -
2	3	-	1	4	
3	11	3	3	17	SIEGE Guns, 18
4	7	2	4	13	24, 32 Pdr & 8 Inch
5	7	-	1	8	FIELD Guns 3,
6	4	-	-	4	6, 9 & 12 Pdr
7	-	3	-	3	MORTARS 8"
8	5	-	1	6	10 Inch.
9	4	-	1	5	Masked
10	5	-	1	6	
11	4	-	-	4	Entrance of Bay
-	58	11	12	81	

At Sea
on board "Euryalus"
22nd Augt 1863.

Fred.c Brine
Capt R.t Eng.o

By the courtesy of Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires — Colonel E. St John Neale—we are enabled to place before the public the following highly interesting documents, namely,

1*st*.—Colonel Neale's despatch addressed to the Prince of Satsuma and conveying the demands of the British Government upon that Daimio for the murder of Mr. Richardson, &c., on the 14th of September, 1862; and,

2*nd*.—The Prince of Satsuma's reply thereto.

Without further preface we hasten to place these documents in the hands of the public:—

H. B. M.'s Legation in Japan,
12*th August*, 1863.

To His Highness Matsudaira Shuri-no Daiba the Daimio Prince of Satsuma, or, in his absence, to the Regent or other High Officer for the time being administering the Government of the Prince of Satsuma; Hiuga, O-ho-sumi and the Lew-chew Islands.

Your Highness.—It is well known to you that a barbarous murder of an unarmed and unoffending British Subject and merchant was perpetrated on the 14th of the month of September last,—21st day of the 8th month of 2nd year of Bung-Kew of Japanese reckoning—upon the Tokaido near Kanagawa by persons attending the Procession,

and surrounding the Norimon of Shimadzoo Shabooro whom I am informed is the Father of Your Highness.

It is equally known to you that a murderous assault was made at the same time by the same retinue upon a lady and two other gentlemen, British subjects by whom he was accompanied, the two gentlemen having been severely and seriously wounded and the lady escaping by a miracle.

The names of the British subjects here referred to are as follows:—

Charles Lenox Richardson—murdered.
Mrs. Borradaile,
Mr. Wm Clarke } severely wounded.
Mr. Wm Marshall }

This event filled with great and just indignation the British Government and people, and excited the sympathy of, and produced a painful impression upon all civilised countries.

Impressed with friendly and considerate feelings towards the Government of the Tycoon, with whom the Queen of Great Britain—my August Sovereign—is in relations by Treaty, of Peace and Amity, I acted with proper consideration for the Tycoon's Government by leaving in its hands the legitimate means of speedily arresting and bringing to capital punishment the murderers from among Shimadzoo Shabooro's retinue.

This necessary forbearance on my part, has been entirely approved of by my Government and appreciated and acknowledged by the Government of the Tycoon.

A different course, proposed at the moment to be adopted, in the excitement attending the barbarous outrage, might have resulted in the capture and, perhaps, death by summary retribution, of Shimadzoo Shabooro himself.

Ten months have now elapsed since the perpetration of this unprovoked outrage, during which period my Government has been duly informed by me of the circumstances attending it; while the Tycoon's Ministers have held out to me from time to time assurances and hopes that the murderers would be given up by your Highness, according to the Tycoon's desire, and sent to Yedo for trial and execution.

But I have had occasion to report to my Government, that, removed in your distant domain from the direct influence of the supreme Government and shielded also by certain privileges and immunities which belong to Daimios of this Empire, you had utterly disregarded all orders or decrees of the Japanese Government calling upon you to afford justice by sending the real criminals to Yedo. They have not been arrested nor sent; and no redress has consequently been afforded by the Tycoon's Government, however desirous it may be of doing so.

In the meanwhile I have received the explicit instructions of my own Government how to act in this matter.

The Tycoon's Government may be impeded by the laws of the country and more especially by Political embarrassments, from enforcing its decrees upon Daimios of the Empire in regard to criminal acts committed by their adherents. But when British subjects are the victims of those acts, Japan as a nation must—through its Government—pay a penalty, and disavow the misdeeds of its subjects to whatever rank they may belong.

Under instructions from my Government I demanded from the Tycoon's Government an apology and the payment of a considerable penalty for permitting the murderous attack made by your retainers on British subjects passing on a road open to them by Treaty.

Both these demands have been acceded to.

But the British Government has also decided, that those circumstances constitute no reason why the real delinquents and actual murderers should be shielded by your Highness, or by any means escape the condign punishment which they merit and which they would be subjected to for great crimes, such as they have committed, in all other parts of the world.

It has thereupon, been determined by my Government and I am instructed to demand of your Highness as follows:—

First.—The immediate trial and capital execution in the presence of one or more of H. M.'s Naval Officers, of the chief perpetrators of the murder of Mr. Richardson and of the murderous assault upon the Lady and the Gentlemen who accompanied him.

Secondly.—The payment of £25,000 Sterling—to be distributed to the relations of the murdered man and to those who escaped with their lives the swords of the assassins on that occasion.

These demands are required by H. M.'s Government to be acceded to by you immediately upon their being made known to you, and upon your refusing, neglecting, or evading to do so, the Admiral Commanding the British Forces in these seas will adopt such coercive measures—increasing in their severity as he may deem expedient—to obtain the required satisfaction and redress.

The Commander of Her Majesty's Ships-of-war charged with the delivery of this letter is made acquainted with the specific demands which I have the honor to communicate to you in this letter; and, according as they are accepted or refused, he has received instructions either to carry out and witness their execution within a period of days which will be named in the event of a refusal, or to commence at once coercive operations pending the arrival of additional forces.

Your Highness is, therefore, earnestly requested seriously to consider the course you will adopt upon receipt of this communication—the terms of which it is not in my power to modify, alter, or change.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer to your Highness the assurance of my respect and consideration.

[Signed] E. St. JOHN NEALE,
H. B. M.'s Charge d' Affaires in Japan.

True Copy
JOHN MACDONALD.

Translation of a Despatch in Japanese from Kawakami Tayima, Minister of Matsudaira Shuri-no Daibu, Prince of Satsuma, &c., &c., &c., to Colonel E. St John Neale, H. B. M.'s Charge d' Affaires, &c., &c., &c.

It is just that a man who has killed another should be arrested and punished by death, as there is nothing more sacred than human life; and although we should like to secure them (the murderers) as we have endeavoured to do since last year, it is impossible for us to do so, owing to the political differences at present existing between the Daimios of Japan, some of whom even hide and protect such people. Besides, the murderers are not one, but several persons, and therefore they find easier means of escape.

The journey to Yedo (undertaken by Shimadzu Saburo) was not with the object of committing murders but to conciliate the two courts of Yedo and Kioto, and you will, therefore, easily believe that our Master (Shimadzu) could not have ordered it (the murder). Great offenders against the laws of their country (Japan) who escape, are liable to capital punishment. If therefore we can detect those in question, and, after examination find them to be guilty, they shall be punished and we will then inform the Commanders of your men-of-war at Nagasaki, or at Yokohama, in order that they may come to witness their execution. You must, therefore, consent to the unavoidable delay which is necessary to carry out these measures. If we were to execute criminals condemned for other offences, and told you that they were the offenders (above referred to) you would not be able to recognize them; and this would be deceiving you and not acting in accordance with the spirit of our ancestors.

The (Provincial) Governments of Japan are subordinate to the Yedo Government; and, as you are well aware, subservient to the orders received from it.

We have heard something about a Treaty having been negotiated, in which a certain limit was assigned to Foreigners to move about in; but we have not heard of any stipulation by which they are authorized to impede the passage of a road.

Supposing this happened in your country, travelling with a large number of Retainers as we do here, would you not chastise (push out of the way and beat) any one thus disregarding and breaking the existing Laws of the country? If this were neglected, Princes could no longer travel. We repeat that we agree with you that the taking of human life is a very grave matter. On the other hand the insufficiency of the Yedo Government, who govern and direct every thing, is shown by their neglecting to insert in the Treaty (with Foreigners) the laws of the country (in respect to these matters), which have existed from ancient times. You will, therefore, be able to judge yourself whether the Yedo Government (for not inserting these laws) or my Master (for carrying them out) is to be blamed.

To decide upon this important matter, a high official of the Yedo Government and one of our Government, ought to discuss it before you, and find out who is in the right.

After the above question has thus been judged and settled, the money indemnity shall be arranged.

We have not received from the Tycoon any orders or communications by steamer that your men-of-war were coming here. Such statements are probably made with the object of representing us in a bad light. If it were not with this object you would certainly have them in writing from the Gorogio; and if so, we request you to let us see them. In consequence of such mis-statements great misunderstandings are caused.

All this surprises us much. Does it not surprise you?

Our Government will act in every thing according to the orders of the Yedo Government.

This is our open-hearted reply to the different subjects mentioned in your Despatch.

28th day of the 8th month of the 3d year of Bungkew (16th August, 1863).

(Signed) KAWAKAMI
TAYIMA
Seisse (Minister).

Translated by

A. A. J. GOWER and A. VON SIEBOLD

True copy

JOHN MACDONALD.

Rec'd 31st Dec.

Mr. Chilton

No. 65.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Kanagawa (Yokohama) October 14 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos 36, 37, 38, 39 and 41 dated February 9, March 20; April 4, April 17 and June 6 respectively, and also of telegram of June 18 and of Circular of July 3. — all of this year 1863. —

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable
Wm H Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington

Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident

No. 65.

6 Enclosures

Received.

Receipt acknowledged of
various despatches.

Rec'd 31st Dec.

M. Pruyn

Desp. No. 66.

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Kanagawa (Yokohama) October 14. 1863.

Sir.

I have abstained from communicating the many rumors with which we are inundated, as far the larger number are wholly untrue, and in nearly all cases the truth is so distorted as scarcely to be recognizable.-

Nearly a month ago we heard that an Imperial Steamer had been fired on in the Kino Channel, one of the Eastern entrances to the Inland Sea, but have had no official information on the Subject.- Yesterday I received a letter from Mr Hauk Hall in reference thereto (Copy Enclosure No. 1.). No 1.

I cannot say that full reliance can be placed in the information given

The Honorable
Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

6

to him. - The fact of the firing I presume is undeniable.

We have had rumours of the bombardment and destruction of Osacca, the Second Imperial City of the Empire, containing nearly a million of inhabitants, accompanied with the information, that 50.000 retainers of hostile Daimios were marching on this place.-

I refer to this because the French Minister has considered it of sufficient importance to send a Circular Note to his Colleagues, in which he states, that the Governor of this place informed his Interpreter, that there had been only a small Custom house difficulty at Osacca.-

We have reason to believe however, that an effort has been made by Kagata to obtain the Control of the Mikado for the purpose of bringing about the deposition of the Taicoon. - In this purpose he was asked to proceed to a temple, (probably within his Castle as he never leaves its enclosure) to pray for the expulsion of foreigners. - The Conspiracy

was

was discovered; - a short conflict ensued, and Nagato's followers were driven off. - This version I received from the British Chargé d'Affaires. -

The Japanese Merchants say, that a conflict between the high followers of Nagato and Idzu occurred in the precincts of the Mikado's Castle, to which of course none but those of high rank could have access, - Idzu favoring the foreign policy, and that both were expelled after more than thirty of Idzu's followers, and forty of Nagato's had been killed. -

There is no doubt that the hostility of Nagato continues unabated, and that he has seized the Commissioners of the Taicoon, of whose mission I have already informed You, and the War Steamer of the Taicoon in which they were embarked. -

The British Chargé informs me he purposes to make demands for an answer within a fixed period to all open Questions.

I hope a war with foreigners will be averted, - but it will be a matter of great surprise if an internal one can

be

be avoided, though it may not assume any magnitude or be of long duration.

Our relations are friendly and frequent occasion is taken by Government Officials in their intercourse with the Officers of the Jamestown, and in other ways to avow a preference for our Country.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very Respectfully

Your most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

Kanagawa (Yokohama) October 14. 1863.

Robert H Pruyn

Minister Resident.

No. 66.

1 Enclosure.

Received

Rumours relating to internal difficulties in Japan.

Copy.

Kanagawa 13th October 1863.

Sir,

Last evening I received a call from a Japanese, whom I have known for some months, at in the employ of the Prince of Awa.-

He was accompanied by a Custom House interpreter, and through him stated, that he was by letter just received from Awa's principality instructed to Communicate with me. - The reason for such Communication was declared to be, that his Master the Prince of Awa through his Officers and Servants had had for some time business and friendly relations with the house, of which I am a member, and so desired to impart the following information, which was thereupon read by the interpreter from a Manuscript to this purport:

His Excellency
Robt H Pruyn
US Minister Resident
&c &c &c
Yedo.

That

That we had probably heard of the
Recent attack made on a Steamer of his
imperial Majesty the Taicoon by a battery
on the Island of Awadsi (in the Hiogo
Channel), which island is in the princely
Domain of Awa. - That we were doubtless
surprised at this, knowing the Prince
of Awa to be friendly to the Jedo Government.-

That this affair had caused the Prince
deep regret, for he was indeed the friend
of the Taicoon, and the act had been committed
by lawless men, ("not" wild men "barbarians")
not only contrary to his wishes, but in
direct disobedience of the Commandant of
the fort, who had been severely wounded
in his attempts to prevent the outrage.

That the Special object of the present
message now was to explain how the
affair had happened, to give assurance
of the friendly feeling of the Prince and
his Officers towards the Taicoon, & to give
us a friendly notice, lest any vessels, in
which we were interested, should be injured;
and "to warn all foreign vessels passing
through the Inland Sea to avoid the Western

side

side of the Channel contiguous to the eastern shore of Awadi, but to keep well to the Eastern Side bordering the principality of Kii (Ishii), of the family of whose Chief is the present Taicoon,) otherwise these barbarians being disobedient to his Command might likewise fire upon them." — It was further requested, that I should make known this information to the American Officials, who might also communicate the same to the other Nationalities, for the like purpose of a friendly warning."

This fort was represented to be on the Southeastern shore of Awadi.-

I have the honor in accordance with this expressed wish to communicate this statement to Your Excellency, leaving You to attach such value to it as You deem proper.

I have the honor to be.

Sir

Your Obedient Servant

(signed) J. Hall.

(firm of Walsh, Hall & Co.).

Enclosure No. 1
with despatch No. 66
dated Kanagawa (Yokohama) Oct 14 1863

Rec.d 2nd Jany

No: Chilton.

copy sent to Viscount Fielthard

No: 67.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Kanagawa (Yokohama.) October 15. 1863.

Sir,

I have the painful duty to inform You of another shocking murder.-

This afternoon at 2 o'clock Lieutenant Camus 3rd battalion d'Afrique was riding on a pleasant road leading to the village of Kanasawa and when about two miles and a half distant from this place was attacked by three two sworded men and most frightfully cut to pieces.

Intelligence of the wounding of a foreigner was given to all the Consuls by the Governor of this place and mounted men of both the British and French Guard were despatched to the spot.- Our

The Honorable
Wm H Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Consul

Consul Col. Fisher attended by Mr. Banks the Acting US Marshall and accompanied by Dr. Jenkins of the British Consulate under the guidance of Japanese Officers reached the place nearly half an hour in advance of the Guard.

The body was found surrounded by numerous Japanese officials. - The right arm with a portion of the bridle over it was found several feet distant from the body. The flesh of the left arm was sliced off to the bone; another wound cut off the left side of the face and passing down through the left shoulder leaving the arm attached to the body only by a small portion of the flesh reached clear to the region of the heart. One wound severed the jugular vein; another from the other side of the neck severed the spinal column. - The face was so awfully disfigured as scarcely to admit of recognition. - These details I would gladly omit but You then could have no idea of the true character of these two Sworded men.

The

The body was borne to the house of the Minister of France and when I visited him I saw it. - I hope I may be spared another such sight.

Lieutenant Camus was entirely unarmed. - He had remarked shortly before riding out that he had found the Japanese always friendly, - that he had never been molested and thought it unnecessary to carry any arms. It appears quite certain that the lance was in his right hand and that he had no chance of defending himself even had he been armed. - He was an officer of great promise - a friend of the family of Admiral Jaurès and had been highly distinguished in the Italian Campaign. - Being unarmed and of an unusually - amiable disposition it is not possible he could have given any provocation.

The mail has closed but Col. Neale having kindly offered to place this despatch in the Foreign Office bag I am enabled to send it by the Steamer which leaves to morrow.

I this evening received a letter from the Minister of Foreign affairs asking me to delay

my

my return to Yedo. - I will send a copy of the letter by the next mail and ask Your instructions

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

R. B. W. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

Kanagawa (Yokohama) October 15. 1863.

Robt H. Pruyn

Minister Resident

No. 67.

No Enclosures

Received. -

Shocking murder by Japanese
of a French officer. -

Rec'd Jan 11. Mr Pruyn
No. 68.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Kanagawa (Yokohama) October 23. 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform You that I have issued passports to John Thomas Gulick and Thomas W Thompson Nos 11 and 12.

The fees amounting to Six dollars shall be deducted from the present Quarterly account for salary, and return shall be made to the Secretary of the Treasury in Compliance with Circular No. 15.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your Most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan

The Honorable
Wm H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Kanagawa (Yokohama) Oct 29 1869.

Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident

No. 68

No Enclosures

Received.

Passports issued to J. J. Gulick
and J. W. Thompson.

Recd 11. Jan 1864. Mr Clarke

No 69.

Legation of the United States in Japan

Kanagawa (Yokohama) October 30. 1863.

Sir,

In transmitting some Gold coins for the State Library of New York presented by the Government of Japan in return for five Volumes Natural History of this State, I have taken the liberty of addressing myself directly to the Governor of New York and of enclosing the original letter of donation in Japanese which is signed by all the Members of the Gorogio.

As the Dutch translation of that letter, which accompanied it, is on file at this Legation I trust that You will approve of my action

I have the honor to be Sir

Very Respectfully

Your most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan

The Honorable

Wm H Seward.

Secretary of State

Washington.

Kanagawa Yokohama October 30. 1863

Robert H Pruyn
Minister Resident.

No. 69.

No. Enclosures

Received

Relating to return present
of coins by the Japanese Government
to the State of New York.

Rec'd 11. Jan.

Mr Clarke

No: 70.

Legation of the United States in Japan

Kanagawa Yokohama October 30 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith No. 1, the Compte Rendu of a Conference, held at Yedo by the Consul General of the Netherlands and myself with the Gorogio; in pursuance of an invitation, originally given to meet them at the Governor's residence at this place, and afterward at Yedo on the Ground; that all the Members of the Gorogio desired to be present, and could not absent themselves at the Same time. — No. 1

Copies of the Same have been given to Our Colleagues. —

I make no Comment on the extraordinary proposition now made. —

It is regarded by my Colleagues

The Honorable

Wm H. Seward.

Secretary of State

Washington.

and —

and myself at one threatening serious
Consequences.

It has long been apparent, that
nothing but the presence of a formidable
force can ensure the safety of the foreign
Community, - and it is quite certain,
that though individuals may be murdered,
no attack will be made so long as
such force is at hand. - In the absence
of it, I think it can scarcely be doubted
that hostilities would ensue. -

The British Chargé d'Affaires informs
me the Government of Great Britain has
directed the Commander in Chief of the
forces in China to send troops here whenever
requested by him. -

A letter has been sent to me by
the Gorogio requesting another Conference
on Saturday next, of which I enclose
translation N:2; also Copies of the replies
of the British representative and myself
Enclosures Nos 3 & 4

I shall transmit Copies of the
Replies of the Minister of Hawa and
Consul General of the Netherlands as soon

as

as received by me.

In consequence of placards affixed to the Governor's residence, threatening with death some of the Native Merchants, several have abandoned their business, and in two instances have demolished their dwellings and Stores in proof of their sincerity.-

I have the honor to be, Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

Kanagawa (Yokohama) Oct 30. 1863
Robert H Pruyn
Minister Resident

No. 70.

4 Enclosures

Received.

Interview with Soroshi
their proposition that
Yokohama be closed

Memorandum of an interview of the Minister of the United States and the Consul General of the Netherlands with the Gorojio, in the presence of the Members of the Second Council, the Governor for Foreign Affairs, and other Officials of Rank, held at Yedo on the 26th October 1863. —

The Japanese Government being extremely desirous, that the friendship between the United States and Holland with Japan should not be interrupted, has invited You as the Representatives of these Powers to this Conference, for the purpose of making an important Communication. —

This important Communication will render many Conferences necessary, in order that You should hear all its reasons and fully be acquainted with its views — and we, the Gorojio - have therefore appointed two - Commissioners for this purpose, - namely:

Takemoto Kai no kami and
Ikido Sinri

The unsettled state of things in our Realm is increasing; - we are apparently approaching

a

a revolution; there may be a General uprising among the people who hate foreigners, and to our shame we must confess, that we have no power to suppress this insurrectionary movement.-

It is principally owing to the opening to trade of Yokohama, that this deplorable state of things exists.-

If a continuance of trade at Yokohama be persisted in, this state of affairs will grow worse; trade will suffer and no doubt disappear in Consequence; - and then the friendship will be destroyed. - It was to establish friendly relations, that the Treaties were made, as may be seen in the heading of each of them. -

Friendship is the cornerstone; trade is subordinate to friendship. - We have always considered, that the framers of the Treaty intended it as an experiment, to last as long as it would not prove injurious to Japan. -

In order to perpetuate this friendship, it is of the highest mutual interest, that the port of Yokohama be closed to trade, and in our opinion this is the only way to allay the prevailing excitement. -

We request You to inform Your Government that the Notification of Ogasawara Dzuki no Kami relating to the expulsion of foreigners will be withdrawn, and to ask their Consent to have the trade transferred to Nagasaki and Hakodate.

We do not desire any further alteration in the Treaty.

AM. de N Cy. " We regret that a proposition of such great importance was not submitted at the same time to the Ministers of France and Great Britain and we request You to give us the reasons for this omission.

Gorogio. It is our intention to ask the Ministers of France and Great Britain to Confer with us on the Subject, but we desired You to Come first, as we first made Treaties with America and Holland.

We request You meanwhile not to Acquaint there Ministers with the Subject-matter of the present Conference, lest they should decline to meet us.

AM & NCy. This is very probable; for we would have saved ourselves the trouble of Coming to Yedo if we had known of Your

proposition

proposition. - We are on the best terms with our Colleagues and shall not fail to acquaint them immediately on our return, this very evening if posible, with Your views. - Our Government would no doubt reprimand us severely if we failed to do so. -

We must Observe here that we feel ourselves Slighted by Your invitation to Come to Yedo for no other purpose than to listen to the very objectionable proposition - You made; we are willing however to overlook this, as we are sure it has been occasioned by no want of politeness.

Gorogio. We are very Sorry, that You look upon it in that light. - We intended to Come to Yokohama but the importance of the Subject in our opinion was Such, that we desired all the Members of the Gorogio to be present; and as we could not all leave Yedo we invited You to meet us here and no slight was intended.

A.M. & M. We feel convinced that the Treaty Powers will never Consent to the closing of Yokohama for the purpose of trade Gorogio. We greatly regret this as the friendly relations.

relations will then be in great danger. — The unfortunate accident recently occurred in the vicinity of Yokohama; — this is owing to the unsettled state of things in our Empire; Similar accident may occur again; And if this General uneasiness continues, or should increase perhaps, — production may decrease; trade in all probability would suffer then or perhaps come to a standstill altogether; — and hence our apprehension for the existing friendly relations.

Could not now the port of Yokohama be closed to trade by the Foreign Representatives without first receiving instructions from their respective Governments?

AMK&G. Not a letter of the Treaty can be altered by us. — We do not think any Representative has the power to do so. — We are in Japan to see that the Treaties be observed and that our Citizens and Subjects act in a proper manner. We must distinctly observe to Your Excellencies that the Treaties were never meant to be experiments, but that it is explicitly

stated

stated that they were made to perpetuate friendship and Commerce between our respective Governments and their citizens and Subjects.

We cannot agree to receive Your Plenipotentiaries as it might be construed that we had entered into negotiations with You on the subject. — We will confer with Our Colleagues however and jointly decide whether we will have any further Conference on the Subject.

It is impossible to abandon Yokohama Heavy amounts have been invested in dwelling and warehouses &c &c. — If we went to Nagasaki and Hakodate we would be at too great a distance from the Central Government and interviews with the Gorojio would be rendered impossible Gorojio. We thought of this and will appoint Plenipotentiaries to reside there and to hold interviews with the Representatives. Here Plenipotentiaries will have power to decide on all matters without reference to Yedo.

HLG. My Government has already

commenced

Consented to an extension of the opening of Osacca. Hiogo &c and it may be expected that if it made further Concessions now, Still more would be asked of it.

Goroji. Should the closing of Yokohama be granted by the Treaty Powers, no further modification of the Treaty would be required by us.

Adl. & Ldy. We can give no better proof of our friendship toward the Japanese than by frankly advising Your Government to dismiss all idea of having Yokohama closed, but to apply itself diligently in favor of a rigid maintenance and faithful execution of All Articles of the Treaties.

The abandonment of Yokohama would only serve to encourage the reactionary party and more alterations would be constantly demanded from Your Government.

Adl. I call Your attention to the fact that the American Government has not yet formally consented to postpone the opening of Osacca Hiogo &c. - I now wish to say that I informed my Government last Year that I thought it best to give

such

such consent, but I am now satisfied it was a mistake for the Treaty Powers to make any such Concession; it has only encouraged the hostile party to make new demands.

ABMcC. We perfectly agree in considering the application of the Japanese Government for the postponement of the opening of Nagasaki as a mistake; the revolutionary party having been encouraged thereby to ask now for the closing of Yokohama.

As long as the Japanese Government fails to resist this revolutionary party, it will have no peace. - We are under the impression that it would be far better for the Japanese Government, if it has no power to suppress these revolutionary tendencies, to apply for aid (as last February it intimated it might do) to the Treaty Powers.

Gorogis. To call in the aid of the Treaty Powers is not according to Japanese Laws and Customs, and would have the most disastrous results.

We received strict orders from the Taicoon to negotiate about the closing of Yokohama.

Yokohama and therefore respectfully urge upon You to receive our plenipotentiaries to confer with them and to be made acquainted with all the circumstances.

AM. Solely We request Your Excellencies distinctly to understand that we shall not enter into negotiations on this subject; - the most we could do would be to listen to Your views in order to fully transmit them to our respective Governments.

AM. I wish to say that Your ancient usages cannot be alleged and accepted as an excuse for a failure to Comply with your Treaty obligations nor for Your exemption from the application of the principles of International Law. - These usages must give way whenever they come in conflict with Your new obligations.

NG. What has been done by the Japanese Government toward punishing the Prince of Nagato, who in such a cowardly and treacherous manner fired from his batteries upon a Netherland Man of war and other foreign ships at

Simonoseki?

Simonoseki?

Gorogis. An arrangement is now being made with the Prince of Nagato.

MCG. Why was he not promptly punished?

Gorogis. It is the Custom in Japan to act with deliberation in Such matter.

MCG. It is to be regretted that prompt action was not taken in this matter as my Government may now be inclined to think that the Japanese Government has not disapproved of the act of the Prince of Nagato. I have further to observe what an old Dutch proverb Says, that Soft Surgeons are apt to make hard wounds.

AMC. I am instructed by the President of the United States in a conciliatory manner and as a proof of friendship to caution the Government of the Taicoon that any aggression on any of the Treaty Powers will be likely to lead to Your being involved in difficulties with all. I wish also to Say for myself that much as Revolutions are to be deprecated and avoided there are

worse

Worse things than attempts at revolution which may be put down. A Government must have more than a name. - It must have and exercise authority and cause itself to be respected. -

The Prince of Nagato has seized one of Your Ships and has attempted to seize the person of the Mikado. - If the Taicoon should seize his province bordering on the Straits of Simonoseki and make it Imperial territory, no Daimio would in future defy his authority.

Gorojio. This we could not do; - we do not know he has made such attempts on the Mikado

All. Why then has Nagato been expelled from Kioto?

Gorojio. We believe because the Mikado does not like him.

The Gorojio then urged again that we should not mention to our Colleagues what had taken place as the Government wished them to come to Yedo to receive the communication.

We peremptorily declined Compliance

with

with such request repeating that we had come to Yedo in ignorance of the Communication to be made, but should we now suffer our Colleagues to come under similar circumstances they would have great cause of complaint against us.

On taking leave we were asked what we thought of the Satsuma matter, whether it was right or wrong; - and replied, that we had no opinion to offer. -

Enclosure No 1.
with Despatch No 70.
Dated Kanagawa (Yokohama)
October 30th 1863

To His Excellency Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the United States
of America. &c &c. &c.

In regard to the matter about which we Yesterday held an interview with Your Excellency and the Netherlands Consul General we have to say, that we desire further to confer on that subject with You, in the presence of the French Minister, the English Chargé d'Affaires, and the Netherlands Consul General, and request You therefore to come to Tsukishi at the Gunkan gorensjo, (Navy Yard Yedo) on the 19th day at 9 o'clock (the 21st October at noon). - Should You not be able to come that day, we request You to propose another day for that purpose. -

And as there is much apprehension lest an accident happens, as was recently represented to You, we request You to come by water. -

We trust that after consultation with Your Colleagues You will be able to meet us. -

Which

Which we have to State
With respect and esteem
On the 15th day of the 9th month of
the 2nd year of Bunkiu (the 27th October 1862
Signed) Midsuno Idsumi no kami
Itakura Suwo. no kami
Inowuye. Kawatsi no kami
Arima Totomi no kami.

Enclosure No. 2.
with despatch No. 70
Dated Kanagawa Yokohama Oct. 30 1863

Copy.

Lieut Col. Neale to Their Excellencies
the Japanese Ministers for Foreign Affairs

Yokohama
October 28th. 1863.

Your Excellencies.

I have received Your letter inviting me to proceed to Yedo to hold an interview with Your Excellencies on the 31st instant upon a Subject regarding which You wish to enter on a discussion with me.

My Colleagues the Minister of the United States and the Consul General of the Netherlands have informed me that in like manner You invited them two days ago to repair to Yedo to confer with You upon an important matter which You did not Specify; and that upon their Arrival at Yedo the purport of Your Communication amounted to the total Subversion of Treaty Rights

Without further entering into the particulars of Your Communication and of

which

which My Colleagues have informed me. I have to state to Your Excellencies that as the Representative of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland I decline to respond to Your invitation of the 14th repairing to Yedo for the purpose of discussing any such unheard-of Communications as to receive any Envoys charged with similar Communications

The utmost measures I will adopt under the circumstances is to report to my Government what You may Communicate to me in writing and in becoming terms. I have therefore to engage Your Excellencies to State to me by letter explicitly and Categorically what the Government of the Taicoon proposes and wishes me to Convey to Her Britannic Majesty's Government, - and it only remains for me to add that inspired on my part as the Representative of Great Britain with no hostile feelings or designs against this Country I trust that the Government of the Taicoon will duly weigh and consider the Sense and probable Consequences of the Communication which it may desire me

to make known to the powerful Nation
I have the honor to represent.

It is also my duty to add that pending
the reference of any such unusual and
extraordinary Communication (made to me
in writing) to Her Britannic Majesty's
Government, should hostile or aggressive acts
be committed by the Government of the
Tycoon or by any Daimio against the relations
of Amity and Commerce established by treaty
made and duly ratified by Great Britain and
Japan, such will be resented by corresponding
acts of retaliation by Her Majesty's Forces
in defence of the National Honor and of
the Treaty rights I am placed here to
maintain and to protect.

With respect and Consideration

Signed E St John Heale.

H.B.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires
in Japan.

Enclosure. No. 3
with despatch No. 70
Dated Kanagawa (Yokohama) Octob. 30. 1863

(Copy) No. 118.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Kanagawa (Yokohama) October 28. 1863.

Sir

The Gorogio.

I have to say in reply to Your Excellencies letter that I feel constrained to decline another interview to listen to further propositions in reference to the abandonment of Yokohama, which I presume is the object of the proposed Conference on Saturday next. Nor should I have met You on Monday had I known the nature of the Communication You wished to make on that occasion.

I can only say as I did at that interview that if Your Excellencies wish any proposition to be made by my Government it is indispensable it shall be made in writing. I will promptly transmit a copy to the President, but repeat that I can give You no hope whatever of Success. It has become perfectly evident that every Concession thus far granted has been made the basis of a new Demand. I therefore

Renew

renew the advice I then gave You. - 'Let it be at once proclaimed that the Taicoon will faithfully observe the existing Treaties and require his Subjects to do the same. - Peace in Japan will be secured by such an exhibition of good faith and vigour. - A contrary course invites to a defiance of the authority of the Taicoon. - It holds out expectations which will never be realized, while it encourages a defiance of his authority, which may subject him to the twofold danger of a Civil war and of Serious difficulties with all the Treaty Powers.'

With respect and esteem
(Signed) Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the United States
in Japan. -

Enclosure No: 4.
with despatch No: 70.
Dated Kanagawa (Yokohama
October 20. 1863.)

Rec'd Jan. 11. 1864 Mr Harris

No. 71.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Kanagawa (Yokohama) October 30. 1863.

(By telegraph.)

Sir

Government has asked the abandonment of this port, promising trade and friendship at Nagasaki and Hakodate, and intimating that trade cannot continue at this port.

My Colleagues desire this to be communicated to Ministers of Treaty Powers at Washington.

Very Respectfully

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable.
Wm H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Kanagawa (Yokohama) Oct 30. 1863
Robert H Pruyn
Minister Resident

No. 71.
(Telegram.)

Received
San Francisco Dec 5/63

Relating to a Japanese
proposition, that Yokohama be
closed to trade.

Rec'd 24 Jan'y.

No: 72.

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Kanagawa (Yokohama) November. 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose No: 1. Copy of a Communication addressed to me by George S. Fisher Esquire, Consul at Kanagawa. in relation to a difference which had arisen between the Consul General of France and himself with respect to the Nationality of Mr Joseph Remiebe registered at the United States Consulate as an American Citizen. No 1

At the time the case was presented to me Mr Remiebe was confined as a prisoner onboard the flagship Semiramis for the purpose of deportation to France.

It appeared to me a case which required much forbearance. - Remiebe had.

The Honorable.
Wm H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

had resided a long time in California enjoying the privileges of an American Citizen, but just as Solicitous, it would appear, to avoid the performance of any of the Duties of one.

His course here had been one which entitled him to little consideration.

I enclose Nos 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 Copy and translation of my Correspondence with the Minister of France with the letter of Admiral Jurien and the Certificate of the Clerk of Chancellerie, attached to the French Legation.

Before writing to the Minister of France I had examined the papers in his posession, and was induced to believe, as I now do, that Rumiebe would fail to establish his right to American protection. - Still, as he was registered at the United States Consulate, I thought it proper to give him full opportunity to prove his right. - His immediate release from imprisonment was desirable to prevent the Sacrifice of his property. - My own inclinations were

to pursue a conciliatory course, and his interest was thereby consulted; A contrary course would have enlured his ruin, whatever the political result.

I have the pleasure to state, that Lumsden was promptly discharged from arrest, and the case is to be finally decided on the arrival of his naturalization papers, or the certificate of the declaration of his intention to become a Citizen, or his failure after a proper time to produce the same. -

I take the liberty to suggest, that it may be proper, that instructions be given for the government of our Courts in similar cases. - It appears to me proper, that evidence of citizenship - should be required in all cases of naturalization. -

I also take pleasure in bringing this case to Your notice for the purpose of inviting Your attention to the cordiality which characterizes the relations of the Minister of France and myself, and to our mutual disposition, while sacrificing

no

Kanagawa (Yokohama) November 1. 1863

Robt H. Pruyn

Minister Resident.

No. 72.

6 Enclosures and

7 Sub Enclosures of Enclosure

No. 1.

Question of Nationality

of Joseph Rumèbe.

no rights, to avoid disputes or technical

points, which would only be instructive

of injury. I have the honor to be, &c.

Hon. Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Minister Resident in Japan.

Mr Charles

Inclosure in Dispatch No: 22.

Consulate of the United States of America
Kanagawa Japan September 9. 1863.

Sir,

I beg leave to forward to Your Excellency enclosures herewith marked Nos. 1. 2. 3 and 4 Copies of correspondence had Nos. 1.2.3.4 between His Mis Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General M de Bellecourt and myself in relation to a claim of nationality and of protection to be afforded one Mr Rumiebe a native born Frenchman, but claiming to be a Naturalized American Citizen, the Subject matter of our said correspondence.

Your Excellency will perceive that Mr Rumiebe claims American protection and the French Minister and Consul General claims him as a French Subject and that he "must be" under French protection

I also send Your Excellency enclosure No 5 M de Bellecourt's reply to my No 116 No 5 being No 2 first above stated.

To His Excellency
General Robert H Pruyn
US Minister Resident
in Japan.

N.6 I also enclose copy N.6 a citation for Mr Rumèbe to be and appear before the French Chancellerie on the 7th instant at 9 o'clock AM, which Mr Rumèbe declined to Comply with and filed the original in this Consulate.

And I now inform Your Excellency that at about the hour of 8 1/4 AM this day I received information Copy of Mr Rumèbe's note
No.7 N.7 herewith that M. de Bellecourt had Sent an officer with two guards to arrest Mr Rumèbe but before I could reach the place of business of Mr Rumèbe they had taken him by force of arms away - that his arrest as I am informed was entirely arbitrary without a written warrant, and without any real cause, that Mr Rumèbe had been guilty of no crime and that in his present relation, prima facia, he is only amenable to American Law.

I further inform Your Excellency that Mr Rumèbe was taken onboard and is confined now a close prisoner on H I M. Steam Frigate Semiramis by order of the Said French Minister and Consul General M. de Bellecourt.

About 4 o'clock PM to day writing

to communicate a simple matter of business to Mr Rumiebe I sent my Consular boat with our flag under orders of my clerk Mr J A Mann to the Seminamis "to deliver the note in person and return to me. - Mr Mann was not only refused permission to see Mr Rumiebe but understood him to be in close confinement permitted to see no one and therefore had to return without seeing Mr Rumiebe.

Permit me to suggest that Your Excellency will take immediate steps for the release and discharge of and for such indemnity to Mr Rumiebe as this unprovoked and most extraordinary procedure seems in all its aspects to demand. - In my own opinion no no justification can be offered for this great outrage upon her personal liberty and rights. The National insult You fully understand and it is not necessary for me to suggest how You are to appreciate and represent the same.

Mr Rumiebe is duly registered under his own signature in this Consulate dated July 25th 1863 and he is so far as I have seen him a highly respectable and estimable Gentleman and

U.S. Legation in Japan.

Enclosure No 1.
with despatch No 72.
Dated Kanagawa Yokohama
November 1. 1863.

7. Sub. Enclosures.

are who more than ever usually attend to
the ceremonials.

I have &c. &c. &c.
Very respectfully
Your Excellency's
Obedient humble servant
Signed/ Fred'k Foster.
U.S. Minister.

Translation copy

Yokohama 27th August 1863

Sir

Mr. Rumibe, born in France, came to my Legation on the 22d June last, to be registered among the French subjects, as he had been in Shanghae, where he resided last.—

Although he could not produce the necessary papers to establish his identity as Frenchman, the Imperial Legation authorised him to live here under French protection, as he promised to get his papers from Shanghae and on the condition that he should conform with this within one month, the production of his papers being indispensable to confirm the right of his admission in Japan.—

To Col. Fisher

Consul of the United States in Yokohama

Mr. Rumibe was even entered upon the list of the indemnities to be claimed from the Japanese Government in case in the course of events French property should be destroyed at this port. The papers which Mr. Rumibe had sent for to Shanghae, according to the recommendation of the Legation arrived here towards the end of July and Mr. Rumibe was notified that all was in good order between him & his Consular authorities. But when Mr. Rumibe received this declaration, he declared that he had placed himself under the protection of the United States Consulate.

The French laws do not admit that a French subject can place himself under the protection of another Power in a

Foreign country, to evade the Consular authorities of his own Country, particularly there when he has already claimed the rights and advantages of a Frenchman and furnished the necessary proofs to establish his nationality.

I have the honor, Sir, to hand you through two of the attachés of the Imperial Legation, Mr. Vander Voo, acting as Vice Consul, and Mr. Blekman interpreter, the documents furnished to the Legation by Mr. Rumibe to establish his right as a Frenchman, so that if you have really taken him under your protection, you may judge of the little value of his request.

Mr. Rumibe must remain subject to French law, but out of regard

Enclosure No 1 -
with dispatch No 22 -

for the United States authorities I have not made use of the right appertaining to me in this matter to apply French jurisdiction to Mr. Rumibe before having communicated with you, as you have no doubt accorded him your protection & he left you in ignorance, that he was already under his natural protection, in this port as well as before in Shanghae.

Messrs Van der Voo and Blekman, have been charged to give you any necessary explanations and I have the honor to request you to make yourself acquainted with the documents which I have ordered them to show to you to enlighten this matter.

Be pleased &c &c.

(signed) du Chesne de Bellecourt

Minister Plenipotentiary, Chargé des Consulats General in Japan

True translation
(Signed) F. Blekman

Copy

No-116-

Consulate of the United States of America

Kanagawa Japan

September 7th 1863.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 27th ultimo the translation of which I only received on the 3d instant.

In relation to the matters and things therein contained I can only now say that Mr. Aumébe admits to me as he informs me he did to you his birth in France but claims his residence of thirteen years last past except a short stay at Shanghae, in the United States of America, and that he is a duly naturalized

To His Excellency

M. Duchesne de Bellecourt

H. I. M's Ministre Plenipotentiary

& Consul General &c &c &c

to Japan.

naturalized citizen thereof owing allegiance to
no power or authority but that of the said
United States of America.

He denies that he went to the
Legation of France in this place on the 22d day
of June last to be registered among the
French subjects, or that he ever registered
himself there or at Shanghai in China as
a French subject. No signature of his or
declaration of his was ever given or made
to or for any such purpose. None such can
be shown from Shanghai or at this Port.

Mr Sumibe distinctly then and
there and now refuses to acknowledge any
allegiance to H.I.M. the Emperor of the
French, and claims full protection of the
powers of the United States of America as a
citizen of the same entitled to all the

immunities

immunities, rights, and privileges of such citizenship in this Port.

Mr. Rumete also informs me that on his arrival here his partners in Shanghae being French subjects and all his and their correspondence being in that language he went first to the English Consulate and afterwards to the French Consulate for letters. This was on the 22d day of June last. That then and there he was asked several questions about his nationality and protection - also to register himself as a French subject - that he then and there stated in answer to a question that he was a native born Frenchman but now was a Naturalized Citizen of the United States of America and that as such he should find protection

protection - and that he afterwards duly registered himself in this United States Consulate as a citizen of the said United States.

If Mr Rumébe is not a naturalized Citizen of the United States and thus entitled to its protection I shall not permit him to shield himself under my Consular authority to the prejudice of any just claim the French law or authority may have upon him, certainly not to evade the French law if he is justly amenable to it.

The apertion that "Mr Rumébe must remain subject to French law" it seems to me should have read "provided Mr Rumébe cannot substantiate his right of Citizenship of the United States."

The

The statement of three Frenchmen in Shanghai verified before H. I. M's Consul-General does not make Mr. Rumebe a French subject and can hardly be considered evidence to substantiate such a claim.

I have instructed Mr Rumebe that he must produce and file as early as possible in this Consulate a certified copy under Seal of the proper court of the United States, of his naturalization papers and on his failing so to do at a proper time I will further communicate with Your Excellency in relation to this matter.

As regards the charge that Mr. Rumibe was entered upon the list of French subjects claiming indemnities &c &c Mr Rumibe informs me that he was

spoken

spoken to me that subject, and that his answer was, He would look to his own authorities for his protection and for indemnity but for his partners in Shanghai who were French subjects if the French Consular authorities here liked they could claim a sum as indemnity for them and he understood such claim was made. He now distinctly says he never authorized any claim to be so made for him individually, and any representation so made is an error, and further that no written document emanating from him of any kind for any such purpose can be shown.

In conclusion permit me to say the naturalization laws of the United States gives the "Droit de aîé" and as such, is, having been exercised, acknowledged by the Code of France.

And

And the oath of allegiance to the United States having been once taken before a proper Court of the United States or of one of the States thereof the status of a French subject is lost, and I believe this, the French Code positively prescribes and affirms

If however Mr Rumibe should voluntarily return to France then perhaps he might work a forfeiture of such right, but that would depend upon his intent to remain in France or return to the United States; certainly his taking up his residence in a foreign country does not forfeit his right as a citizen of the United States of America.

Mr Rumibe claims, that he has not returned to France, that he is as much now in the United States as if on her

soil

sail, and I have no alternative, no discretion in the matter but to await the production of his naturalization papers and until then this question so far as I am concerned must remain in abeyance.

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
Your Excellency's
obedient
humble servt
Signed Geo. S. Fisher
U. S. Consul

Enclosure No 2
with dispatch No 22

Copy and translation

We, the undersigned, Victor Naudin, Romain Chanian & Jean Claude Gimbert, all three merchants living in Shanghae, - declare that we three are perfectly acquainted with Joseph Rumibe, having lived at Shanghae, having gone to Japan, being a Frenchman and that he injoys all his civil rights (droit civil)

Shanghae 10th of July 1863.

(Signed) Victor Naudin, Chanian & Gimbert.

The commissary of police declares having received no complaint against Mr. Rumibe.

Shanghae 10th of July 1863.

(signed) Lounde.

Seen at the Consulate General.

Shanghae 10th of July 1863.

for the Consul general the élève consul

(Signed) Cheney Rameau

Seen for registry in the Chancellerie
of France.

The Minister Plenipotentiary and
Consul General of France in Japan.
(signed) du Chesne de Bellecourt

A true copy
Yokohama 27th August 186
the chancellier substitute
(signed) Alphonse J Vande
True translation
(s.) F. Blekman

Britt Consulate No 22

Copy & translation.

We, the undersigned, merchants at Shanghae, declare that Mr. Joseph Rumibe, our partner, is a Frenchman, and has gone to Japan to watch our interests and augment our trade there and more particularly in Kanagawa.

Shanghae 10th July 1863.

(Signed) Dufonet & Co.

Seen for the Legalisation of signature of Messrs Dufonet & Co.

Shanghae 10th of July 1863.

for the Consul General

the Vice-consul.

(Signed) Cherrey-Rameau.

Seen for registry in the chancellerie

the Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul

General in Japan

(signed) du Chesne de Bellecourt

true copy.
Yokohama 27th August 1863.
The chancellor substitute
(signed) Alphonse Van der Voo.
True translation
(S.) J. Blekman

Copy.

Légation et Consulat Général
de France
au Japon

Yokohama le 9 Septembre 1863.

Monsieur

J'ai vu d'après la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire, le 7 de ce mois, que le Sieur Rumèbe (Joseph) n'a pas été en mesure de justifier devant vous de la qualité de citoyen qu'il prétend avoir et qu'il n'a dû rester invoquée, qu'après avoir réclamé d'abord et pendant un mois à La Légation Impériale ses droits et privilèges de sujet français et en avoir obtenu, sous conditions, la jouissance temporaire.

Aux assertions, pour la plupart complétement inexactes du Sr. Rumèbe j'ai à opposer qu'il a formellement demandé le 22 Juin dernier, à être immatriculé en la Chancellerie de ce Consulat Général en sa qualité de sujet français; - qu'il m'a écrit le 24 Juin, à cet effet, une lettre dans laquelle il sollicite ma bienveillance et s'efforce de calmer les scrupules que je puis éprouver à assurer ma protection aux français dépourvus des papiers

Monsieur le Colonel Geo. S. Fisher
Consul des Etats Unis à Yokohama-Kanagawa
(Japon)

'reglementaires,' en se recommandant pour renseignemens sur ses accreditès dans plusieurs des pays où il a reside depuis 1849, les Etats Unis y compris!

- J'ai à opposer aux assertions actuelles sur Sr Rumèbe qu'il a réclamé à Yokohama ses droits de français devant plusieurs témoins et notamment devant Mr le amiral Jaurès, commandant en Chef les forces de l'Empereur dans ces mers; - que tous les actes et démarches du Sr. Rumèbe depuis son arrivée au Japon, et même la deference qu'il a montrée durant plus d'un mois aux injonctions diverses des autorités françaises ont temoigné completement de son desir de revendiquer ici la qualité de sujet français ainsi que les droits qui y sont inhérens et de rester soumis aux lois de son pays d'origine, sans qu'il excipât jamais, durant cet espace de temps, des priviléges d'une naturalisation étrangére, alors même que pour lui faire sentir la necessité de regulariser sa position, l'habitude qu'un long séjour à l'étranger lui a fait perdre, nous le menacions d'en arriver à prononcer son renvoi du Japon tout en lui accordant les plus indulgens delais, pour le mettre à même de satisfaire aux prescriptions de la Legislation

qu'il invoquait. — J'ai à opposer enfin aux
assertions actuelles de Mr Rumèbe que se rendant
à nos avertissemens, il a fait venir de Shanghai
des artificiales de notoriété ayant evidemment
pour objet de la faire reconnaitre et admettre
par la Legation Imperiale de France au
Japon, en sa qualité de sujet français et
non en aucune autre,

Je pourrais encore exciper d'autres
presomptions tout aussi concluantes.

En consequence, Monsieur, je me trouve
dument autorité, ainsi que j'avais l'honneur
de vous en informer dans ma lettre du 24
dant dernier, a faire au Sr. Rumèbe l'
application de la juridiction française sous
ma propre responsibilité.

Je me hâte d'ajouter que je regretterais
bien vivement que les trop tardives déclarations
du Sr Rumèbe sur sa pretendue naturalisation
aux Etats Unis se trouvassent justifiées par
quelque preuve vraiment sérieuse. Mais en
ce cas même Mr. Rumèbe ne saurait s'en prendre
qu'à lui même des inconvenients de la fausse
position qu'il s'est créé par l'imprudence,
je dirai même par le manque d'égards

auquels il s'est laissé entrainer en reclamant ici avec
tant d'insistance la protection française, a laquelle il
n'avait plus le droit de faire appel en cas de naturalisa-
tion etrangère vraiment complète, manque d'egards
international d'autant plus coupable qu'en sollicitant
cette protection, il se réservait à ce qu'il semble de
la répudier plus tard au gre de son caprice avec un
dedain des plus blâmables même chez un étranger.

Du reste, je conserve la conviction intime que
Mr. Rumibe ne sera jamais en état de me donner
avec de pareils regrets, l'occasion d'addresser mes
excuses à un Gouvernement ami de celui que je
représente ici et dont je sais en toutes circonstances
regulières, respecter la Législation tout autant que je tiens,
en vertu du haut mandat qui m'est confié, a faire
apuyer moi meme aux Lois de mon pays le respect
qui leur est dû.

Agreez, Monsieur, l'apsurance de ma
haut consideration.

Le Ministre Plenipotentiaire charge du Consulat
Général de France au Japon
(Signed) de Bellecourt

Enclosure No 5 -
Quiet Correspondence 1872

(Copy)

Legation et Consulat General
de France au Japon

le 5th September 1863.

Le Sieur Rumèbe (Joseph), né en France à Melles (Département de la Haute Garonne) suivant les indications qu'il a données en la Chancellerie de la Legation de France au Japon le 22 Juin dernier, en réclamant les droits et privilèges de citoyen français,

est averti de se trouver le lundi 7 Septbre en la Chancellerie de la Legation de France à Yokohama, à 9 heures precises du matin, à l'effet d'y répondre par devant les autorités Consulaires françaises aux questions qui lui seront posées

Fait à Yokohama, le cinq Septembre mil huit cent soixante trois.

Par ordre du Ministre Plenipotentiaire Chargé du Consulat Général de France au Japon.

Le Chancelier substitué

{L. S.} (Signed) Alphonse Vander Voo

Enclosure No 2 with despatch No 32

Copy.

Mr. Fisher U. S. Consul Yokohama

Sir

I am arrested by two agents and one officer of the French Consulate on the ground that I am born in France and am now under American laws.

respectfully yours

19th of September 1863 8 A. M. Signed T. Aumébe

the agents are yet in the house please sir let me know if I am to obey or resist.

Enclosure No 7
With dispatch No 22

No. 101.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Kanagawa (Yokohama) September 9. 1863.

Sir,

After considering the case of Joseph Numiebe presented to me by Your Excellency and the American Consul, I beg leave to represent to Your Excellency, that while it doubtless is evident that he has made conflicting representations, which if known to the United States Consul would most clearly have led him to refuse Numiebe the privilege of registering himself as a Citizen of the United States; - that having been received as such I do not feel at liberty to deny him a recognition, the full right to which he may be able to establish on the receipt of his naturalization papers from San Francisco for which he has sent. - I must meanwhile regard him in view of such register as prima facie a Citizen of the United States.

This case comes before me after his

His Excellency.
Dalhesme de Bellecourt
Minister Plenipotentiary of France actual
in Japan.

actual arrest by Your Excellency for a refusal to comply with a citation to appear before the Chancellor of Your Legation.

Should it prove to be the fact that he is actually a Citizen of the United States, he will of course be entitled to such redress in a Court of Law as may be thought proper, diminished no doubt by the representations which it will then appear he falsely made to Your Excellency.-

It will of course become my duty to present this case to my Government, which will take such action as may be proper.-

Meanwhile however Mr Dumèbe is in distress on the Flagship the Sémiramis and his business interrupted.- This Your Excellency of course does not desire shall continue.- I would therefore suggest, that without prejudice to the questions of International Law which may have arisen, he shall be at once freed from arrest and suffered with his partners, (who are subjects of His Imperial Majesty) to pursue his and their business and that he remain under the joint protection of the United States and France till the expiration of

such

such reasonable time as may be given for the production of proof of the allegiance he now actually owes.

Neither the Minister nor Consul of the United States desire any more than does Your Excellency to exercise jurisdiction over any individual not properly amenable to our jurisdiction. - If Rumiebe shall fail to produce proper proof of citizenship, his name will be promptly erased from the books of the Consulate.

The papers from Shanghae establish what he does not deny that he is of French birth. - I presume those who certify to his being entitled to civil rights merely certify to an inference, not to a judicial determination. -- But I do not propose to argue this case, it being only my purpose to offer, as it can be done without prejudice to personal honor or National dignity to leave the question as above proposed until the arrival of proof or the failure to produce proof shall enable a proper decision to be made.

This proposition is made because of my

my Sincere desire to avoid differences which in this Country and at this time may prove prejudicial to more important interests.

To prevent the occurrence of any such case I shall direct the Consul of the United States to require the production by any person claiming to be a Naturalized Citizen of the United States of his naturalization papers, or in the event of their loss, of such Secondary evidence as may be proper.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of the high consideration with which

I have the honor to be.

Your Excellency's

Most Obedient

Humble Servant

(Signed) Robt H Pruyn.

Minister Resident of the United States in Japan.

Enclosure No. 2
with despatch No. 72
Dated Yokohama (Kanagawa) Nov 1/63

Translation.

Legation and
Consulate General
of France in Japan.

Yokohama the 10th September 1863.

Sir,

I had the honor to receive Your Excellency's letter of Yesterday in the case of Mr Remiebe, whom I have been unable to examine before today, as he had declined to appear before me on the 7th instant.

Your Excellency is aware that I have the greatest desire to unite with You in the removal of any difficulty prejudicial to us in this Country, but from the moment Mr Remiebe, whatever his position may be towards other Nations, came to my Legation to be acknowledged as a Frenchman, and only as such, I could not deny him any of his rights, nor could he deny me his obedience unless

To His Excellency
General R. H. Pruyn
Minister of the United States.
in Japan

&c.

by the production of legal evidence,
disproving his statement clearly made,
and as Mr Rumbe claimed from me
recognizance as a Frenchman and the
enjoyment of the rights attached thereto
I must continue to consider him as
a Frenchman until proof to the contrary
be produced — and I have no intention
nor have I the power to follow him
in all the feats & subterfuges, by
aid of which he seeks to evade the
Law he must follow, after what has
been taken for granted. — If I accepted
such facts & such a doctrine, such
action might cause my authority over
my Countrymen to be disregarded. — If
Mr Rumbe had not claimed acknowledgment
as a Frenchman, but only claimed my
protection publicly at my Legation and
in presence of the Admiral Junior, I
might have overlooked his real situation,
and might not have stopped to enquire
whether he was actually disobedient to
our Consular Ordinances or not. — But
he had complied with all the requisite

formalities

formalities to be registered here as a French Subject, and after a month' enjoyment of protection duly granted by my Legation, he claims foreign protection under pretext, which I cannot admit until Satisfactory proof be presented to me.-

I feel convinced that Mr Lumiebe has somewhat imposed upon the authorities of the United States by exaggerated statements, and that he has not in fact all the requisite documents to make him an American Citizen; in other word, that he has only declared his intention to become a Citizen of the United States, which is insufficient to obtain complete naturalization, when he would cease to be a Frenchman.

However, to Comply with the desire of Your Excellency, and in order to give You a proof of my desire to conciliate, I consent to stop proceedings already commenced against Mr Lumiebe, and while continuing to consider him as a French Subject until contrary proof be produced, to extend my jurisdiction over

him

him only as far as may be for his benefit, avoiding in my administration what might wound the susceptibility of the authorities of the United States. During the time which must elapse until the arrival of documents, which Mr Rumiebe might have to produce to establish, that he has really ceased to be a Frenchman.-

I trust that Your Excellency will see in this decision a proof of that sincere desire to conciliate, which I have invariably shown in all Questions of a delicate nature, - and that on Your part You will do all that may be in Your power, in order that the presence here of Mr Rumiebe may not again lead to so deplorable a conflict as the one now in Question.-

I therefore propose to Your Excellency to agree to a delay of 5 to 6 months after which, if Mr Rumiebe does not furnish his proofs he will be erased from the Register of the Consulate of the United States.

Be pleased to accept Sir the assurance of the high consideration with

which I have the honor to be.

Your Excellency's

Most Obedient humble Servant.

(Signed) Duchesne de Bellecourt.

Minister Plenipotentiary of France

in Japan.

Enclosure No. 3.
with despatch No. 72
Dated Kanagawa Yokohama
November 1. 1863.

Copie

à Monsieur le Ministre Plenipotentiaire de France,

Monsieur le Ministre,

Dans l'impossibilité où je me trouve de prouver les renseignemens que Votre Excellence demande sur mon passé & mon identité,

Voulant faire tout mon possible pour faire cesser la juste susceptibilité que Votre Excellence éprouve à accorder sa haute protection à des français sans papiers,

Je viens humblement exposer mes divers séjours depuis Septembre 1849, époque de mon arrivée en Californie, passager à bord de la Martiniquaise du Havre.

Des informations peuvent être prises au Consulat de France à San Francisco où j'ai été alternativement mineur & marchand jusqu'en 1858.

Au Vice Consulat de France à Los Angeles (Californie) où j'ai fait du commerce jusqu'en 1862.

Je suis arrivé à Manille le 21 Janvier 1863, et reparti le 24 Mars. Mr. Megin se souviendra de moi.

Arrivé à Shanghai le 13 avril et reparti le 29 mai pour le Japon. Les premières preuves, celles de Shanghai et de Manille vous convaincront, Monsieur le Ministre, que je ne me suis occupé que de me faire honnêtement une position.

Les renseignements les plus minutieux et très faciles à obtenir par MM. les consuls à S. Francisco et à Los Angeles à votre satisfaction, mon caractère et mon honorabilité pendant les douze années que j'ai habité ce pays, et même s'il y avait aucune difficulté pour moi à obtenir un passe-port si je l'eusse demandé.

En attendant les renseignements de Californie qui sont les plus certains, je prie Monsieur le Ministre de me accorder la bienveillance que vous avez pour tout le monde, mon seul tort est de ne pas connaître les Lois locales de chaque ville.

Avec le plus humble respect, Monsieur le Ministre.

J'ai l'honneur de vous saluer,

très humble serviteur,

Signé: T. Rumèbe.

Yokohama, 23 Juin 1863.

Pour

Vu à la Légation de France, 24 Juin 1863.

admission temporaire
à voir pour décision définitive
en quel genre de Commerce on
entreprendra

Paraphé. (L. S.)

Signé: Dubherne de Bellecourt.

Reconnu cette lettre comme
étant de moi.

Signé: J. Rennebec.

Pour copie conforme
Le Chancelier de la Légation
H. Vice Consul

Copy.

To the Minister Plenipotentiary of France.

Sir,

Finding myself in the impossibility of proving the information which Your Excellency requires in regard to who I am and to my past life -

Desiring to do all in my power to remove the rightful hesitation of Your Excellency in granting his high protection to Frenchmen having no papers.

I now humbly submit a statement of the various places where I resided since September 1849, the time of my arrival in California as a passenger onboard the "Martiniquaise" from Havre.

Information may be obtained at the Consulate of France at San Francisco, where I was miner and merchant alternately until 1858.-

At the Viceconsulate of France at Los Angeles (California) where.

I carried on business as a Merchant
until 1862.

I arrived at Manila on the 21st of
January 1863, and left there on the
24th of March. - Mr Megin will
remember me. -

I arrived at Shanghae on the
13th of April, and left for Japan on
the 29th of May - The first proofs, those
of Shanghae and Manila, will convince
You, Sir, that I only had in view
to earn an independence honestly. -

The most detailed information,
very easily obtainable from the Consuls
at San Francisco and Los Angeles, will
Satisfactorily testify to my honorable
character during the twelve Years I
resided in that Country, - nor would
it even have been difficult for me to
procure a passport; if I had applied
for one. -

Until the arrival of the information
from California, which is the most reliable,
I beg You, Sir meanwhile to extend
to me the kindness You have for everybody,

my only fault being ignorance of the
local laws of each place.-

With the greatest respect, Sir,
I am Your Excellency's
Very humble servant
signed J Remèbe.

Yokohama the 23d June 1863.-

Seen at the Legation of France
the 24th of June 1863.-
signed Duchesne de Bellecourt.-

(2)

temporary admission,
referred for final decision.-
and what sort of trade will
be engaged in.-

I acknowledge to have written
this letter.
signed J Remèbe.

Enclosure No. 4.
with despatch No. 72
dated Yokohama Kanagawa
November 1. 1863.

Translation.

Pièce N°7.
Doub.

aval Division
of the
ina Seas.

On board the Semiramis.
7th of September 1863.
Yoko-hama roads.

mander in Chief.

Monsieur le Ministre,

In answer to the despatch you did me the honor to write this morning, I must say that Mr Rumbe did in my presence claim the protection of the Legation of the Emperor, during the month of July, claiming his quality of Frenchman, and excusing himself not being able yet to furnish proofs of his identity, which he expected from Shanghae, and accepting the permission to reside, which you gave him in such a way as not to leave any doubt of his intention to enjoy the rights of a Frenchman, and do his duty as such, without

French Minister
his
in Japan.

laying claim to any foreign protection,
whatever observations were made to him.

Receive the

the Rear-admiral, Commander-in-Chief

(signed) C. Jauréguiberry.

True translation

L. D. Blekman

Pour Copie Conforme
Le Chancelier de la Légation
& Vice Consul

Enclosure No: 5.
with despatch No: 72.
dated Kanagawa (Yokohama)
November 1. 1863.

M. Legion.

Translation.

I undersigned, clerk of the Chancellary, attaché to the French Legation in Japan, hereby declare that Mr. Rumèbe, calling himself a French-man, presented himself at the Chancellary on the 22nd. of June 1863, where he was inscribed the same day in the Registers, as having been born in France at Melles (Department of the Haute-Garonne) the date to take effect from the day of his arrival, without however having registered himself definitively, in consequence of his being unprovided with the necessary Documents prescribed by the Regulations for the immatriculation of the French.

Mr. Rumèbe has declared that he was in consequence of his hasty departure from China,

found unprovided with Papers proving his being a Frenchman, but that his Passports had been submitted to the Consulate at Shanghai, and that he expected to receive them by H. I. M.'s Corvette "La Monge" from China, a vessel with whose Officers he was perfectly well acquainted.

Mr. Burnside requested the same day to know whether he could obtain a concession of Land at Yokohama.

He was answered that there was no land to be distributed at present, but that as he was to be registered at the Consulate from the date of his arrival, he would be included amongst the first of those to whom land should be distributed, as soon as the Japanese Government

made a concession, but that in order to effect this object it was first necessary that he should prove his rights, as it was only those French who have proved their nationality, who alone had a right to demand Land, which could not be granted to those only under French Protection, or account of the very narrow limits of the concessions granted by the Japanese Authorities.

M^r. Runnike was also made acquainted with the Regulations, which prohibited Frenchmen, from Keeping Hotels, restaurants, or drinking shops, without a Consular authorisation, and without the preliminary Deposit of a sum of money destined for the payment of the fines incurred for infractions of Regulations, on the Keeping of such establishments.

Mr. Rumèbe declared that his intention was not to keep such establishment, but a store for the wholesale of Merchandize. he requested to know whether he could sell liquids by the bottle; he was answered that there was no objection to it.

Mr. Rumèbe requested to be included in the state of indemnities, to be allotted to the French by the Japanese Govern.t in case of serious events; which was accorded to him.

But the Minister charged me to verify the state of the goods of Mr. Rumèbe -

In consequence of my Report the Figure which he presented was reduced from 37,000 to 5,000 Dollars -

He was also informed that when more goods arrived for him, a supplementary state

ment would be got up, which would have to be transmitted to the Japanese authorities.

The "Monge" arrived, and Mr. Rumiche not presenting himself at the Legation to put himself in order, I was charged to call upon him and to ask him the cause of his silence.

He answered that he had not called because he had not received his papers by the "Monge"

Mr. Rumiche was then summoned to appear at the Legation, he presented himself there, and it was declared to him by the French Minister, in the presence of the admiral Jauré's, and in mine, that it was necessary that he should put himself in order, as the irregularity of his position, would expose him, if it was prolong-

ed

to be expelled from Japan; but that in order to give him the necessary time, the Minister would prolong by another month, the temporary protection which was accorded to him, and that he would have to place himself during the above mentioned delay, in order with the Chancellary.

Mr Rumèbe, appeared to understand and accept this decision. Eight or Ten days afterwards, I received in my capacity as Postal Agent, a letter to the address of Mr Rumèbe. I took it to him myself. He unsealed it before me; it contained his papers which he immediately placed in my hands for the Chancellary; these papers attest that Mr Rumèbe is a Frenchman, and a Partner in a French House at Shanghai, and who

established

a Branch in Japan.

I showed them to the French Minister who immediately approved of the matriculation of Mr. Rumiche, and who charged me to inform him that henceforth he might be quiet, his position being definitively regulated.

I called upon Mr. Rumiche to fulfill this mission, but on my addressing him, he informed me that it was too late, that he was very sorry, but that his Natural Authorities, not being willing to protect him, but on the contrary placing obstacles in the way of his Commercial installation, he had been obliged to place himself under the protection ~~of the Consul~~ of the Consulate of the United States.

He added that he had nothing more to do with the Legation, and that if the French Consul had anything to say to him, he should address himself to Mr. Fisher, charged

to

defend his interests.

In faith of which I have
signed the present declaration.

Yokohama, 27th August 1863.

signed: H. Degron

(L.S.) Legalised in French Legation

Read to Mr. Rumebe
which has signed
with the mention

I certify the truth of
the present report

Signed — Rumebe —/.

Mr. Degration en Japan.

Enclosure. N: 6.
with despatch N° 72.
Salt Kanagawa (Yokohama)
November 1. 1863.

Rec'd 29 Jan. Mr Chatfield

No 73.

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Kanagawa, (Yokohama) November 11. 1863.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Nos 42. 43. 44 and 45; dated the 29th June, and 7th. 9th and 10th July respectively. These despatches all arrived by the last mail.

I take the liberty of saying, that any important despatches addressed to me direct would reach me much earlier. The British Minister has despatches as late as September 10th from London. Only a small portion of the two months difference can be accounted for by the time necessarily occupied in reaching London.

The Honorable
Wm H Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Le

In addition to the delay at that point I have had my letters very frequently thrown over a mail, either at Hongkong or Shanghae by the despatch Agent at London, addressing them to the care of the Consul at one of those places. - He has now unfortunately substituted the last address for the first, after I had complained of the delay at Hongkong. - And now the delay is frequently greater, as a mail is often despatched to this port direct from Hongkong. - I have again requested him to address me at this Port; and hope for an improvement in the receipt of your letters, which I desire at this time especially to receive at the earliest practicable time.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

Kanagawa (Yokohama) November 11. 1863

Robert H. Pruyn.

Minister Resident

No. 73.

No Enclosures.

Received

Received despatches Nos. 42. 43 44. and 45.

Seven despatches to be sent direct, and not through despatch Agent at London.

Rec'd Jan 7
Ans'd Jan 21

Mr Clubb

Legation of the United States in Japan
Kanagawa (Yokohama) November 13th 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform You, that the Gorogio on the 9th instant sent to me three Governors for Foreign Affairs, to induce me to perhade my Colleagues to visit Yedo, to hear the reasons, which induced them to desire the closing of this port.

I took advantage of this visit to say, that I had great cause of Complaint, because, while the Government invariably sought my assistance — when in difficulty, it had not even acknowledged the receipt of letters giving advice, which they had subsequently by their action admitted to be friendly and wise.-

I had urged them in two different

The Honorable.
Wm H Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

letters.

letter to withdraw the letter of Ogasawara, and the Gorogio had not even shown me the courtesy to acknowledge their receipt. Yet their present proposal to negotiate for the closing of one port was a practical acknowledgment, that the Government were guilty of a grievous error in announcing its settled determination to close all the ports. - They said it had been intended to make that letter the basis for further negotiations. - To this I replied, that nothing had been left for negotiation, but a determination to close the ports had been announced as the settled policy and purpose of the Government.

I then remarked I had informed the Government; that the Treaty Powers had a right to regard that letter as equivalent to a declaration of war. - and that it was extremely important therefore that the letter should at once be withdrawn. - That it would be too late to do so after expenses had been encurred by the Treaty Powers in Consequence

L

of its receipt, and though it might be too late to withdraw it now and escape that danger, it would be extremely hazardous to defer it longer.

I have the pleasure to enclose No 1. Copy of a letter addressed to me as the result of that interview, and No 2 Copy of my reply. No. 1 No. 2

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

Kanagawa (Yokohama) Novemb. 13. 1863.

Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident

No. 74.

Two Enclosures

Received.

Withdrawal of Ogasawara's letter announcing the intended closing of the ports.

To His Excellency
Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the
United States of America
&. &. &.

We have to state to Your
Excellency that at present the former
opinion of our Government having
changed, it is desirable that the
letter, which Ogasawara Dzuke no kami
recently when in Office addressed to
You in relation to the closing of
the ports, be soon returned.

Which we have to state
With respect and esteem
The 1st day of the 10th month of the
3rd year of Bunkiu (11 November 1863).

Signed/ Midsuno Idzumi no kami
Takeda Suwo no kami
Inouye Kawatsi no kami
Arima Totomi no kami.

Enclosure No. 1.
with despatch No 74.
Dated Kanagawa (Yokohama) Nov 13/63.

No: 129.

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Kanagawa (Yokohama) November 13. 1863.

To
His Excellency
Gorogio

I have received Your Excellencies' letter in relation to the withdrawal of the letter of Ogasawara with much satisfaction, and thank Your Excellencies for having promptly followed the advice I gave You a few days since.-

You Excellencies will recollect I have written several letters urging this Step, and while I regret You have not acted earlier, I hope the delay will not prove prejudicial.-

I presume You do not wish the letter delivered to You, but to have it considered as withdrawn.

To this I assent, and will send You the letter itself if desired.-

With respect and esteem.

Signed Robert H Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the United States
in Japan.

Enclosure No. 2.
with despatch No. 74
Dated Kanagawa / Yokohama / Nov 13/63.

Recd 29 Jany Mr Chubb

No. 75.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Kanagawa (Yokohama) November 16. 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform You that the Prince of Satsuma has agreed to pay within four days the Sum of £25000 demanded by the Government of Great Britain as a further indemnity for the murder of Mr Richardson in September 1862.

The demand for the surrender of the murderers has been practically abandoned, though the Prince has promised to use his efforts for their discovery and arrest.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant
Robt H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable
Wm H Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Kanagawa (Yokohama) Nov. 16. 1863

Robt. H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident.

No. 75.

No Enclosures

Received.

The Satsuma Question
Settled.

Entd No: 74 Rec'd Jan 29. Mr Black

Legation of the United States in Japan
Kanagawa. (Yokohama) November 28. 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform You that at the interview referred to in my despatch No. 74 of the 13th instant I requested the Governors for Foreign Affairs to call the attention of the Ministers to the immediate settlement of the damages sustained by the owners of the "Pembroke". - I also notified them that if any proposition was to be made for the settlement of the outrages upon our Citizens at this place, it should be made without further delay, as I should otherwise refer the whole matter to my Government.

I stated distinctly I made

The Honorable
Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

no

Kanagawa / Yokohama / Nov. 28. 1863

no demands for the insult to our flag in firing on the Pembroke nor on the Wyoming before any provocation was given. as I wished to leave that for the decision of the President, but that I would be prepared to receive any propositions which the Government might be disposed to make.

I have now the Satisfaction to inform You that on the 27th instant the Same Governors waited on me and informed me they had been instructed by the Tycoon's Government to say that it had fully considered the case of the Pembroke and arrived at the conclusion that the claim was just and reasonable. and that the bill of damages presented by Messrs Russell & Co should be paid. - but that the Government wished the time of payment delayed till the public feeling had become more tranquil.

I asked the Governors whether they were prepared to name any time when the money would be paid. Ever

Since

since I had been in Japan the Government had felt obliged to plead the State of the public feeling at an excuse for avoiding or delaying action, and I saw no prospect of a change. - While I thanked the - Government of the Tycoon very gratefully and sincerely for the friendship it had shown to myself personally and especially to the Government of the United States, I could not see how I could with propriety, or indeed honor, accept of an excuse for delaying the payment to Citizens of the United States of so small a sum at the very time one of so much greater magnitude was to be paid to Great Britain.

The Governor dwelt strongly upon the difference between the two cases. - In the case of the British demands the delay had occurred in admitting them at all. - In this case the Government at once conceded the propriety of paying the amount and only wished to delay the time of payment. - Though the amount to be paid was small, the hostile Daimios, who were watching the Government closely,

would

would be as much offended as if a large amount were paid. - The amount would not be so much considered as the payment of any indemnity whatever. - As I had always been friendly, they wished me to consider well the whole subject and agree to a delay.

I replied I was very anxious to do all in my power to show my friendly feeling and that of my Government, but the promise was too indefinite and vague. - If I should apply for payment in a month or in a Year or even two Years - and the Government still urged the same difficulty, I could interpose no objection to further delay if I admitted the excuse now. - That it would give me great pleasure to report to the President the expressions of friendship they had been instructed to make, which would be received by him with great Satisfaction, and would communicate their offer, but unless payment was actually made, there could be no final settlement and I must be at liberty to decline receiving

the

the amount when tendered, if meanwhile instructions should arrive which should oblige me to do so. - They then said they would report what I had said and the Government would reconsider the subject.

I then reminded the Governor of what I had said about the insult to our flag, stating I did not wish to demand any money indemnity, though I wished the Daimio punished; — that if the Government were disposed to offer a sum which would provide annuities for the families of the dead and for the wounded of the Wyoming, I would, for the purpose of giving further proof of friendship and moderation, take the responsibility of settling the entire case on such basis. - But I made no specific demands, preferring, unless some offer was made, to await instructions.

The Governor said that the Government had been disposed to regard that offence as fairly offset by the punishment inflicted. - The Wyoming had been fired on and had promptly

returned.

returned the fire;- they had no instructions in reference to that part of the case. though they had well understood and represented the distinction I had made between the private damage and the National insult.

They continued to urge me to agree to a delay in the payment of the indemnity to Messrs Russell & Co saying that the Government did not wish to delay the time until the public feeling of Japan was more quieted. but until the Government had settled with Nagato.

I replied the period might be too remote; that Prince had seized their Steamer and their Ambassadors from whom they had not heard. and there appeared therefore little prospect of a settlement in that quarter.- They then informed me that the Steamer had returned to Yedo. with some of the Subordinates of the Ambassadors and Nagato had promised to send Ambassadors to Yedo.- I then asked whether Satsuma had sent forces against Nagato. they said that he was not fighting against him in his territories. but the report had probably

probably arisen from the fact that he had despatched forces to Kioto to assist in driving Nagato from that City when he was engaged in hostilities against the Mikado.

The Governors left me with the promise to return after having received further instructions.

I shall after having disposed of the case of the Pembroke, urge a settlement of the cases which have arisen at this Port. - The interview in question was too protracted to admit of it.

It is quite certain that Nagato after having successfully resisted the three Daimios sent to chastise him will be obliged to yield to the formidable force now arrayed against him. - The Governors said he had retired from Kokura, a City South of the Straits and is now within his own territories.

I have advised that the Northside of the Straits should be made Imperial territory, and that is the basis of a settlement I should advise. - This will punish Nagato by weakening his power.

and

and at the same time make the Taicoon responsible for the free navigation of the Straits.

The President will perceive in this offer of the Government additional and conclusive proof that in sending the Wyoming to Simonoseki hostilities were not commenced against the Tycoon, but only against a rebel to his authority, as well as one I rightfully regarded as an outlaw.

Satsuma has not yet paid the British demand;- but I suppose it will be paid as I cannot see what motive he could have in making a promise he had no intention to carry out.

I had supposed the proposition to close Kanagawa was only made for the purpose of quieting the hostile Daimios but there has been a strange persistence in pressing for other interviews for the purpose of urging the abandonment of this port.

In other respects no unfavorable change has occurred. - My relations

with

with the Government are very friendly and pleasant.

I have the honor to be, Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

E. H. Parker
Minister Resident in Japan.

Kanagawa (Yokohama) November 28, 1863

Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident

No. 76.

No Enclosures.

Received.

Pembroke indemnity granted.
the Simonoseki Question.

Rec'd 29 Jany.

No 77

Mr Whiting

Legation of the United States in Japan
Kanagawa (Yokohama) November 28, 1863.

Sir,

It is with profound satisfaction I have received the approval of the President of my correspondence with the British Chargé d' Affaires. - My last letter of which I transmitted a copy, closed the correspondence, - Col Neale having in reply sent me a private note, saying he did not think it worth while to continue it. This was the result at which I aimed, being desirous of giving him no chance to prolong it by the introduction of collateral subjects. I therefore waived many points which would have given me great advantage, but at the expense of a protracted and perhaps angry correspondence. I

The Honorable
Wm H Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Preserved.

preferred to leave the general question in abler hands at home.

I also thank the President for his kindness in granting me leave of absence, which I do not think the public service will at present allow.

You may rely with entire confidence on my utmost endeavours to preserve the most friendly relations with the Government and my Colleagues and I have no doubt of entire success.

I am without later dates from You than July 10th, the last mail having sailed.

I have the honor to be, Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

Kanagawa / Yokohama Nov. 10. 1865.
Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident

No. 77.

No Enclosures

Received.

Relating to my late correspondence with the British Chargé d'Affairs

Leave of absence.

Rec'd 29 Jany. Mr Chuba

No. 78.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Kanagawa (Yokohama) November 28. 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. - My correspondence with the Ministers on the subject of my return to Yedo which I have been anxious to effect. No 1.2.3 4.5.6

While my residence there would place me in more intimate relations with the Government, it would almost isolate me and put me at great disadvantage in my intercourse with my Colleagues, with whom at this juncture frequent conferences are desirable. I had determined however to return until the receipt of the last letters of the Gorogio. - Merchants at Yedo, who might be supposed to have

The Honorable
Wm H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

a

a small interest in my return to that City unite in representing it as the Scene of great disorders and much bloodshed.

While I think the Ministers were very anxious on political grounds in view of the assemblage at Kioto and the Conference with the Mikado to cause me to leave Yedo, and while recent events Satisfy me more fully that some of their partizans at least were privy to the destruction of the Legation buildings, I now believe that anxiety for my Safety is the real and principal if not only cause why the Government prefer I shall not return.

I should be pleased to have Your views for my guidance, though I may have decided on returning before they arrive.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient servant

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

Kanagawa (Yokohama) Nov 28, 1863
Robert H Pruyn
Minister Resident.

No. 78.

6 Enclosures

Received

Relating to return of Jpo
postponed at present.

Kanagawa (Yokohama) Nov 28, 1863

No. 98.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Kanagawa. (Yokohama) August 20. 1863

Sir
The Gorogio

I cannot refrain from expressing my surprise and regret that so many important letters which I have addressed to Your Excellencies remain unanswered.

I shall visit Yedo next week for the purpose of holding an interview with Your Excellencies and wish You to fix the day when it will be convenient to receive me and to inform me of it immediately.

I am forced to insist on this as the Governor for Foreign Affairs who recently visited the French Minister failed to call on me and thus deprived me of an opportunity of communicating with Your Excellencies.

I am now daily expecting a vessel with furniture from Shanghae and as on its arrival I shall be prepared

6

to resume my residence in Jedo. I wish to be informed whether any place of residence is prepared for me.

I have at this place so little opportunity of communicating with the Government, - and Your Excellencies are so remiss in answering my letters as to make it my duty to hasten my return to Jedo.

With respect and esteem

Signed Rob't H. Pruyn

Minister Resident of the United States in Japan. -

Enclosure No 1
with despatch No: 78
dated Kanagawa Yokohama
November 28. 1863

To His Excellency
Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident of the United States
of America &c : &c . &c.

We have to inform You that
Since the destruction by fire of Your
residence, we exerted ourselves to have
it rebuilt and a plan for the same is
now being prepared.

The place however where You could
now reside temporarily has already
been prepared.

With respect and esteem
The 18th day of the 7th month of the
3rd Year of Bunkiu (31. August 1863)

(Signed) Matsudaira Bodzennokami
Midzuno Idzumi no kami
Itakura Suwo no kami
Inouye Kawatsi no kami

Enclosure No 2
with despatch 78.
dated Kanagawa Yokohama
Nov 28. 1883.

No. 108.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Kanagawa Yokohama September 29. 1863.

Sir

The Gorogio.

As I left Yedo at the lequest of the Government of HIM the Taicoon I think it proper to ask of Your Excellency an aprance that the dangers which alarmed the Government have paped by and that the Government is able to extend the lequisite protection to the Legation

I do not ask this because of any fears which I have, but because I think such aprance is due to my Government. As I informed the Prident of the United States of the message You caused to be delivered at the time I lef Yedo, I wish to send to him Your formal declaration of the improved condition of that City.

I propose still to rely entirely on a guard to be furnished by the Government of HIM the Taicoon, and

on

on receiving a letter from Your Excellency
I shall be prepared on the arrival of my
furniture to resume my residence in Yedo.

With respect and esteem

(Signed) Robt H Pruyn.

Minister Resident of the United States
in Japan.

Enclosure No. 3
with despatch No. 78
dated Kanagawa Yokohama
November 28. 1863

To His Excellency
Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident
of the United States of America
&c. &c. &c.

We fully understood what You stated in Your letter N. 108 of the 29th September.-

You certainly will not doubt that Officers will be Sent (though You did not ask it) to Your Legation for protection,- and that we will use our best efforts in this respect as far as lies in our power.

Though in great anxiety and Constantly exerting ourselves for the prevention of accidents,- no opportunity has Yet presented itself for the Suppression of the unsettled State of affairs, which gives us much uneasiness;- hence it is impossible to give You the assurance You desire.

We request You therefore to postpone

for

for some time longer Your return to this City and to remain in Yokohama for the present, which we have to state in reply

With respect and esteem

The 1st day of the 9th month of the 3rd Year of Bunkiu (the 13th October 1863).

(Signed) Matsudaira Shoshu no kami

Midsuno Idsumi no kami

Takura Suwo no kami

Inowuye Kawatsi no kami

Arima Satomi no kami.

Enclosure N. 4
with despatch N. 78
dated Kanagawa Yokohama
November 28. 1863.

No. 110.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Kanagawa (Yokohama) October 15. 1883.

Sir
The Gorogio.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellencies' letter, requesting me to delay my return to Yedo.

I have never had any doubt that You were prepared to furnish all needful Guards for the protection of the Legation and I am exceedingly anxious to return my residence there.

Considerations of public duty influence my mind, and to those are superadded those of personal Convenience. When I left Yedo, I was unable to secure a residence here, and when I found one that would answer I was unable to obtain any furniture. - Now that my furniture is on its way from Shanghai and daily expected I cannot hire a dwelling. - The only Suitable one I can get will not be ready for me till February.

I will therefore thank Your Excellencies

to

to send a Governor for foreign Affairs to this place so that I may obtain such needful information as may enable me to decide what is the proper course for me to pursue, and I desire that he may be fully informed also of Your wishes and intentions as to the conclusion of the treaty which are not sufficiently disclosed in the letter I received this day.

If he is at the same time authorized to close all open questions now pending it may serve to render an interview with Your Excellencies unnecessary

With respect and esteem

(Signed) Robt H Pruyn.

Minister Resident of the United States in Japan.

Enclosure No. 5
with despatch No. 78
dated Kanagawa Yokohama
Nov 28. 1863

To His Excellency
Robert H. Pruyn.
Minister Resident of the United States
of America &c. &c. &c.

Ogasawara Setto nokami having recently held an interview with Your Excellency upon various matters under our instructions. You spoke to him on that occasion about Your return to this City. which he communicated to us and which we fully understood.

Many persons congregate in this City and there are many rough and bad men amongst them. We believe that You did already take into due consideration that we are in great anxiety on this subject.-

And recently an accident took place in the vicinity of Yokohama.-

Taking all things together we prefer that You should not reside in this City at present - and greatly to our regret we have to request You to remain Sometime longer at Yokohama

Yokohama - and to await our further
Communications on the Subject.

With respect and esteem

The 11th day of the 9th month of the
3rd Year of Genkei (23 October 1863)

Signed / Midsuno Idzumi no kami

Itakura Sawo no kami

Inouye Kawatsi no kami

Arima Setsumi no kami.

Enclosure No 6
with despatch No: 78
Dated Kanagawa Yokohama
November 28. 1863.

Exts

No. 10. Recd 2nd Feby. Mr Clarke

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Kanagawa (Yokohama) December 1. 1863.

Sir,

The Government have agreed to pay the sum of $ 10000, being the bill of damages presented by Aspell & Co for the interruption of the voyage of the Pembroke.

Satsuma has not paid British indemnity though 8 days overdue; explanations have been asked from Yorogio.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan

The Honorable
Wm H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington,

Kanagawa (Yokohama) Dec 1/63

Robert H Pruyn

Minister Resident.

No 79.

No Enclosures.

Received.

Messrs Russells Co bill damage
Pembroke granted by Japanese
Government:
Satsuma indemnity not yet
paid.

No. 86.

Mr Pruyn

Legation of the United States in Japan

Kanagawa, (Yokohama) December 1. 1863.

Sir

Last evening Takemoto Kai no Kami Senior Governor and four other Governors for Foreign Affairs waited on me.

They were directed by the Government to say, as I had stated to the Ministers, when at Yedo, though refusing to enter into any negotiations for closing this port, that I would transmit any Communication in reference thereto, which they might send me for the consideration of my Government, the Ministers proposed sending a letter, but a personal explanation might be necessary. They were instructed to ask what reception would be given to an Embassy in Europe and in the

The Honorable
Wm H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

United States

United States.

To this I replied, I was not prepared to say what reception would be given to one in Europe, but that I could say without hesitation, that an Embassy would be kindly received in the United States, and that any representations it might be instructed to make would be listened to patiently and carefully considered, though I could hold out no hope of success.-

They said, that if an Embassy should be sent, they begged most earnestly that no such expensive reception should be given to it as on the occasion of the former one.-

I was then asked, as Russia had no Minister here, whether, if it were decided to send such Embassies, I would consent to be the medium of communication with that Government. They preferred this rather than request the friendly services of my Colleagues.-

I replied, that in view of the uninterrupted and firm friendship which

had

had signalized the relations of the United States and Russia, I would willingly transmit any communication they wished to make, as I had no doubt it would be agreeable to my Government, and not unacceptable to H.M. the Emperor of Russia.-

I then asked, whether they had conferred with my Colleagues on this subject and was informed they had not. That the Government would now consider the subject, and as soon as they had arrived at a decision would confer with my Colleagues.-

The Governors then said, as I was so much engaged, they would take their leave, though they had other business which they would postpone for a few days.-

When they solicited the interview the message brought to me was, that it was the Governor of Kanagawa who wished to be received, and I had replied, that unless his business was pressing, I wished it postponed for two days, as I was preparing

despatches.

despatches for my Government, and also for the immediate return home of my Son Robert C Pruyn, who has been attached to the Legation for nearly two Years.

I then stated, that I had hoped, when I heard of their arrival from Yedo, it was for the purpose of fixing an early day for the payment of the Sum agreed to be paid to the owners of the Pembroke. The Senior Governor answered, he had been absent from the Castle for several days, but his Colleagues informed him, that the Government were now reconsidering the subject, and would communicate the result in a few days.-

It is impossible to say, whether there is any serious intention of sending such Embassies. It may be, that wishing to gain time and finding it impossible to entangle my Colleagues and myself in the meshes of an endless and useless negotiation, it is regarded as the most available alternative. It

may

may be also, that there are some influential officers, who covet the honor and perhaps more eagerly the safety of an honorable exile at this time.-

While it may be impossible to secure a post connected with foreign affairs, disgrace, death or an equivocal and doubtful promotion await all upon whom the unwelcome mantle falls. Every Minister and Governor for Foreign Affairs, who was in office at the time of my arrival, has disappeared from the stage:- Death, fines imprisonment have been the acknowledged fate of some; - Unheard of Offices and ports, which remove from all contact with foreigners the declared rewards of others. - The present Senior Governor is the only one who has outlived all changes..

One prediction I can make with safety. " If any Embassy is sent, Takenoto Kai no Kami Senior Governor for Foreign affairs will be the Chief.

It is very unsafe however to make any predictions in this Country. The

players.

players are unseen, and only occasional glimpses of a portion of the political Chessboard can be obtained. - The chance discovery of the position of a few of the pieces furnishes the only data for conjecturing the position of others, which may perhaps control the result. -

I have the honor to be, Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

Legation of the United States
Kanagawa Yokohama Dec 1. 1863
Robert H. Pruyn
Minister Resident

No. 80.

No Enclosures

Received.

Relating to project of sending
Embassies to the United States
and Europe.

Rec'd 7. Dec

Mr Curtin

Office U. S. Military Telegraph.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following Telegram received at Washington, 9 1/2 A M. December 7th 1863.

From San Francisco M.

Dated, December 6 1863.

Hon. W. H. Seward.

Government has asked the (Kanagawa?) abandonment of this post promising trade & friendship at Nagatti (Saki) & Hakodadi and intimating that trade cannot continue at ~~post~~ Kanagawa My colleagues desire this to be communicated to ministers of treaty powers at Washington

Very Respy

Robt. H. Pruin

Minister Resident in Japan

Forwarded by Collector of Customs at San Francisco, Cal

/call

Recd 14. Mar. via Chitty
A.L.

No: 81.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Kanagawa December 14. 1863.

No.

As stated in my despatch N. 73. of the 11th Ultimo, to which I beg to call Your special attention, I am still without later dates from You than the 10th July.

Through the courtesy however of the French and British Ministers I have been furnished with a copy of Your despatch to me of the 1st September, and also of Your despatch of the 12th September acknowledging receipt of my telegram of the 24th July, relating to the firing upon the Pembroke in the Straits of Simonoseki.

As the contents of both despatches are known at the British and French Legations, I am now preparing to act under the instructions contained in Your despatch

The Honorable
Wm H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington

of

of the 1st September without waiting
for the original.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn

Minister Resident in Japan.

Kanagawa December 14. 1863.
Robt H Pruyn
Minister Resident.

No. 81.

No Enclosures

Received.

Copies of despatches from Dept
received through British and
French legations in advance
of originals.

Rec'd 14 Mar. Mr Harris

No 82.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Kanagawa December 31. 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith No 1. my account for Salary, and No 2 account for Salary of Interpreter to this Legation for the quarter ending this day — and to inform You that I have drawn this day on the Department in the prescribed form for $778 69/100 and $266 67/100; which drafts are supported by the required vouchers.

I have the honor to be, Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant.

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable.
Wm H Seward.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Kanagawa December 31. 1863.

Kanagawa December 31/1863
Robert H Pruyn
Minister Resident

No. 82.

2 Enclosures.

Received.

Transmitting accounts Salary
myself and Interpreter for the
Quarter ending December 31/63.

Rec'd. Mar: & Chiefs

No 83.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Kanagawa December 31. 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith No 1. my account for Contingent Expenses for this Legation (to the Quarter ending this date) showing balance in my hands of $. 286 75/100.

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable
Wm H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington

Kanagawa Japan December 31. 1863
Robert H Pruyn
Minister Resident

No. 83.

1 Enclosure.

Received

A/C. Contingent expenses
for the quarter ending Dec 31
1863.

Recd. 16. Mar. Mr Chubb
No. 84.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Kanagawa December 31. 1863.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith No. 1. a list of the persons at present employed at this Legation. No. 1

I have the honor to be. Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable
Wm H Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Kanagawa Japan December 31. 1863

Kanagawa December 31/1863
Robert H Pruyn
Minister Resident

No 54.

1 Enclosure.

Received.

Transmitting list of persons employed at Legations.

List of persons at present employed at this Legation.

Name.	Capacity	Salary per annum	Where appointed from	Remarks
Robert H Pruyn	Minister Resident	$ 7500.-	Albany New York.	———
A.H. Portman.	Interpreter.	$ 2500.-	New York.	———

Legation of the United States in Japan.
Kanagawa December 31. 1863.

Robt. H. Pruyn
Minister Resident.

Enclosure No. 1
with despatch No. 84
dated Kanagawa December 31/63

Recd 16. Mar. Mr Chalfin

No. 83.

Legation of the United States in Japan
Kanagawa December 31. 1863.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith No. 1 a list of the No. 1 despatches addressed to the Department from the Legation during this year 1863.

I have the honor to be. Sir
Very Respectfully
Your most Obedient Servant
Robt H Pruyn
Minister Resident in Japan.

The Honorable
Wm H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Kanagawa December 30. 1863

Robert H. Pruyn.

Minister Resident.

No. 85.

1 Enclosure

Received.

List of dispatches sent to Department during 1863.

List of despatches addressed to the Department from this Legation during the Year 1863.—

No. 1.	Dated.	January 10.
" 2	"	" 14
" 3	"	" 20.
" 4	"	" 23
" 5	"	" 23
" 6	"	" 26
" 7	"	" 26.
" 8	"	" 27.
" 9	"	" 28.
" 10	"	February 16
" 11	"	March 12.
" 12	"	" 12
" 13	"	April 1.
" 14	"	" 1.
" 15	"	" 10.
" 16	"	" 30.
" 17	"	May 1.
" 18	"	" 1.
" 19	"	" 1
" 20	"	" 2
" 21.	"	" 3.

No. 22	dated	May	3
" 23	"	"	4
" 24	"	"	8
" 25	"	"	8
" 26	"	"	11.
" 27	"	"	12
" 28	"	"	12
" 29	"	"	26
" 30	"	"	26
" 31	"	June	12
" 32	"	"	15.
" 33	"	"	15.
" 34	"	"	16
" 35.	"	"	17.
" 36	"	"	18
" 37	"	"	20
" 38	"	"	22.
" 39	"	"	23.
" 40	"	"	24.
" 41	"	"	24.
" 42	"	"	24.
" 43	"	"	25
" 44.	"	"	26
" 45	"	"	27.
" 46.	"	July	1.

№ 47.	Dated	July 1.
" 48	"	" 24
" 49	"	" 24.
" 50	"	" 25.
" 51	"	" 31.
" 52	"	August 8.
" 53	"	" 8
" 54	"	" 8
" 55	"	" 13.
" 56	"	" 14.
" 57	"	" 26.
" 58	"	September 10.
" 59	"	" 10.
" 60.	"	" 28.
" 61	"	October 1.
" 62	"	" 1.
" 63	"	" 1.
" 64	"	" 1
" 65	"	" 11.
" 66	"	" 14
" 67.	"	" 15
" 68	"	" 23.
" 69	"	" 30.
" 70	"	" 30.
" 71.	"	" 30.

No 72	Dated	November 1.
" 73	"	" 11
" 74	"	" 13.
" 75	"	" 16
" 76	"	" 28
" 77	"	" 28.
" 78	"	" 28
" 79	"	December 1.
" 80	"	" 1.
" 81	"	" 14.
" 82	"	" 21
" 83.	"	" 21.
" 84	"	" 21.
" 85	"	" 31.

U.S. Legation in Japan
Kanagawa December 31. 1863.

Wm. H. Heyer
Minister Resident.